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PHILLIPS ACADEMY



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THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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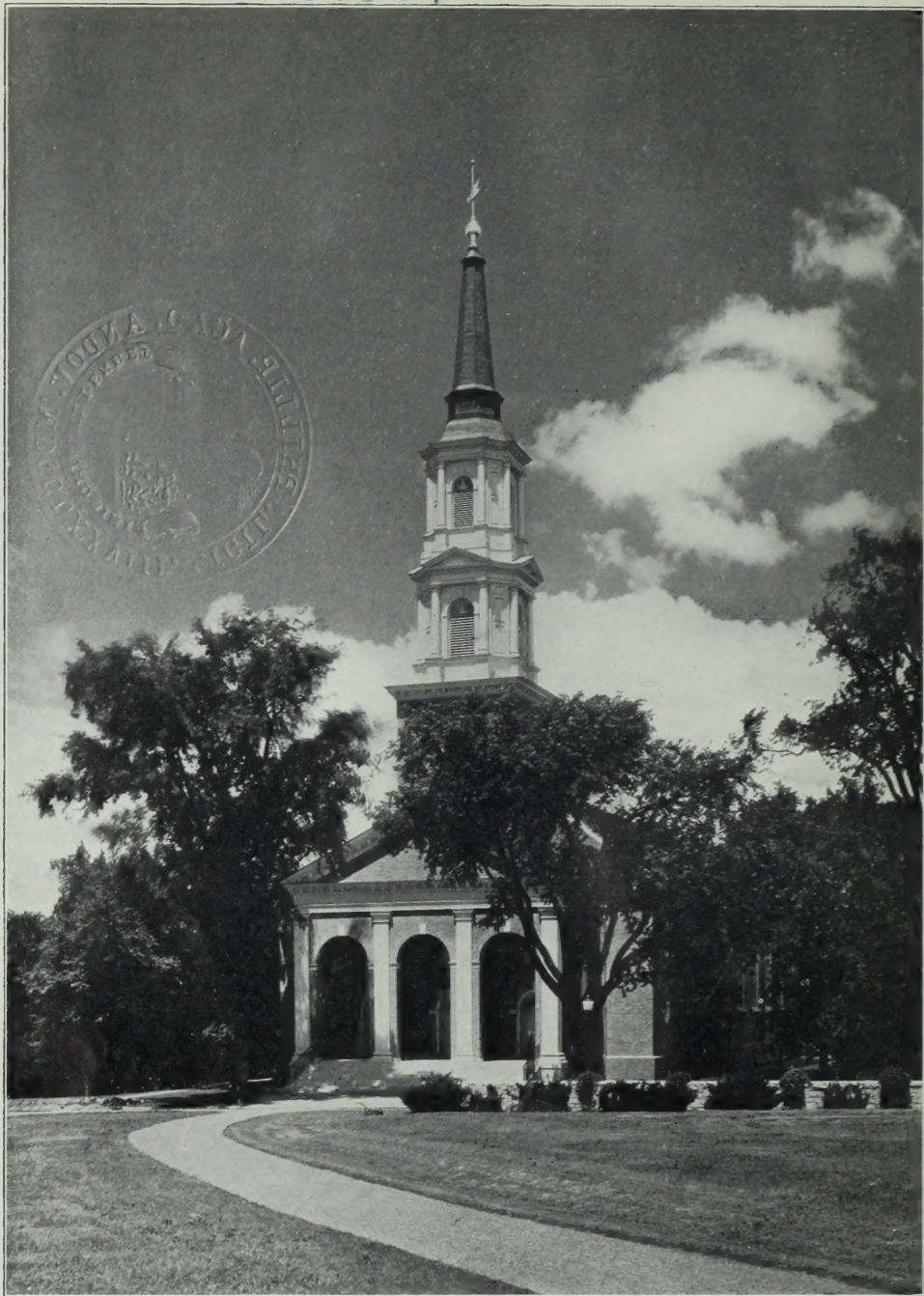
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THE NEW ACADEMY CHAPEL
CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT

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THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

OCTOBER, 1932

Editorials

IN a mood befitting the spirit of the age, the BULLETIN is appearing this autumn in somewhat humbler guise. The Trustees have been reluctant to abandon such an effective means of communication between Phillips Academy and its friends. Had it not been for this motive, it might have been deemed best temporarily to abandon its publication. There have been moments, not so very long ago, when the BULLETIN, having attained most respectable dimensions, was a full chronicle of Andover events from term to term. Certainly its bound volumes for the "1920's" will afford ample material to the future historian, writing from the viewpoint of 1978. During this year, however, some news items will be omitted and others condensed, while illustrations and historical articles will be considerably reduced in number. We beg our readers to note that wisdom, not desire, has actuated these economies.

DURING the quarter of a century since the BULLETIN has been an interpreter of academic life, the school has become amazingly complex. In 1912, it was difficult to find sufficient material to fill twenty-four pages. Little was being done in the way of construction. There was doubt as to whether the alumni were really inter-

ested in stories of the "good old days." Then came the World War, bringing with it an Aeolian bag of problems. In the Era of Prosperity which followed, campaigns for funds were instituted. Generous gifts poured in, and the Steam Shovel Epoch began. With it arrived the Jazz Age, and the controversy between Crabbed Age and Youth. Throughout this confusion, there was no dearth of news in the educational world. The BULLETIN received far more manuscripts than it could possibly print. To-day the editors are occupied in deciding what to leave out. They try to ascertain what the average Andover man wants to know about his *alma mater*,—the results of athletic contests, the activities of the undergraduates, the achievements of alumni, the records of the past, or the plans of the faculty and Trustees. Usually the result is a compromise, like this issue, which is an attempt to blend all these items and thus to present a picture of what is going on at Andover.

AT the present moment nothing spectacular is happening on the campus. With the exception of a new infirmary, and possibly of a new gymnasium, the Trustees are not now thinking in terms of brick and mortar.

Changes on the teaching staff for the new year have been few. The school authorities are more occupied with what Webster called the "great duty of defense and preservation" than with prospective revolutionary transformations. But there is a good deal of quiet thought around hearthstones and in libraries,—thought which is reaching out towards certain modifications of the curriculum and of the methods of instruction. During the existing turmoil in education, Phillips Academy is in a sense "playing safe," waiting to learn what can be filtered from all this contemporary experimentation. After all, Andover has held her leadership as a progressive school during the past half century, and it would be a blunder to discard what has been gained without having something far better with which to replace it. Phillips Academy in its position cannot afford to be entirely an experiment station, and is not likely to become one. It will be prepared to accept theories when they have proved to be workable.

IN one respect, however, a change has already taken place. A feeling has long existed among progressive educators that we do not do enough in our schools to promote an understanding and appreciation of the fine arts,—or, to phrase it in another way, of beauty in its various manifestations. The rapid advance in music under Dr. Pfatteicher and in painting under Mr. Charles H. Sawyer and Mr. Trowbridge has been accompanied by developments in architecture and landscape gardening which delight the eye and present to the undergraduates examples of good taste. This year a more definite step has been taken through the announcement of

one-hour optional courses in the appreciation of music, of architecture, and of painting, and of a four-hour Senior course in modern literature. On the advisability of providing these new courses virtually everybody on the faculty is agreed, and the results will be scrutinized with keen interest. It is probably too optimistic to imagine that any large group of creative minds can be aroused from potentiality into production; but it should be quite possible to make boys understand the difference between Chartres Cathedral and the Lawrence Post Office or between the Fifth Symphony and St. Louis Blues.

AS for the students themselves, the new group just arrived is not much different from that which departed last June. During the summer a British headmaster denounced British schoolboys as deceitful, lazy, and untrustworthy. Such an indictment could not be made in this country without a nation-wide protest. These lads who gaze around them a little bewildered and frightened have their own ideals and opinions. They sit very quietly while their fathers and instructors overwhelm them with advice; but, when they are safe among their mates, they are not so uncommunicative. When school is over and their diplomas are framed, they can lift up their voices without fear of punishment. Then, if you are fortunate enough to be within range, you learn what they really think. And their thoughts are worth listening to. Boys are sometimes crude, often cruel, and frequently prejudiced. But they are keen judges of character. They can put their fingers unerringly on the weaknesses in an instructor's

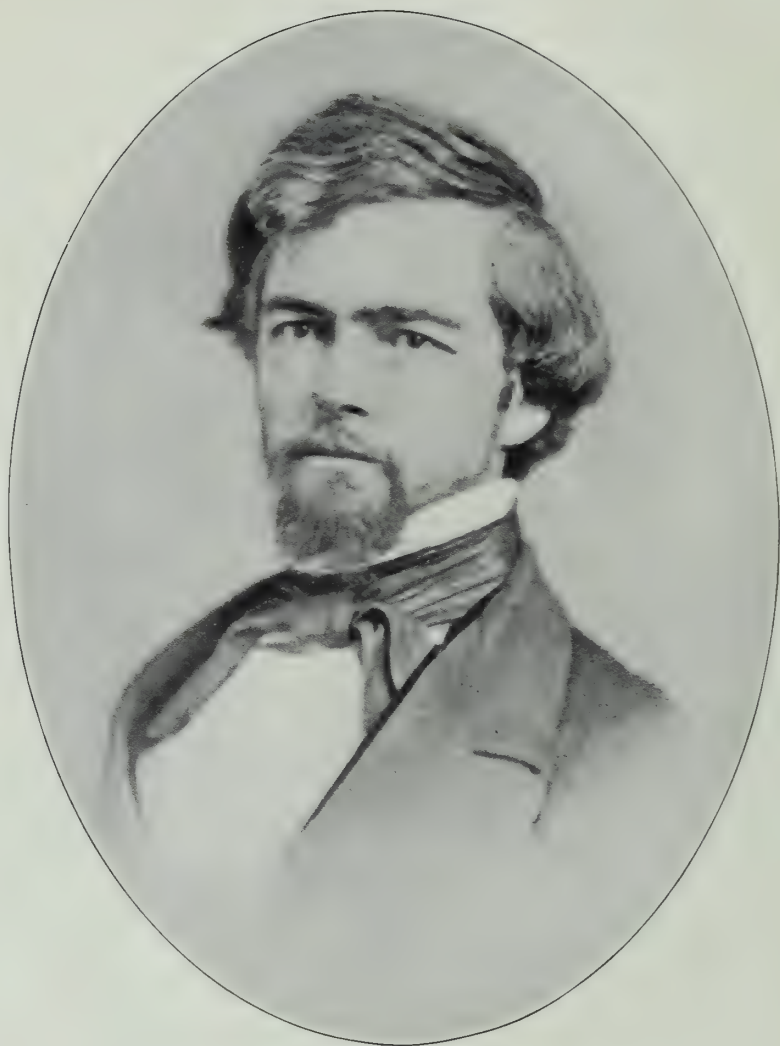
personality. They know where he is weak and where he is strong. They are not unaware when he is trying to win a specious popularity. It is a pity that a teacher cannot hear what his pupils are thinking about him when he confronts them for the first time in the classroom. They have talked about him and his course. They have discovered whether it is easy or difficult. They have investigated his peculiarities and susceptibilities. In short, he has been discussed at informal "bull sessions" and graded by undergraduate opinion.

IN every school, as in every factory or business or government department, there are certain employees who, famil-

iar with the routine, go steadily on with each day's duties, no matter what happens to the ruling executive. Phillips Academy is fortunate in having several such competent persons in its administrative offices,—those of the Headmaster, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and others,—persons who are always at their desks, who never seem to be sick or overwrought, and who never complain when additional responsibilities are heaped upon their already heavily burdened shoulders. No statues are erected to them and their portraits will never adorn the Academy walls; but the machinery of the school would soon begin to grind and squeak if they did not act daily as a lubricant.



THE PORTER THOMPSON MEMORIAL
A Stone Seat in the Moncrieff Cochran Sanctuary



ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS
1818-1862

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

22. Isaac Ingalls Stevens, 1818-1862

By SCOTT H. PARADISE

IT would be difficult to picture, outside the most lurid Hollywood production, a death so melodramatic as that of General Isaac Stevens, P. A. 1835. Seizing the Stars and Stripes from the fallen color-bearer, and with a ringing cry to his favorite regiment, "Highlanders, my Highlanders, follow your general," he dashed forward against overwhelming numbers of the enemy. At that moment a terrific storm burst over the field of battle. Roars of thunder drowned the rattle of musketry, and a gale of wind drove a deluge of rain against the struggling men. And at that moment General Stevens fell, the standard still grasped in his hand, and the colors mercifully shrouding his shoulders and shattered head. But his charge had saved the day and averted an appalling disaster to the Union arms.

It was the afternoon of September 1, 1862. The Second Battle of Bull Run had drawn to its disheartening close. General Pope, outguessed, outmaneuvered, utterly bewildered by Lee, had frittered away his splendid army and was falling back on Washington. Simultaneously, Jackson and Longstreet were hastening with their victorious regiments down a road that converged with Pope's to cut off this retreat at Fairfax Courthouse. In a compact mass the Confederate host pressed on, ready to throw its whole weight of seventy regiments across Pope's only road to safety. Another half mile and the gray skirmishers would be in sight of the Federal columns fleeing to the shelter of the Capital.

At this most critical moment Stevens arrived on the flank of the Confederate army with a small force of nine regiments. With a flash of insight he realized that only a savage attack would prevent the Federal line of retreat from being broken and the widely extended army from being cut in two. Without a moment's hesitation, for delay measured in minutes meant disaster,

Stevens hurled his nine regiments against the enemy. When his troops wavered under the withering fire, when five color-bearers had already fallen, he, himself, against the protest of his men, seized the flag and led the way. By his gallant death he saved his army from a crushing defeat and preserved the Capital of the nation.

It was a dramatic death, almost over dramatic in its stage setting, and it brought to a close a dramatic life. And in another respect it was characteristic of Stevens's career. With a strangely callous disregard of his services on that day, Stevens's immediate superior, General Reno, ordered that he be buried on the field, a suggestion which the devoted regiment indignantly rejected and carried the body reverently to Washington. Throughout his career Stevens had rendered brilliant services to the nation. Yet never did he receive the public recognition due him, nor does his memory seem to hold the place it deserves in the history of his country. And therein lies the mystery of the man. Blessed both in his personal assets and in his associates he was fitted to leave a great name behind him. He was a man of supreme intellect, of remarkable intuition, and of stupendous energy. There were few of the great national figures of the decade from 1850 to 1860 who did not feel and acknowledge the force of Stevens's personality. Henry W. Halleck, Chief of Staff under Lincoln, was his classmate and intimate friend. Robert E. Lee was his close associate during the Mexican War. George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, was at one time his subordinate. Jefferson Davis yielded to his wishes in a matter on which the two men were strongly opposed. In actual accomplishment his record was no less impressive. He planned and carried out the second great government exploration of the Northwest,

the Lewis and Clark expedition fifty years previous being its only predecessor. He was the first governor of Washington territory, a vast region stretching from the Rockies to the Pacific coast. He dealt either by war or in council with over 30,000 Indians, moved them onto reservations so that 150,000,000 acres were opened for white settlement, and made peace between hereditary Indian enemies whose tribes occupied an area larger than New England and the Middle States. He sat as member of Congress for Washington territory and was chairman of the National Executive committee of the National Democratic Party. And yet, when at the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the government, he was coldly received by those who might further his interests, was kept waiting for almost three months, and finally, when most of his past associates were officers of general rank, he was made colonel—by a final touch of irony—of a mutinous regiment.

Why did Isaac Stevens never realize the destiny that apparently should have been his? The answer must be sought in his life. There were great and worthwhile accomplishments there, and there were also, perhaps, defects of character, a tactlessness which made enemies, an inability to cooperate with others, an impatience when his subordinates failed to live up to his impossibly high expectations. His great energy and fearlessness set him apart from other men and aroused a suspicion of his personality even greater than the admiration for his deeds. He was a man toward whom no one could feel impartial, and his enemies, more vociferous than his friends, made themselves heard at Washington.

Isaac Ingalls Stevens was born in North Andover on March 25, 1818, seventh in direct descent from John Stevens, one of the first settlers. When he was fifteen, an insignificant small boy "with large head, earnest face, and firm, searching, and fearless dark hazel eyes," he entered Phillips Academy. Insignificant though he might seem, it was not long before he made his ability and personality felt. In a school where the dead languages were almost the only study he made a reputation in mathematics which extended even beyond Andover; and at a time when reli-

gious revivals were the order of the day, and Unitarians were regarded as heretics, Isaac strongly opposed the hysterical prayer meetings and declared himself a decided Unitarian. On one occasion a famous mathematician who had just published a new arithmetic came to Andover, and feeling piqued at the ease with which Isaac solved his most difficult problems exclaimed, "Well, sir, I think you could make a key to this book." Isaac took the book and in three days returned with every example worked out. His mind always sought out and mastered the principle underlying a problem, and when once he had reached a solution he could unhesitatingly solve all other problems of the same nature. Young as he was, he applied the same system of going to the root of the matter to the religious frenzy which periodically swept the school a hundred years ago, and he refused to be stampeded into "conversion". One day, by his searching questions and clear reasoning he completely confounded a zealous teacher who had offered to answer any questions his pupils wished to propound on religious subjects. At a revival meeting when his sisters had yielded to the preacher's exhortations and taken their seat upon the "mourner's bench," Isaac marched to the front and made them leave the room with him.

Another characteristic which was to be evident throughout his life was observed at Andover: that was his tireless industry which made it seem as if he could never find enough work to occupy his time. He lodged with Nathan W. Hazen, Esq., a respected lawyer of the town, for whom Isaac did the chores in return for board and lodging. The chores consisted, as Mr. Hazen himself declared, of enough work to dismay many a hired man. While maintaining the first rank in scholarship, Isaac took care of a garden half an acre in extent, groomed the horse, milked the cow, fed them both, cut and brought in the wood, and did countless other jobs about the house. Throughout his life Stevens's capacity for mere work seems incomprehensible to the normal human being.

After a year and four months at Andover Isaac began to consider his next step in education. Mr. Hazen advised him against



THE ENTRANCE TO THE ACADEMY CHAPEL

his first choice, the study of the law, but co-operated with Isaac's uncle, Mr. William Stevens, to secure him an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

Arrival at West Point in June, 1835, might well have awed a raw country boy of Stevens's youth and inexperience, and awed he was, but only by the hallowed, patriotic associations of the spot. One of his first letters shows the youngster's reverent if somewhat inflated mood. "We are as it were in the cradle of liberty, in the stronghold of freedom, and may we be scions worthy of the tears and of the blood of our Revolutionary sires: may I not disgrace my country, my State, and that character of proud distain and patriotic valor which inspired the heroes of Andover on the morn of Bunker's fight."

Did space permit there is much that might be told about his almost unequalled record of scholarship at the Military Academy, his work on five of the important fortifications of the New England coast, his brilliant service in the Mexican War, where as adjutant of the Engineer Corps he was intimate with Robert E. Lee and George B. McClellan and was regarded with affection and respect by General Scott, himself, his work in the Coast Survey Office in Washington, and his continual efforts to find some adequate outlet for his superabundant physical and mental energies. At last in 1853 came the opportunity which was to provide a suitable field for his great capacities.

With the election of Pierce the Democratic Party determined on a more vigorous policy of exploration and settlement of the vast regions stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. This was a field of endeavor that appealed strongly to Stevens, especially as he believed that the Compromise of 1850 had made war a remote contingency and that the chances for promotion in a peace time army were negligible. When in March Congress formed the new territory of Washington, and also appropriated \$150,000 for the exploration and survey of northern railway routes from the Mississippi to the Pacific, Stevens saw his chance. At once he asked the President to appoint him governor of the new territory, basing his request on an argument which would seem highly con-

ceited did it not appear that Stevens made a fair estimate of his abilities—the argument that he was the fittest man for the place, the one who could best serve the public interests. Apparently Pierce felt the same way, and on March 17 Stevens's appointment was confirmed by the Senate. Immediately Stevens set about procuring, in addition, the leadership of the Northern Pacific exploration. In four days he had so bombarded the Secretaries of War, of State, and of the Interior, and had so clearly and forcibly presented his views as to the needs of the western country and as to the problems of Indian control and white settlement, that he received the appointment. The most notable period of Stevens's career was dawning, and not the least notable feature of it was that he, a mere junior army officer, only thirty-four years old, approached the President and three leading members of the Cabinet at a time when they were overwhelmed with the pressing problems confronting an incoming administration, and in eight days obtained from them the Governorship of the territory, the Superintendency of Indian Affairs, which went with it, and the command of the first official northern exploration since the Lewis and Clark expedition. Stevens not only told the government whom to appoint; he told them what he was to do, because his official instructions embodied his own suggestions as presented to the Secretary of War; and he practically told them what to spend, because he later deliberately exceeded his appropriation and then had Congress make up the difference.

In just four weeks from the time of his appointment, Stevens had completed the assembling and organizing of his expedition of 240 men, the outfitting of it for the hardships ahead, and had prepared detailed instructions which filled two hundred pages. It is no wonder that his friends were astonished at his capacity for work, and one of them exclaimed, "The major is crazy, actually crazy, or he never could work as he does." It is an interesting fact that Stevens, though now a civilian, secured the voluntary services of twelve army officers, among them George B. McClellan. It is believed that there is no other instance in our history of twelve

army officers serving under the command of a civilian, and the fact seems to indicate the esteem in which Stevens was held by his former colleagues.

Space does not permit a detailed account of Stevens's journey of four and a half months from St. Louis to the summit of the Rockies, the eastern boundary of his territory. It is enough to say that in the opinion of competent judges his exploration was more thoroughly and carefully made and more fully reported than any of those which had preceded it in any section of the west. Clinton A. Snowden believes that not even Fremont's much more famous expeditions were conducted with anything approaching the skill, energy, and thoroughness that characterized Stevens's work, and even his enemies pay ungrudging tribute to his ability and success in his work of exploration.

Arriving at the summit of Cadotte's Pass over the Rockies on the afternoon of September 23, 1853, Stevens held a simple ceremony, declaring the territorial government inaugurated in the new Territory of Washington, and then heartily welcomed his comrades to his new home. While the little band of explorers toiled up the long slope, and, finally reaching the summit, listened to their leader's words of welcome, pelting hail and rain accompanied by high winds, thunder, and lightning descended upon them, and a mist obscured their view of the savage and desolate country where they had come to dwell. It was perhaps symbolic of the trouble, enmity, and doubt that was to pervade the four years of Stevens's administration.

These four years were to be the most brilliant and successful and yet the most disastrous of Stevens's life. The obstacles which faced him might have been overcome had Stevens possessed tact and a ready sense of humor, but in these invaluable qualities he was notably lacking. But an even more important cause of his difficulties was the fact that he was placed in a position that was both beyond his control and impossibly difficult. In the first place, the Donation Act, or Oregon Land Law, had been passed on September 27, 1850. This act graciously bestowed on any citizen who might settle upon the western lands 320 acres, or if he were

married 640 acres. A dilemma arose from the fact that this land was in the possession of the Indians and had, moreover, been guaranteed to them; while they were, by 1853, as Stevens had found, already becoming restive and hostile at the influx of white men. The Indian title to the land must be extinguished, and Stevens's first task was to meet with 30,000 suspicious and resentful savages, induce them to live at peace with each other, and then persuade them to withdraw from the land which had been theirs from time immemorial and for which, as the burial place of their fathers, they had a religious veneration. This was to be accomplished by means of treaties between, on one side, and invisible and unknown Great White Father, and, on the other side, scores of loosely knit tribes, to whom the idea of settled ownership of land was strange, and to whom written documents were unfamiliar. And, moreover, this had to be done at once before the growing tide of settlers and the rising resentment of the red men brought on a bloody encounter.

Stevens's lack of finesse in dealing with men was another difficulty confronting him, and one which was as real as his more external problems. It appears both in his relations with the settlers in Washington and with the members of his own expedition. Human nature is incalculable, and Stevens was sadly mistaken when he stated confidently about his work at the Coast Survey, "you know I rarely ever fail when brought into direct personal contact with men." He was to find that some men, unless delicately handled, would fail to share his own confidence in his integrity and would fail to admire his firmness. The old settlers in Washington, no doubt, resented the placing of this young man over them, a man whom one of them described as autocratic, self-seeking, impatient, and militaristic, believed that they knew better than he the character of the Indians with whom they had lived, and felt certain that they were better able to judge how the natives should be treated. Although Stevens used his great powers wholly for the good of the territory, his ill-advised methods caused the suspicion already felt toward him to break out into bitter hostility.

Again, with the men of his own expedition Stevens had trouble. Captain George B. McClellan, among several others, proved a disappointment to him. McClellan had been especially chosen to lead an expedition, which, starting from the Pacific coast, was to meet the main party, but McClellan had already begun to show that slowness of preparation and that timidity in action which later ruined his career as an army commander. On several occasions he failed to complete the mission assigned to him, and at one time a task which he declared impossible was immediately undertaken with full success by another member of the party. The well deserved reproof which Stevens administered might have been so tactfully phrased that McClellan would appreciate his own failure, but instead it made him feel that he had been maligned, and a marked coldness sprang up between the two. Though there was a reconciliation some years later, still, when McClellan became Commander of the Army of the Potomac, he showed by direct slights and even by harmful opposition that he continued to feel he had been badly treated by Governor Stevens.

After a four months' survey of his territory, which vast as it was, proved to have less than four thousand white inhabitants and to be completely without roads, so that communication was almost wholly by Indian-manned canoes, Stevens returned to Washington to report on his exploration, and to push through his views in regard to the treaties with the Indians and the other matters of benefit to Washington Territory. Immediately he seemed to exert all his old influence with the administration, and President Pierce invited him to write personally and frequently.

In September, 1854, Stevens, accompanied by his family, returned to the West Coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the hardships of the trip nearly resulting in the death of his four-year-old daughter, Maude. While he was delaying at San Francisco for her to recover, an episode took place which illustrated Stevens's tactlessness and which was to cause the Governor endless trouble and misfortune. General John E. Wool, then commanding the United States military forces on the Pacific Coast, at dinner one evening,

loudly claimed for himself all the credit for the American victory at Buena Vista, and disparaged the part General Taylor had taken in it. At length Stevens, whose sense of justice was outraged by these boastful remarks, said: "General Wool, we all know the brilliant part you played in the battle, but we all know that history will record that General Taylor fought and won the battle of Buena Vista." Whatever the facts of the case, it was unfortunate for Stevens that at the very start of his administration he should have antagonized the man who commanded the United States troops on the coast, who not being a West Pointer, himself, felt a certain jealousy towards the graduates of the Academy, and who was convinced that any conflict between the settlers and Indians must be wholly the fault of the white men. The ensuing quarrel between the two men would have been ludicrous had it not been carried into their official relations and brought countless woes upon Washington and Oregon.

Back in his capital, Olympia, Stevens saw that the most pressing problem was the settlement of the Indian question. As has already been mentioned the tribes were becoming alarmed at the way the white men were pouring into their country and seizing the choicest lands. There was need for haste before alarm changed to active hostility. And yet, it was on the basis of his dealings with the Indians that some of the most bitter criticisms of Stevens were founded, and which, though they were apparently based on the animosity of his enemies, he found most difficult to live down. The truth seems to be that the whole conception of disposing of Indian lands by treaty, though it had been practiced since Colonial times, was a faulty one, and Stevens, who concluded more treaties than any other man, had to bear the blame for the injustices which inevitably followed such arrangements. His difficulties were increased by the dilatory methods of Congress, for the treaties were not ratified for four years, or until March 8, 1859.

The next six months, from May to November, 1855, were to be the most colorful in Stevens's colorful life. In that time he was to travel back across the Rockies, to meet all the northern Indians from the coast to the headwaters of the Missouri,



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and though they were disaffected and suspicious, he was to argue, conciliate, and explain until they agreed to make peace with their hereditary enemies, to give up their ancient hunting grounds, and to abandon their lands to the white man. From the white man's point of view it would be hard to overestimate the value of Stevens's accomplishment in extinguishing the Indian title and in opening vast tracts of the interior for settlement. Difficulties and partial failures of course there were, but the magnitude of the task and the celerity of its execution make Stevens's large measure of success without parallel in the history of the country.

Starting early in May, 1855, Stevens, in a little more than two months, held conferences with the Sound Indians, with the great tribes of the upper Columbia, and with those of the Bitterroot Valley, and in spite of a conspiracy against his life when he and his one hundred companions were threatened by five or six thousand savages who surrounded them, completed his task and persuaded the tribes to relinquish more than 85,000 square miles of their land.

Still moving toward the east, the commissioners arrived on July 26 at Fort Benton, 700 miles from their starting point. Here perhaps the most difficult task of all awaited Stevens, for he had been authorized at his own request to proceed far beyond his territory, to meet the formidable and warlike Blackfeet in council, and to make a treaty guaranteeing permanent peace between them and all neighboring tribes and with the United States. Stevens's associate was to be Alfred Cummins, Superintendent for the Indians of Nebraska. When Stevens arrived on the council ground, there were 12,000 Indians waiting in the neighborhood, ready and willing for the council, and in a most friendly mood. But a serious situation also arose, one which bid fair to destroy all prospects of a successful meeting, and again it developed into a serious quarrel between Stevens and his associate.

In Washington the previous summer Stevens had taken every step to insure that ample supplies should reach Fort Benton in time and had even written personally to the President about it. The task of getting

the supply boats up the river had been entrusted to Cummins, a portly, pompous man, but when the council was ready to begin, the supplies of presents and food were still many days' journey away. The position of the commissioners was most disturbing. Such numbers of Indians could not long remain in one place without food, nor was there any assurance that some trifling accident might not turn their present amicable relations into bloody warfare. It was inevitable that if nothing worse happened the tribes would gradually drift away in search of food and grass and be lost on the boundless plains. Moreover, Cummins was such an obstacle to Stevens's plans that in his report to Washington accompanying the treaty the latter wrote, "So utterly at variance have been their (the commissioners') views that it has only been with great difficulty that a concert of action has been effected at all." But in face of these almost insuperable obstacles the incredible Stevens touch once more appeared. He permitted the tribes to leave in search of game and fodder, and yet by means of express riders kept constantly in touch with them for the two months of waiting that ensued. "It was as though," says his son, "one in New York, without telegraphs, railroads, or mails, had to regulate by pony express the movements of bands of Indians at Boston, Portland, Montreal, Buffalo, and Washington." At last, as there was no prospect of the boats arriving on time, Stevens determined to move the conference to the boats a hundred miles farther east, and on October 16 was able to gather 3,500 of the Indians originally present and come to an agreement with them. Few treaties with Indians have been so well observed by them as this, and as a result of it the Blackfeet, whom Cummins described as "utter savages, bloodthirsty and depraved", took no part in the great Sioux wars nor in the outbreak of Joseph.

As Stevens started on his long journey back to the Pacific Coast, he no doubt felt a justifiable satisfaction with what he had accomplished in his successful dealings with over 30,000 Indians, and in opening 150,000,000 acres for white settlement. But at the very height of his triumph and at the beginning of his homeward journey,

a lone horseman staggered into his camp at twilight bearing crushing news. All the great tribes of the upper Columbia, with one exception, the very ones who had signed the Walla Walla treaty, had broken out in open war and swept the upper country clean of whites; moreover, a thousand well armed braves were lying in wait with the expressed determination of wiping out Stevens's party, their chief, Pu-pu-mox-mox, having boasted that he would have Stevens's scalp. The rider also brought letters from Acting-Governor Mason and from various military men stating that return overland was impossible and that Stevens must descend the Mississippi and come back by way of the Isthmus.

Such advice seemed logical enough. Stevens was hundreds of miles from his base, separated from it by a wilderness which was hard enough to cross under the best conditions, and which was now filled with avowedly hostile savages. But such an escape from danger was not in accord with the directness of Stevens's nature. Under these alarming conditions he resolved not to go around but to go straight through and to trust to the boldness and speed of his movements to bring him to safety. Pushing directly ahead, but keeping his route a secret, Stevens's party twice appeared suddenly in the midst of Indian camps, with rifles unlimbered, and demanded peremptorily, "Is it peace or war?" Wisely under the circumstances the surprised Indians asked for peace. Continuing on Stevens obtained an escort of one hundred friendly Nez Perces warriors, and on December 20 reached the Walla Walla Valley in triumph, his fifty sturdy, travel stained whites marching ahead, while behind rode the hundred proud and flaunting braves, curveting their horses and uttering their war whoops.

The conflict of the next four years was three-fold in nature, involving Stevens's quarrel with General Wool, his prosecution of the Indian war, and his struggle with the white settlers over his declaration of martial law. Most of his difficulties, however, originated in the hostility of General Wool, and sprang from Stevens's unfortunate remark as to that warrior's share in the battle of Buena Vista. The quarrel was

aggravated by the fact that Wool, who was seventy-five years old, held with the tenacity of his years to the belief that the Indians were guiltless, and that the conflict with them was stirred up by the whites for their own advantage, while Stevens, on the other hand, as chief executive of the territory and direct representative of the government rightly bent every effort to suppress those who had taken up arms against that government.

As we may imagine, Stevens did not accept Wool's opposition without active resentment. A continual stream of letters flowed from his pen, both to Washington reporting Wool's opposition to him and to the general, some of these letters being three or four thousand words in length. It early reached a point where neither of the irate gentlemen felt it necessary to disguise his opinion of the other. In one letter Stevens says, "I have a right to hold you to a full knowledge of our condition here. If you say you were misinformed, then you are not fit for your position, and should give place to a better man. If you were informed, then your measures as a military man manifest an incapacity beyond example." Difficult as Wool must have been to handle, Stevens dealings with him were indicative of that lack of finesse in solving the human equation which was the great defect in his character, and which more than anything else prevented the recognition which his great services deserved.

While his controversy with the commanding general was going on, Stevens was conducting the war against the Indians throughout the early months of 1856, according to his own ideas. Under his leadership the settlers pushed on their operations amid the constant downpours and the swollen streams of the rainy season with such energy and success that in four months the hostiles were either forced to surrender or were put to flight. There is no doubt that Stevens's forceful prosecution of the war saved the settlements of the territory from extinction, and the progress of the Northwest from being set back for years.

The third tribulation for Governor Stevens in his far from peaceful administration arose directly from the Indian war, and this difficulty, bringing him into

direct conflict with the pro-Indian party among the whites and with the United States Courts, left a mark upon his reputation more indelible than any other. During the war a clique of Stevens's enemies determined to embarrass the Governor by persuading some Indian sympathizers, whom he had removed from their land, that it was within their right to return in spite of his orders. When five of them did so, Stevens at once arrested them, and this opened the way for the conspirators' second move, that of suing out a writ of habeas corpus. The Governor, of course, was keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position as commander-in-chief in a desperate war, in which he must not only secure victory but obtain it at the least cost in lives and matériel. Surrender in this case would force him to abandon his policy of impressing men and supplies, and would seriously impair discipline among the volunteers. In the heat of the moment he followed a course which other strong men might have followed in like circumstances, but which caused a storm of disapproval to burst over him, and even drew a public reprimand from the President. On April 23, 1856, he proclaimed martial law over Pierce County, suspended the functions of all civil officers therein, and when on May 7, Judge Lander, although serving at the time with the military forces, attempted to hold a court in defiance of this order, the Governor marched a detachment of volunteers to the court room and arrested the chief justice on the bench and the clerk at his table.

Stevens argued in his own defense thus: "I took the responsibility as an incident of the war, and as necessary for its successful prosecution and termination. The whole territory was in a state of siege. . . It was no time for half measures, or for running the risk of the slaughtering of our families and the destruction of our property." Though his defense seems sound under the circumstances, the repercussions of Stevens's act were immediate and severe. The legislature passed resolutions condemning him, he was arrested for contempt of court, and although, with a certain insolence, he, as governor, issued a respite for himself as prisoner before the bar, he was fined. Moreover, the United States Senate re-

moved him from the position of Superintendent of Indian affairs. And finally President Pierce conveyed to him a rebuke ending in the words, "Your conduct, in that respect, does not therefore meet with the favorable regard of the President." Stevens's enemies seized the opportunity to pour upon the President, the committees of Congress, and the Eastern press floods of abuse which accused the Governor of almost every crime including tyranny and usurpation, persecution of the Indians, embezzlement of public funds, forgery, and even drunkenness on public occasions.

With any other man, overwhelmed by such storms of defamation, the exulting cry of his enemies, "Governor Stevens is a dead lion at last," would have been justified. But Stevens, completely unperturbed, resigned the Governorship, secured the Democratic nomination for Congress, and after campaigning over 1460 miles in five weeks by steamer, by canoe, and on horseback, was elected by a vote of two to one over his opponent. He took this seat December 7, 1857.

After his reelection to Congress for a second term, Stevens continued his work in behalf of the territory which had so vilified him. But the great problem of slavery was looming ever more darkly upon the horizon, and the Democratic Party was beginning to divide on the question of whether to uphold Stephen Douglas's doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," or whether to allow slavery in the territories as long as they remained such and to let each territory decide the problem for itself after being admitted to the Union as a state. It was to the latter, or Southern group, that Stevens adhered, and when the party split at the convention in April, 1860, he was made Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the new National Democratic Party. For four months he worked at establishing a nationwide organization and at perfecting all the myriad details essential for carrying on a presidential campaign. At one time he wrote in a single night the party address to the country—an address covering a whole page of a large metropolitan newspaper.

With the election of Lincoln, however, the war became inevitable, and on May 22, 1861, Stevens offered his services to the



PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH PENNELL, N. A.
BY WAYMAN ADAMS

The Gift of the National Academy of Design through the Ranger Fund

nation. It would seem as though the ability and experience of one who was a graduate of West Point, a distinguished veteran of the Mexican War, a successful Indian fighter, and a superlatively able and energetic administrator should have been utilized at once. But at this crisis all Stevens's past life—his life-long adherence to the Democratic Party, his connection with the National Democratic movement, the slanders spread about him from Washington, and his quarrels with his associates, seemed to rise up to thwart him. When his intimate friend, Halleck, was major-general of regulars, his timid subordinate, McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, his old friend, Lee, General-in-Chief of the Southern armies, and even his enemy, Wool, Commander of the Department of Virginia, Stevens was coldly received on every side. He even offered his services to General McDowell in any capacity for the movement that culminated in Bull Run, but his offer was declined. At last, after three months of disappointment and mortification, he was appointed Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, New York Volunteers. Such an appointment was almost an insult in itself, and Stevens exclaimed in his bitterness and depression, "I will show these men in Washington that I am worthy of something better than a regiment, or I will lay my bones on the battlefield."

The 79th had been badly cut up at Bull Run, and had, moreover, been disappointed over a withdrawn promise of leave and over an assurance that they might elect their own colonel. The first intimation they had of Stevens's appointment was through his own order assuming command, and as a result of these accumulated grievances almost their first act was to mutiny. By a combination of severity and tact their new colonel soon restored them to their former efficiency, and for two months they took part with credit in the small operations just south of the Potomac. It soon became apparent that many of Stevens's difficulties were caused by his old associate, General McClellan. Though Lincoln appointed Stevens brigadier-general on September 28, he stated that he had delayed his action a month on McClellan's advice, and twice Stevens was

pointedly ignored by McClellan when they met upon the field. Hence it was with unmixed relief and joy that he received orders, on October 16, to report at Annapolis. He had no faith in McClellan's policy of restraining the ardor of his troops, and as if admitting that they were no match for the Confederates, keeping them safely ensconced behind defensive works. He remarked as he traveled to his new station, "I am glad to leave McClellan's army. I am rejoiced to get out of that army. I tell you that army under McClellan is doomed to disaster."

The expedition General Stevens now joined, under General Thomas W. Sherman, and in conjunction with the navy, was to secure a harbor on the southern coast to serve as a base for blockading fleets. Port Royal, South Carolina, proved to be the objective, and after a brilliant naval attack by Commodore Dupont on November 7, an unopposed landing was made. For eight months Stevens drilled and disciplined his troops, including the Highlanders, who had been sent him by Lincoln's order and in spite of McClellan's opposition. As usual Stevens's advice was all for aggressive action, and he conducted one able little operation, the Battle of Port Royal Ferry, which was almost the first Union success achieved by the army since the disaster of Bull Run, and for which he received the thanks of the government. He was also planning, until the arrival of Generals Hunter and Benham to supersede General Sherman nullified his preparations, first to attack the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which crossed his front on a series of highly inflammable southern pine bridges, and then to march on Charleston, itself. So vulnerable did Lee consider this point and so obvious a place to attack, that until March, 1862, he made his own headquarters in the neighborhood and posted strong detachments of troops for the protection of the wooden trestles. Stevens was eager to cross swords with his old friend and more than once remarked that he could beat "Bob Lee."

Although until he joined the Union Army, Stevens had not for eight years had any immediate superior officer and had been to an unusual degree his own master, he now showed that he could obey as well

as command. He chafed against the inefficiency and incompetence of Hunter and Benham, but he submitted himself with good grace to their orders. Still, it must have been with a sense of relief that on July 9, after the poorly planned and feebly executed attack on Secessionville, an operation of which Stevens wholeheartedly disapproved, he received orders to join General Burnside's 9th Corps in Virginia under Pope.

But Pope was to show himself no more able than his predecessors, and though reinforced by the troops from Port Royal and McClellan's discomfited Peninsular Army, he wasted his opportunities and his men until the Second Battle of Bull Run developed into a discouraging defeat, which but for Stevens's gallant charge at Chantilly would have resulted in an appalling Union disaster.

General Stevens was only forty-four years old when he died. Yet in his short life he had shown unique powers both of mind and body and had served his country brilliantly in many fields of action. There is no Andover graduate so closely associated with the greater processes of the nation's development. And yet, just as General Reno wished to leave the body of Stevens obscurely buried on the field where he had averted defeat, so have the historians neglected the name of him who did so much to open the western country to settlement. It may be true that qualities of conceit and obstinacy led him into constant strife with his colleagues. It may be that in moments of desperate crisis he overstepped the bounds of ethics as other strong men have done before and since. And it is apparent that he lacked that flair for publicity which made a Roosevelt the darling of the nation in spite of acts of doubtful public morality. But accepting all the defects of his character as they were, it is still undeniable that he lived a noble and unselfish life. He soon saw that he had neither money nor reputation to gain; yet he still spent every ounce of his splendid energy in his country's service. In his dealings with the Indians his instruc-

tions left him free to live comfortably with his family, pleading that his duties as governor required his presence at home, but he chose the course that led to perplexity, discomfort, and danger, and which was likely to bring, if not actual disaster, at least disagreement with Washington. He never ceased to work for the good of the territory which had vilified his name. And in the Civil War he accepted a minor position when he had every right to expect a high one and served faithfully under leaders far less competent than himself.

Some degree of recognition came, as is usually the case, when it was too late. General Pope praised him highly. General Longstreet said of him that he gave evidence of courage, judgment, skill, and genius not far below that of the illustrious General Jackson. Congress, which had held up the confirmation of his commission as brigadier for seven months on the basis of anonymous letters falsely representing his attitude on slavery, and which on July 4, 1862, refused to confirm his appointment as major-general, at his death passed resolutions in his honor and ordered crape to be worn for ten days. After Chantilly he was appointed and confirmed a major-general, to rank from the previous July 4th, and it was asserted by a member of the Cabinet, and currently stated in the press, that at the moment of his death he was being considered by the President and his advisers as commander of the armies in Virginia.

Had Stevens lived and been able to overcome the opposition which he so frequently and unfortunately aroused, it is impossible to believe that he would not have become a very great figure in the life of the nation. For the political work of the Reconstruction Period he might not have been fitted, because he lacked those arts by which politicians purchase success, but with his magnificent intellect, his great administrative ability, his stupendous energy, he might as an explorer, a scientist, or an army commander have reached almost any height.

TRUSTEES' MEETING, JUNE 16, 1932

Extracts from the Records

The meeting was called to order at 2:10 P.M. by the President.

There were present: Messrs. Ropes, Sawyer, Morgan, Bishop, Cochran, Neale and Forbes *ex officio*.

VOTED: that the Trustees approve the granting of diplomas to the students who have been approved by the Faculty and have entirely satisfied their obligations at the Treasurer's Office.

VOTED: that the following works of art, already approved by the Addison Gallery Committee, be approved and accepted for the Gallery:

		<i>Donor or means of acquisition</i>
Winslow Homer	Camping in the Adirondacks (<i>oil</i>)	Purchase Fund
Maurice Sterne	Indian Head (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Jerome Myers	Hand Organ (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Josef Presser	The Farrier (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Josef Presser	Head of a Sculptor (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Henry Schnakenberg	Landscape (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Stow Wengenroth	Housewife's Garden (<i>lithograph</i>)	Purchase Fund
Sanford Ross	St. Peter's at Galilee (<i>drawing</i>)	Purchase Fund
Wayman Adams	Portrait of Joseph Pennell (<i>oil</i>)	Ranger Fund of the National Academy of Design

VOTED: that the Clerk be instructed to send to the Ranger Fund of the National Academy of Design the thanks of the Trustees.

The following list of Gifts to the Academy was read:

- \$2,000 from Dudley F. Wolfe—payment on subscription to Teaching Foundations.
 50 from Andover Badminton Club—contribution for library books.
 Publication, "A Sermon preached at the opening of the Theological Institution in Andover and at the Ordination of Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D." from Prof. H. A. Farr.
 Engraving, "The Ship Builder," by C. H. Hodges, after a painting of the same title done by Rembrandt, 1633, and lithograph in color, by Endicott & Co., "Salem Harbor" (Encampment of the Second Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia on Winter Island), from John M. Woolsey.

VOTED: that these gifts be gratefully accepted on the terms, if any, named by the several donors, and that the thanks of the Trustees be sent to the donors.

VOTED: that Willet L. Eccles be appointed for one year Chairman of House Officers with the following general duties:

- (a) To have authority to call and preside over meetings of House and Division Officers.
- (b) To suggest duties and to discuss methods for the coordination of information relative to students.
- (c) To secure weekly reports from House and Division Officers on the status of their charges.
- (d) To codify his findings in systematic weekly reports to the Headmaster that he may have up-to-date information always at hand.

- (e) To execute the wishes of the Headmaster in the task of helping and correcting students.
- (f) To welcome conferences with boys during set hours in his office, for counsel and advice.

VOTED: that the Treasurer and Comptroller be authorized to arrange for the employment of manual labor from the Town during the summer on improvement in the property of the Academy to an amount not exceeding \$5,000. and that the appropriation for this purpose be provided by a reduction in like amount from the appropriation for Property Amortization.

The President read letters from Mr. Platt and Mr. Cochran in regard to the windows in the Academy Chapel, and it was

VOTED: that Mr. Cochran's letter of June 6, 1932 and Mr. Platt's letter to Mr. Cochran of May 20, 1932, be entered on the record of this meeting, and that the Board records that the recommendations of Mr. Cochran and Mr. Platt meet with the entire and unanimous approval of the Board of Trustees. The vote was unanimous. The following are true copies of the letters:

"June 6, 1932

The Board of Trustees,
Phillips Academy
Andover, Mass.
Dear Sirs:

When I gave the Chapel to Phillips Academy, I did not place any conditions on the gift. I wonder if it is presumptuous of me to try to express a strong desire at this late date.

The desire I wish to express is that never in the future should any memorial stained glass windows be placed in the Chapel. The effect of the present lighting is beautiful and has met with such universal approval that I think it should always remain characteristic of the Chapel just as it now is.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Charles A. Platt, the architect, on this subject. I agree with Mr. Platt so emphatically that I am taking the liberty of forwarding his letter to you, at the same time expressing my own definite approval of the contents of his letter.

If this also meets with the approval of the Trustees, cannot this letter be placed in the Trustees' records in the proper place, so that future generations of Trustees will be aware of my desires in the matter?

Asking your kind consideration in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) THOMAS COCHRAN"

"May 20, 1932

My dear Mr. Cochran:

I have been deeply moved by the enthusiasm in regard to the Chapel, and the fact that everyone seems to like it, to put it mildly, is I know very gratifying to all those responsible for the building.

I have seen so many churches injured by the introduction of memorial stained glass windows, that I am writing in the hope that if you agree with me, you will write the Trustees requesting that it be put on record that the feeling of the donor and architect is that memorials of this kind should not be used.

I feel that a part of the success of the building is its simplicity and lighting, both of which would be injured by stained glass windows of the diversified kind.

Faithfully,

(Signed) CHARLES A. PLATT"

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 P.M.



THE PORTICO OF THE ADDISON GALLERY OF AMERICAN ART

General School Interests

The New Year

In view of the intensity and persistency of the depression which has endangered the existence of so many private schools in the land, Andover is not discouraged by the tentative registration figures which indicate an enrollment of about six hundred boys this fall. Although in number somewhat reduced, the new boys already appear to be of fine quality, perhaps appreciating more than any other new group the value of an education. The members of the faculty have spent a summer of unusual fruitfulness in study or in travel and have returned freshened and strengthened. New instructors of wide experience and rich personality have been added to the teaching staff; interesting courses in music, art, architecture, literature, and current events have been inaugurated to utilize more fully than ever the resources of the modern Academy; and new ideas and a spirit of optimism are in the air.

Classes began on Wednesday, September 21, but days before this the campus was filled with the bustle of excitement which always accompanies the opening of school and which stirs even the oldest member of the faculty. The steps of Samuel Phillips Hall crowded with new boys nervously awaiting their entrance examinations; students hurrying to make out schedules and boisterously comparing notes on classes and instructors; old boys hidden beneath loads of lamps, books, tables, and chairs while moving their cherished belongings from one dormitory to a new and more exalted one; first classes with students and faculty scanning the faces of one another with mingled curiosity and hope: these are among the snapshots of the opening of school, none the less interesting because of their familiarity.

With no construction of major importance in progress, Andover is again free to contemplate the mellow beauty of her campus,—the stretches of lovely lawns, the lengthening shadows cast by the grand

old elms, the dignity and integrity of her structures, the sun-washed facade of Samuel Phillips Hall, and the steeple of the New Chapel cut clean against the blue of an autumn afternoon. Houses have been remodelled and new roads have been opened; grounds have been cared for and buildings kept in repair. But the campus in its essential unity and beauty has remained throughout the summer undisturbed, giving the impression of quietly waiting to be fulfilled and completed by those whose work on it gives it its most real significance.

Faculty Notes

Although he is much improved in health, Headmaster Alfred E. Stearns has been granted by the Trustees a further leave of absence, which he will spend in Europe with his family. Dr. Stearns has had no real period for rest and relaxation since 1913. While he is gone, Dr. Charles H. Forbes, Head of the Latin Department, will continue to be Acting Headmaster.

During the summer, Dr. Claude M. Fuess gave lectures on "The Trend of Contemporary Biography" at Columbia University and the Bread Loaf School of English. An article by Dr. Fuess on "Roosevelt,—the Democratic Hope" appeared in *Current History* for August and another on "Norman Thomas" in the issue of the same magazine for October. The *Atlantic Monthly* for October contains an essay by Dr. Fuess entitled, "Creed of a Schoolmaster." He delivered the address at the dedication of the bust of Daniel Webster on October 12, at Franklin, New Hampshire.

Mr. Arthur W. Leonard and Mr. Roy E. Spencer have returned after a year's leave of absence.

During the summer Mr. M. Lawrence Shields was with the Forbes-Grenfell Expedition in Northern Labrador.

Dr. Peirson S. Page received this summer from Springfield College the degree of Master of Physical Education.

Mr. Trowbridge has moved from the Farrar House to 25 Highland Road.



MR. LIONEL PETERKIN

During the summer Dr. Moorehead was in Bar Harbor studying the collections in the small museum in Acadia National Park.

Among the members of the faculty who spent the summer in Europe were Messrs. Parmelee, Fuess, Pfatteicher, Basford, Forbush, van der Stucken, and Trowbridge.

A new edition of *Hamlet*, edited by Dr. Fuess and Mr. Blackmer, has recently been published.

Mr. Allan V. Heely completed this summer a course of graduate study at Columbia University.

An article by Horace M. Poynter entitled "Latin as Fetish," which he delivered last April before the Classical Association of New England, appears in the October issue of *The Classical Journal*.

Mr. Otho W. Allen will occupy the house recently remodeled at 141 Main Street.

Dr. Willet L. Eccles has been appointed Chairman of House Officers.

Mr. Miner W. Merrick has accepted a position in the History Department in the Episcopal Academy, near Philadelphia.

New Faculty Members

Mr. Lionel Denis Peterkin has joined the faculty as Instructor in Latin on the Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Foundation. Mr. Peterkin received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Durham University, England, and a Certificate from the School of Education at Oxford. He has taught the Classics at Bracondale School, Norwich, England, and at Harrison College, Barbados, B.W.I. During the war he served as lieutenant with the Highland Light Infantry and later as Captain and Education Officer with the 90th Infantry Brigade. At the close of the war he did graduate work at the School of Economics, London University, and in 1920 was appointed Senior Instructor in Classics at Queen's College, British Guiana. Since 1925 he has been at Harvard as Tutor and Instructor in English, as Lecturer in Greek and Latin, and as Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin. Mr. Peterkin is a Fellow of the Royal Economics Society. He will live at 143 Main Street.

Mr. Allan T. Cook, who has joined the English Department, is a graduate of Syracuse University in the class of 1910. He has had twenty years of teaching experience at the Suffield School, Suffield, Conn., the Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill., the Albany High School, Albany, N. Y., and the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Cook has been a reader for the College Entrance Examination Board for a number of years. He will live in Bishop Hall.

Mr. Frederick E. Watt, who will be Assistant in Chemistry and Mathematics, is a graduate of Boston English High School and received his B.S. degree, *cum laude*, from Bowdoin in 1932. He is a member of the Bowdoin Mathematical Society and Alpha Delta Phi. He will live in Draper Cottage.

Mr. Leonard L. James, Instructor in English and Ancient History, is a graduate of Bristol University, England, came to the United States in 1927 as a Francis Riggs Fellow, and has taught at the Cranbrook School and the Stearns School. He will live in Bancroft Hall.

Mr. Bernard L. Boyle, a graduate of Phillips Academy and of Dartmouth in the

class of 1931, will be a proctor in Williams Hall and assist in athletics and religious work.

The Commons

With a new Director, Miss Helen Marks, and a completely new kitchen staff headed by Mr. Emil Otto, formerly of St. Paul's School, the reorganized Commons is starting out upon a new year determined to give satisfaction to all varieties of appetites and tastes. The board has been reduced to ten dollars a week, but seconds will be served until no boy can go hungry. Miss Marks was at one time a supervisor of the dining hall at Lawrenceville and was lately the dietitian of the Hotel Pennsylvania, planning and directing the serving of three thousand meals daily. Her large experience and known ability should insure excellent management of the Commons this year.

New Secretary at the Addison Gallery

Miss Katharine Clay has been appointed Secretary and Registrar at the Addison Gallery of American Art. Previous to accepting her present position Miss Clay had for several years been Assistant to the Alumnae Secretary at Abbot Academy.

Statistics from the Library

The number of accessions during the year was 3916 volumes, divided as follows:

Books purchased: 2475

Books presented: 1344

Magazines bound: 97

The books purchased include, besides current volumes, those which had been bought in previous years but only recently accessioned and made a part of the library. The books presented, also, in addition to the gifts of the past year, represent collections such as the Draper and Farrar libraries, which have belonged to the school for many years but have not before been accessioned. These libraries are now in process of being catalogued.

On June 30, 1932, the total number of accessioned volumes was 32,115.

The volumes catalogued during the year were 4583, for which 12,317 cards were made.

The volumes circulated were 17,103. The largest circulation on any one day was 116 volumes.

The Reference Room attendance was 59,504, with an estimated additional 15,000 to include the readers in the Freeman Room. It has not been possible to keep a record of attendance in any other room than the Reference Room, with the exception of one day, when an actual count was made of all visitors, and it was found that 612 persons had made use of the library during that time.

Library instruction was given to 92 Junior students, which served as an introduction to the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, its arrangement, its treasures, and its working material. Instruction was also given to 170 members of the Upper Middle class in the use of the important reference works and other library tools, and to 160 Seniors a brief course in bibliography was given. This instruction was in charge of the Reference librarian.

Exhibitions of Government Documents, Fine Printing, Inexpensive Books, and memorabilia connected with the Washington Bi-Centennial have been held dur-



MR. LEONARD L. JAMES

ing the year, also a display of books on Chemistry arranged to indicate some of the library's resources on this subject.

Two notable stamp collections, lent by undergraduates, were also shown.

A recent acquisition of very great value is the gift of 457 volumes from the private library of Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, '86, Ambassador to Brazil from 1912 to 1932. This collection consists of many interesting volumes of biography, history, literature, and art, all of which will greatly enrich the library's resources in these fields.

Other noteworthy gifts have been: 42 volumes on Art, presented by Mrs. Frank W. Adams of Boston, 45 volumes of the publications of the Yale University Press, the gift of "A Friend of Andover and Yale", and 33 volumes on Golf, given by Judge John M. Woolsey, '94.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of valuable contributions to the library's collections by other friends and alumni of the school.

Addison Gallery of American Art

The Addison Gallery continued its policy of last year in keeping the Gallery



MR. BERNARD L. BOYLE

open every afternoon, including Sunday, during July and August. The attendance surpassed that of last year, and again included visitors from distant parts.

The "Exhibition of Local Artists", consisting of paintings in oil and water color, sculpture, prints, and drawings, by residents of Andover, North Andover, Lawrence, and Methuen, opened on July 10th and continued until August 20th. A committee made selections from a large amount of submitted material, accepting at least one contribution from every artist. The variety and quality of the exhibition, and the many evidences of real talent, proved gratifying to artist and spectator alike.

An exhibition of "Water Colors and Marine Prints" was held from August 24th to October 3rd. The water colors consisted of one group by Charles Hopkinson, which were exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery last winter, and another by young Washington artists who have received their training in the studios of the Duncan Phillips Memorial Gallery. Through the courtesy of Mr. Thorndike D. Howe, 1901, a collection of over sixty marine prints, made by Mr. Howe's father, the late Dr. Octavius T. Howe, 1868, was exhibited for the first time. These prints of famous naval encounters, clipper ships, and yachts, all related to American Maritime History, dating from 1781, showed Dr. Howe's interest in and knowledge of the maritime history of this country.

The first loan exhibition of the fall will be one of contemporary American painting, selected by Mr. Robert G. McIntyre, the Secretary of the Art Committee, and will be shown from October 8th until about December 1st. As a reflection of one man's taste in the field of contemporary art, this exhibition should be received with keen interest by both critic and gallery visitor.

The Jacob Cooper Greek Prize Awarded to Ralph Lazzaro

The Jacob Cooper Greek Prize of one thousand dollars has been awarded for 1932 to Ralph Lazzaro, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, a graduate of Phillips Academy in 1932, and now a member of the freshman class at Harvard. To deter-

mine the winner, the ten best papers are selected from the examination books in the Three Year Greek College Entrance Examination in June and then are submitted to a committee of three appointed by the American Philological Association, who make the final award. This prize was offered for the second time in 1932. Mr. Lazzaro was a member of Phillips Academy for two years, beginning his study of Greek during his first year and during his second year studying both second-year and third-year Greek, which includes, respectively, the reading of Xenophon's *Anabasis* and Homer. It is worthy of note that his senior schedule contained twenty-two hours a week rather than the normal eighteen and that he distinguished himself in other work as well as in Greek.



MR. FREDERICK E. WATT

Academy Preachers

- Sept. 25 Dr. Allyn K. Foster, The Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention—New York and Chicago
- Oct. 2 A.M. Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Boston, Mass.
Vespers Dr. Forbes
- Oct. 9 President J. Edgar Park, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.
- Oct. 16 A.M. Dr. Charles E. Park, First Church in Boston (347 Marlborough St.)
Vespers Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.
- Oct. 23 Dr. Arthur H. Bradford, Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.
- Oct. 30 Dr. Henry H. Tweedy, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
- Nov. 6 Dr. Charles R. Brown, 233 Edwards Street, New Haven, Conn.
- Nov. 13 Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
- Nov. 20 Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Concord, N. H.

- Nov. 27 Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Union Theological Seminary, New York City
- Dec. 4 Open
- Dec. 11 Open (Sunday before Christmas)
- 1933
- Jan. 8 Dr. Allyn K. Foster, Baptist Board of Education, N.Y.C.
- Jan. 15 Dean Philemon F. Sturges, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston

Society Scholarship Averages

The Society scholarship averages for the spring term were as follows—

P A E	71.63
A G C	69.30
E D P	68.53
P L S	68.52
F L D	68.51
P B X	67.28
A U V	66.63
K O A	66.40

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

THE crispness of autumn is upon us, and with Andover opening a week later this year, the coolness of colorful fall afternoons seems to have added unusual zest to the beginning of athletics.

The days have passed when every student hung breathless over each bit of news from the Varsity eleven and all games were attended by all boys in school. Students no longer weep as a body when the dear old Varsity is defeated by the Purple and Gold, nor do they rejoice as one man when an off-side play brings victory. But there has been no decline in the interest of those competing nor in the number whose ambition is to give and get all there is out of the game merely for the love of it. As we have stated before in the BULLETIN, we think this a healthy attitude.

Messrs. Benton, Dake, Hagenbuckle, and Billhardt are again assisting Mr. Ray

Shepard on the first team gridiron. Over a hundred mole-skinned aspirants appeared at the first call for varsity candidates, and among them are more than a few on whom the coaching staff look with tender eye. Captain Ray Graham has a satisfactory backing from last year, added to which there seems to be more potential talent among the new men than is usually our fortune to see in the early days of school. Platt, McTernan, the Sears brothers, Kellogg, Peterson, and Lewis should again carry the standard of the Blue; while the Giles brothers, from Newton, Massachusetts; Furse, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont; and MacEllroy, of Columbus, Ohio, are of the type which help to smooth the waters of the turbulent seas of football coaching. Manager Vye has arranged the following list of games, all to be played at Andover:

Oct.	1	New Hampton
Oct.	8	Harvard Freshmen
Oct.	15	Yale Freshmen
Oct.	22	Boston University Freshmen
Oct.	29	Brown Freshmen
Nov.	5	N. H. Freshmen
Nov.	12	Exeter at Andover

Soccer

Captain "Danny" Badger has but three of last year's booters to brighten the outlook of Coach "Jim" Ryley. This, however, is not serious in itself, because Mr. Ryley has made a habit of culturing winning teams from apparently unfertile soil. Seven opponents will face the Blue this year.

Saturday, Oct. 8—	Tabor at Tabor.
Saturday, Oct. 15—	Tufts Freshmen
Wednesday, Oct. 19—	Gov. Dummer
Saturday, Oct. 22—	Worcester.
Saturday, Oct. 29—	Harvard Freshmen.
Saturday, Nov. 5—	M.I.T. Freshmen
Wednesday, Nov. 9—	Exeter at Exeter.



RAY W. GRAHAM
Captain of Football

Polo

Mr. Lyle Phillips, coach of Andover's Polo Team, who, himself, handles the mallet with distinction, is looking forward to a favorable year. Embree, Whitney, and Hook have returned to gallop after the elusive sphere. Tentative games with Norwich University, the Harvard Freshmen, and the Myopia Hunt Club are being considered for this term.

Club Football

Some of the most ardent competition of the year is always seen in the games

among the Club teams. Mr. Eccles is again coaching the Romans, and their erratic brilliance has often won them unexpected victories. The Greeks, under Mr. Trowbridge, have learned to love the game for its own sake. Precision and drive characterize the Saxons under the watchful eyes of Mr. Paradise and Mr. Maynard. The Gauls, coached by Mr. Baldwin, are noted for the finesse and deception of their attack. With the advent of the All Club versus the Exeter All Class game Club football has gained added prestige in Andover.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Frederic Palmer, 1848-1932

In the Phillips Andover *Mirror* for May, 1892, Dr. Palmer has the opening feature entitled "The Magazine and the Alumni," indicating what he hopes the magazine will prove to be to the friends of the school. He influenced the life of the Academy in many ways. While a student in the Theological Seminary he taught gymnastics in Bulfinch Hall, and as rector of Christ Church for a quarter of a century he was pastor of many Phillips boys, and in 1915 he presided most happily at the June alumni dinner. The record of his life reveals a truly rounded one, and that causes us to rejoice that he bears the Phillips name.

the school and a second grandson enters soon. He left his impress upon many phases of the life of this nation, and Phillips is glad here to make mention that he once trod its halls.

James Allen Flanders, 1856-1932

The Mt. Auburn Chapel last month witnessed an outpouring of friends and neighbors who desired to pay tribute of their affection and esteem at the funeral of one of the most loyal of the sons of Phillips. He loved Andover and proved his love for the school in many ways. He was present in 1923 when his class celebrated its fifty years of graduate life and was also present when the academy set forth its sesquicentennial exercises. A son, a son-in-law, and a grandson have all been members of



JAMES ALLEN FLANDERS
Class of 1873

Fortieth Reunion

While this year of depression possibly had its effect upon the number returning to our Fortieth Reunion of the Class of '92, it in no way dampened the enthusiasm and interest of the twenty-two men who returned to the Hill and it is safe to say that no one of this group has any regrets for making the effort. Those in attendance were as follows:—

Allen, Ames, Coffin, Colgate, Colt, Crawford, Fales, Farr, Fisher, H. J., Foote, Hill, Hooker, Knapp, Ladd, Lang, Neale, Nettleton, Newman, Newton, Thompson, A. P., Torrey, Vaill.

With headquarters established at Johnson Hall, one of the newer dormitories, we were very comfortably accommodated for the night.

During the morning Fales, Hooker and Crawford arrived and later in the afternoon Colgate, Foote, Knapp and Nettleton, who had motored up from New Haven. Sam Colt and his son also arrived with Farr, Hill and Lang following, as did also Jim Neale, Allen, Torrey and Vaill. Harry Fisher, Ted Ames and Ladd did not arrive until the following morning, so they all missed the Class Dinner on Thursday night.

The Dinner was given in the very handsome room in the Commons which is used by the Faculty, and about twenty sat down at the table including two guests, Ralph Holmes '90, and Colt, Jr. No formal program was indulged in but we all had a good visit and a number of letters and telegrams were read from members unable to attend. We adjourned about eight-thirty to hear the singing on the campus and in order that those who so desired might attend the play which was given during the evening in George Washington Hall.

Thursday morning the photograph was taken and then we lined up for the parade with the largest delegation of any of the Classes returning to their Reunions. After the exercises in the beautiful new Chapel, we attended the Alumni Luncheon where our Class was honored by having Pete Allen selected as Toastmaster and George Nettleton as principal speaker. Needless to

say, they both acquitted themselves with great credit.

The saddest part of these Reunions is the parting which began soon after the Alumni Luncheon and it was not long before most of the crowd had started homeward. Two of three of us remained to see the Ball Game between the Andover team and the Alumni, the latter having a very strong team and winning by a comfortable margin.

Thus ended our Fortieth Reunion with our only regret that all of the old crowd could not have been in attendance.

C. A. CRAWFORD

Thirty-fifth Reunion

The "Corporal's Guard" of the Class of 1897 who weathered the depressed days of 1932 were ever so happy in their Thirty-fifth reunion contacts last June—and this in spite of the doleful skies that enshrouded Andover on Commencement morning. There were only eight of us to break bread and reminisce together at Williams Hall, with Charles Woolsey, Con Woolsey's son and Bill Hausberg, Art Thomas' Yale Classmate's son, both Seniors at Andover, as our youthful guests, and with our beloved Professor Forbes dropping in for no bite but just to salute with his usual charm and happy vein of interest and humor his friends of long ago—too long ago in years but really only yesterday in spirit. Our reminiscences took us well on to the midnight hour; then came a quiet repose and a wonderful New England breakfast of fried eggs and bacon, with much else, in Williams Hall,—all, thanks to the generous hospitality of the School.

The rain of early Commencement Day caused some disquieting tones only to be dispelled promptly at ten o'clock when the blue coated and gold tassled band and the splendid array of the flannel trousered Graduating class led the way to Andover's distinctly colonial Chapel. There we were particularly impressed by the large number of prizes awarded to smiling and responsive youths, though were somewhat puzzled as to the problem of Humanism.

Nine of us sat together for a rather unusually good picture before we were called into the Gym for the Alumni luncheon,

which we pronounced as the best of such luncheons we had ever partaken of. Thanks to someone is richly deserved.

We did miss Al Stearns and his usual telling and impressive story about our old School in its new garments and recorded our loyalty to him and earnest hope that he would soon be at the helm to lead it on through these troublous days.

So went our Thirty-fifth Reunion, small in number, rich with friendship, deep in loyalty to our School, and with ever increasing confidence in the new Andover, abundant with the tradition and atmosphere of the old School, which we knew and loved so well.

Those who made up the "Corporal's Guard" were Oscar Billings, George French, Frank Stedman, Mike Sullivan, Joe Symonds, Art Thomas, Clark Wilcox and Art Young with Jimmie Jameson joining on Commencement.

There was much urge for an off year reunion next June, for we warmly concurred with Professor Forbes' conviction that where two or three are gathered together in the name of Phillips-Andover, there will youth be also—and in abundance.

Personals

1858—Professor George H. Palmer has written "The Lord's Prayer" published by the Congregational Publishing Society.

1883—Amherst at the June commencement bestowed the degree of M.S. on Nelson C. Haskell.

1887—Dr. William P. Graves received from Boston University the degree of Sc.D.

1887—A portrait of Judge James P. Woodruff, painted by Edwin B. Child, has been presented to the Litchfield (Conn.) Savings Society of which Woodruff was president at the time of his death.

1888—Rev. T. Newton Owen has resigned his pastorate at Eastport, Me.

1891—Bishop Francis J. McConnell has written "The Christian Ideal and Social Control" published by the University of Chicago Press.

1891—Harvard in June bestowed the degree of D.D. on the Rev. Charles E. Park.

1894—Headmaster Lewis Perry of Exeter received the degree of Litt.D. from the University of New Hampshire and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard.

1895—Sidney A. Weston has written "The Prophets and the Problems of Life" published by the Congregational Publishing Society.

1903—Albert T. Gould has been elected an overseer of Bowdoin College.

1904—Irving H. Gallyon is now connected with the down town branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1905—Alfred L. Loomis received from Wesleyan the degree of Sc.D.

1906—A daughter, Mildred Jeannette, was born June 15, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Ferguson.

1909—Rev. David E. Adams is associate professor of religion at Mount Holyoke College and received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth last June.

1911—A daughter was born recently to Dr. and Mrs. Augustine E. Conroy of Lowell.

1912—Donald Kirkpatrick has been elected vice-president of the National Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N. J.

1914—Dudley C. Lunt of Wilmington, Del. has written "The Road to the Law" published by McGraw, Hill Book Company.

1915—A daughter, Dorothy Joan, was born June 21, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. George D. Flynn.

1916—Walter Richard Stack of San Luis Obispo, Calif., after an absence of twelve years visited his parents in Andover, this last spring.

1918—A son, Richard Gregg, was born in New York City, September 1, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. Gregg Neville.

1919—Hing Shung Mok, B.A. and M.A. of Oxford University, now of Hong Kong, China is a member of the board of directors of the Canton Municipal Bank, vice-chairman of the Chinese Club of Hong Kong, member of the General Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital and an officer in many athletic organizations. He is married and has three children.

1919—A daughter was born June 21, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips E. Wilson.

1922—Joseph Goodman received his degree of M.D. from Harvard last spring with Cum Laude.

1922—Walter Grey Preston and Miss Marguerite Elaine Nelson were married in Omaha, Neb., May 10, 1932.

1922—Frank Harwood Sellman and Miss Dorothy Burgess Abbe were married August 13, 1932 in Mattapoisett.

1923—A son, Herbert Donald Jr., was born in Johannesburg, S. Africa, April 21, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. H. Donald Harris.

1923—Miner William Merrick and Miss Elizabeth Frances Eaton were married in Andover, June 18, 1932.

1924—Stephen Hunter Bishop and Miss Alice Dick Harris were married in Medford, June 25, 1932.

1924—Stuart Wilson Cragin and Miss Mary Elizabeth Washburn were married in Worcester, June, 1932.

1924—John Eliot Holt and Miss Dorothy Graves Ayres were married in Montclair, N. J., April 2, 1932.

1925—A daughter, Millicent, was born July 1, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Ames of New Lon-

don, Conn. She is the grand-daughter of Edward W. Ames, 1892 and of Arthur H. Gerhard, 1894.

1925—Rev. Allen Keedy on June 29, 1932 was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church of New Bedford.

1925—John Peabody Palmer is vice-consul at Marseilles, France.

1926—Talbot Johns and Miss Jeanne Herrington were married in Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 18, 1932.

1926—Willys Stetson Newcomb and Mary Jane Walker were married in Washington, D. C., June 18, 1932.

1926—Fletcher Ellis Nyce and Miss Katherine Barbey Thomas were married in Reading, Pa., June 18, 1932.

1927—Emilio Gabriel Collado and Miss Janet Gilbert were married in Cambridge, June 30, 1932.

1927—Frederick Ernest Weicker and Miss Beatrice Trostel were married on February 22, 1932, in Milwaukee, Wisc.

1928—Count Giovanni Cardelli was married on November 24, 1931, to Miss Jacqueline Stewart, of York.

1928—William Avery Gould and Miss Alicia Estelle Sprague were married in West Haven, Conn. May 28, 1932.

1928—Benjamin Dewitt Jeffery and Miss Dorothy Eloise Hamel were married in Syracuse, N. Y., June 29, 1932.

1928—James Horton Shankland and Miss Madeleine MacRae were married in Point Pleasant, N. J., September 21, 1931.

1928—Benjamin Allen Rowland and Miss Sara Briggs were married in Wianno, June 18, 1932.

1929—Ward Leonard Berry and Miss Elizabeth Rathbun Drisler were married November 18, 1931.

1929—Charles Hilliard Hollis and Miss Marjorie Knowlton were married in Andover, July 16, 1932.

1929—Carleton Haddock Jones and Miss Katharine Yeager Shepherd were married in Kingston, Pa., June 17, 1932.

1929—John M. McGauley of Yale has been awarded the Norman Stewart Hall scholarship given to the member of the Junior class who "most approaches standards of manly character and good sportsmanship which Norman Hall exemplified."

1929—James Rumrill Miller and Miss Elizabeth Pleasants King were married in Gwynedd Valley, Pa., October 17, 1931.

1931—Keith Spalding Brown was awarded the Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize at Yale for the Freshman who passes the best entrance examination in Greek.



Obituaries

1850—Henry Child Miller, son of Moses and Harriett Jackson Stebbins Miller, was born in Boston, October 24, 1834 and was successively hardware merchant, druggist and manufacturer,

living in Winchester of which town he was selectman and sewer commissioner. He died February 11, 1924, in St. Petersburg, Florida.

1860—Frank Webster Russell, son of William Wallace and Susan Carleton Webster Russell, was born in Plymouth, N. H., June 22, 1847 and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1868 and was 2d Lieut. 6th U.S. Cavalry 1868-1872, a glove manufacturer in Plymouth and a merchant in Plymouth since 1875. In 1898 he was Captain and promoted Major of the 1st N.H. Vol. Infantry. He died in Concord, N. H., March 17, 1932.

1865—Frederic Palmer, son of Julius Auboyneau and Lucy Manning Peabody Palmer, was born in Boston August 6, 1848 and graduated from Harvard in 1869 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1872. He was pastor of a Congregational Church in Revere for four years and then entered the Protestant Episcopal Ministry and was rector in Jenkintown, Pa., and for a quarter of a century in Andover, and in 1913 became a lecturer at the Harvard Divinity School. He was associate editor of the *Episcopal Register* and *The Church of Philadelphia* and of *The Church*, Boston, and was managing editor of the *Harvard Theological Review*. He was author of many books and poems and died in Cambridge, July 4, 1932.

1871—George Bliss Martin, son of Enos Thompson Throop and Cornelia Williams Martin, was born in Owasco, N. Y., May 29, 1852 and entered upon a business career in Auburn, N. Y. He died in Owasco, November 2, 1928. A brother, Edward S., was in 1872.

1872—Arthur Howard Hall, son of William and Emily Spofford Hall, was born in Bradford, July 14, 1853. He was associated with William A. Russell in the paper business, retiring in 1898. He was a frequent writer to newspapers and magazines and was the author of "Old Bradford School Days". He had a brilliant mind and was possessed of a sympathetic nature which endeared him to all. He died in Haverhill, August 8, 1932. Two brothers were in Phillips, James K., 1852 and William M., 1851.

1873—Samuel Stevens Dudley, son of Andrew Gilman and Catherine Stevens Dudley, was born in Brentwood, N. H., July 5, 1853, and lived as a farmer in his native town, where he died October 8, 1928.

1873—James Allen Flanders, son of Francis Nelson and Lucia Ann Hall Flanders, was born in Plaistow, N. H., March 7, 1856, and leaving Andover he entered into the service of the Boston & Maine railroad and later the New York & New England road as chief clerk of the passenger department. He established the shore resort of Bass Point, Nahant. He became the New England agent of the Plant Line to the maritime provinces, was connected with the Patent Dry Dock Co. of Boston and was a director in the Framingham National Bank. He died in Phillips, Me., September 20, 1932.

The
Phillips Bulletin

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Andover, Massachusetts

ALUMNI FUND REPORT NUMBER



Twenty-fifth Annual Report

1931 - 1932

VOLUME XXVII

November, 1932

NUMBER 2

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VOLUME XXVII—THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN—NUMBER 2

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Authorized on July 8, 1918.

TO THE ALUMNI

The Directors of the Alumni Fund have been aware that, under conditions as they existed during 1931-32, it was both tactless and inexpedient to press any campaign for funds,—no matter how worthy,—with exceptional vigor. Phillips Academy has been besieged with eligible boys, well equipped in brain and body, who have been unable to get in because of lack of money. Never in its history has the school had a wider opportunity for furnishing an education to a group who perhaps need it most. The generous response of the graduates to the Alumni Fund appeal has been a god-send to the numerous boys who have thus been enabled to secure a more effective preparation for life.

The figures for 1931-32 show a total of \$13,177.65 from 1294 contributors. This is the poorest record we have had since 1917-18. The gross and net receipts have decreased, and the number of contributors has fallen off,—although not to the extent we had feared. Some classes have done amazingly well; others, as will be seen from the following pages, are relatively not so liberal. But there are few alumni who have not done what they could. At the present moment, the Fund actually determines how many worthy applicants for admission the authorities will be able to accept. Possibly some of the alumni who remember how much financial assistance meant to them in times of stringency can imagine the good which has been done this year by only a few dollars.

This is not an appeal. That may come later. This is merely a report, accompanied by a statement of the gratitude of the Directors for what has been done. It is hoped that the alumni may read these figures with some care and perhaps respond with suggestions, if they desire, or with comments on the methods and policy of the Directors.

CLAUDE M. FUESS

Executive Secretary

November 30, 1932

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1931-1932

Showing comparison with 1930-1931

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '31-'32	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '30-'31	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing
Before 1865		36	4	\$ 45.00	.11	5	\$ 50.00	.11
1865		10	2	22.00	.20			
1866		18	1	25.00	.06	3	55.00	.11
1867		7				1	5.00	.10
1868	H. M. Silver	19	5	113.00	.26	7	154.00	.35
1869	Walter Davidson	17	4	28.00	.23	5	40.00	.25
1870		25	3	32.00	.12	3	22.00	.13
1871	J. A. Garver	24	4	555.00	.17	6	657.00	.22
1872	S. B. Stiles	20	8	45.00	.40	13	83.00	.56
1873	G. T. Eaton	23	18	97.04	.78	27	164.30	.96
1874	W. B. Bryan	27	3	30.00	.11	4	60.00	.14
1875		28	4	81.00	.14	6	205.00	.19
1876	Nathaniel Stevens	28	7	87.00	.25	7	182.00	.25
1877	W. A. Knowlton	18	4	26.00	.22	3	16.00	.17
1878	L. M. Silver	30	13	137.00	.43	20	210.00	.67
1879	G. B. Foster	33	26	205.00	.79	27	230.00	.75
1880	F. O. Ayres	36	11	103.00	.31	12	160.00	.31
1881	A. J. Selfridge	38	5	80.00	.13	10	320.00	.25
1882	W. K. Sharpe	55	9	250.00	.16	11	400.00	.20
1883	O. G. Jennings	46	7	720.00	.15	17	1,415.00	.35
1884	A. F. Stearns	47	13	282.00	.28	13	316.00	.27
1885	L. C. Penfield	43	6	80.00	.14	9	133.00	.20
1886	T. M. Banks	47	11	225.59	.23	14	269.12	.30
1887	F. C. Walcott	59	12	172.44	.20	12	592.95	.19
1888	O. H. Bronson	89	13	230.00	.15	19	340.50	.21
1889	E. B. Bishop	88	26	394.50	.29	29	600.00	.33
1890	A. T. Harrington	110	23	316.00	.21	35	509.00	.32
1891	V. C. McCormick	96	22	381.50	.23	32	633.50	.33
1892	J. B. Neale	133	58	1,899.00	.44	68	1,934.50	.51
1893	F. T. Murphy	132	12	172.00	.09	23	601.00	.18
1894	G. G. Schreiber	138	20	304.00	.14	30	426.00	.21
1895	E. K. Haskell	144	19	142.00	.13	28	301.00	.19
1896	Arthur Drinkwater	170	44	331.35	.25	55	905.00	.33
1897	S. H. E. Freund	131	19	180.00	.15	20	205.00	.15
1898	P. W. Thomson	168	22	141.00	.13	27	253.00	.16
1899	W. S. Sugden	130	22	158.00	.17	60	545.00	.47
1900	C. D. Rafferty	128	29	453.00	.15	33	1,059.25	.26
1901	E. W. Campion	130	22	115.00	.17	28	281.00	.22
1902	P. L. Reed	138	49	388.00	.36	50	511.00	.36
1903	E. B. Chapin	125	25	305.00	.20	27	186.50	.22
1904	C. B. Garver	151	30	336.00	.20	38	578.00	.26
1905	T. A. Cushman	141	20	132.00	.14	14	170.00	.10
1906	M. D. Cooper	144	4	52.00	.03	15	165.00	.11
1907	J. R. Kilpatrick	175	1	25.00	.01	12	275.00	.07
1908	R. A. Gardner	180	34	362.00	.19	38	363.22	.22
1909	W. H. Woolverton	200	13	121.00	.07	20	234.00	.10
1910	S. W. R. Eames	201	64	142.00	.32	108	314.15	.55
1911	J. W. Fellows	227	15	142.00	.07	24	233.00	.11
1912	F. M. Hampton and R. H. Lucas	226	15	59.50	.07	31	205.50	.14
1913	James Gould	185	41	231.50	.22	57	374.00	.31
1914	Allan Ames	218	23	262.04	.11	39	300.32	.18
1915	A. V. Heely	225	13	128.00	.06	28	279.00	.13

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '31-'32	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '30-'31	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing
1916	Paul Abbott	251	24	234.44	.10	38	344.94	.15
1917	S. Y. Hord	211	22	73.00	.10	40	204.00	.19
1918	H. C. Smith	242	37	151.50	.15	43	246.00	.18
1919	O. M. Whipple	229	22	123.50	.10	9	75.00	.04
1920	E. McV. Greene	245	23	165.00	.09	31	186.00	.13
1921	C. S. Gage	267	17	101.50	.06	23	86.50	.09
1922	H. W. Cole	254	13	186.50	.05	31	220.00	.13
1923	Charles Watson, III	233	16	78.00	.07	21	111.53	.09
1924	M. P. Skinner	272	11	33.00	.04	17	80.50	.06
1925	J. K. Beeson	256	32	166.00	.13	34	200.58	.13
1926	J. M. Sprigg	231	14	65.00	.06	17	74.50	.09
1927	W. M. Swoope	260	24	61.00	.09	20	70.00	.08
1928	J. R. Adriance	226	44	137.75	.19	61	211.50	.27
1929	J. Q. Newton, Jr.	257	39	81.00	.15	35	149.01	.14
1930	W. S. Kimball	243	14	57.00	.06	137	493.00	.56
1931	J. B. Elliott	241	64	119.00	.27			
Non-graduates						1	1,000.00	
		8975	1294	\$13,177.65		1781	\$22,274.87	

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS, 1907-1932

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed to Endowment	Total Each Class
Before 1865	\$ 7,422.13	\$21,490.00	\$ 28,912.13
1865	889.50	7.00	896.50
1866	1,362.00		1,362.00
1867	728.00	98.00	8 6.00
1868	2,198.56	1,133.00	3,331.56
1869	1,625.95	20.00	,645.95
1870	1,073.00		1,073.00
1871	9,743.50	1,702.00	11,445.50
1872	2,367.00	1,105.00	3,472.00
1873	2,262.34	95.00	2,357.34
1874	1,122.00	35.00	1,157.00
1875	2,913.00		2,913.00
1876	2,278.80	100.00	2,378.80
1877	1,618.21	2,897.00	4,515.21
1878	3,883.50	101.00	3,9 4.50
1879	4,099.46	1,413.00	5,512.46
1880	3,002.13	25.00	3,027.13
1881	2,858.29		2,858.29
1882	6,042.00	22.00	6,064.00
1883	21,791.34	1,000.00	22,791.34
1884	7,396.26	2,154.00	9,550.26
1885	3,658.64	1,400.00	5,058.64
1886	6,923.71	1,603.50	8,527.21
1887	7,353.05	273.00	7,626.05
1888	5,982.83	82.50	6,065.33
1889	13,315.68	466.00	13,781.68
1890	13,917.36	201.00	14,118.36
1891	7,074.16	105.00	7,179.16
1892	28,773.07	3,791.88	32,564.95
1893	13,002.17	968.00	13,970.17
1894	14,278.64	5,182.00	19,460.64
1895	6,805.47	405.00	7,210.47
1896	14,602.05	1,826.49	16,428.54
1897	5,578.79	242.50	5,821.29

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed To Endowment	Total Each Class
1898	7,308.20	1,485.00	8,793.20
1899	7,162.00	4,557.49	11,719.49
1900	15,515.48	10.00	15,525.48
1901	4,611.00	5.00	4,616.00
1902	12,554.08	157.50	12,711.58
1903	4,393.46	81.50	4,474.96
1904	7,382.84	91.00	7,473.84
1905	6,130.77	10.00	6,140.77
1906	2,837.98	5.00	2,842.98
1907	3,670.95	54.00	3,724.95
1908	3,556.90	37.50	3,594.40
1909	3,542.60	184.50	3,727.10
1910	4,834.46		4,834.46
1911	3,839.80		3,839.80
1912	5,173.46	105.00	5,278.46
1913	5,780.30	90.00	5,870.30
1914	5,409.66	104.50	5,514.16
1915	3,625.41	3.00	3,628.41
1916	5,318.10		5,318.10
1917	2,614.39		2,614.39
1918	4,238.25		4,238.25
1919	2,132.55		2,132.55
1920	2,810.77		2,810.77
1921	1,908.70		1,908.70
1922	1,869.00		1,869.00
1923	916.45		916.45
1924	1,037.41		1,037.41
1925	1,281.38		1,281.38
1926	558.64		558.64
1927	432.50		432.50
1928	931.10		931.10
1929	655.31		655.31
1930	550.00		550.00
1931	119.00		119.00
Non-graduates	7,001.00		7,001.00
Anonymous	1.00		1.00
Washington Alumni, 1912	27.68		27.68
New York Alumni, 1927	100.00		100.00
Buffalo Alumni, 1930	41.46		41.46
Gifts from friends not alumni		22,800.00	22,800.00
	<hr/> \$369,816.63	<hr/> \$79,724.86	<hr/> \$449,541.49

TOTAL NET CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1931-1932

Total gross contributions for 1931-1932			\$13,177.65
Transferred to Current Income		\$11,090.51	
Expenses			
Salaries	\$1,000.00		
Printing, postage and stationery	141.17		
1931 Annual Report	367.00		
Class Agents' Expenses	155.73		
Travelling Expenses	349.52		
Telephone and telegraph	33.90		
American Alumni Council Dues	10.00		
Exchange on checks and "No Fund" checks	23.74		
Sundries	17.45		
	<hr/>		
	\$2,098.51		
Credit amount paid for Express Cash			
Fund, 6/22/31	11.37		
	<hr/>		
	\$2,087.14	2,087.14	
		<hr/>	
		\$13,177.65	\$13,177.65

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND SINCE IT STARTED

	No. of Donors	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Trans. to Perm. Funds	Net Receipts
1906-1907	640	\$ 9,784.44	\$1,126.62		\$8,657.82
1907-1908	378	6,720.67	316.70	\$2,899.00	3,504.97
1908-1909	329	4,331.60	221.62	752.00	3,357.98
1909-1910	338	4,054.87			4,054.87
1910-1911	648	6,436.54	*767.45	2,028.54	3,640.55
1911-1912	494	5,683.72	114.35	1,554.69	4,014.68
1912-1913	716	7,235.12	205.20	1,630.00	5,399.92
1913-1914	731	5,575.08	283.13		5,291.95
1914-1915	835	5,468.47	1,032.17		4,436.30
1915-1916	1105	10,444.49	1,358.72	3,066.85	6,018.92
1916-1917	1144	9,332.39	988.45	2,391.19	5,952.75
1917-1918	848	8,638.51	745.09	1,478.00	6,415.42
1918-1919	962	18,585.89	355.08	9,566.93	8,663.88
†1919-1920					
1920-1921	1559	14,512.30	2,010.32	600.00	11,901.98
1921-1922	1415	14,467.87	2,914.81	690.00	10,863.06
1922-1923	1563	18,499.76	3,145.43	633.00	14,721.33
1923-1924	1494	19,641.78	2,578.06		17,063.72
1924-1925	1748	25,155.92	1,911.21	2,492.00	20,752.71
1925-1926	1910	26,008.05	1,920.13		24,087.92
1926-1927	1820	28,801.02	2,009.64	1,000.00	25,791.38
1927-1928	2363	50,354.56	2,223.09		48,131.47
1928-1929	1927	31,709.72	2,143.70		29,565.92
1929-1930	2049	29,311.11	2,804.27	2,500.00	24,006.84
1930-1931	1781	22,274.87	2,626.39		19,648.48
1931-1932	1294	13,177.65	2,087.14		11,090.51
		\$396,206.40	\$35,888.87	\$33,282.20	\$327,035.33
Gifts for specific purposes		42,800.00			42,800.00
Interest from permanent funds		10,535.09			10,535.09
		\$449,541.49			\$380,370.42
					35,888.87
					33,282.20
					\$449,541.49

†No Campaign on account of Building and Endowment Fund.

*\$93.50 deducted from expenses to make net receipts agree with amount in Treasurer's Report.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1858
Edwin Stewart

1863
G. H. Catlin
S. S. Langley

1864
G. R. Lyman

1865
J. K. Hall
*Frederic Palmer

1866
Thompson McClintock

1868
H. H. Barrett
F. S. Dennis
George Richardson
H. M. Silver
S. S. Spaulding

1869
Walter Davidson
L. B. Hall
C. L. Murfey
F. C. Southgate

1870
E. W. Babcock
N. H. Dole
James Parker

1871
G. W. Cole
J. A. Garver
J. H. G. Gilbert
C. F. Thwing

1872
Franklin Benner
W. M. Brown
A. H. Hall
E. H. Harding
E. S. Martin
Elmore Parker
L. B. Smith
S. B. Stiles

1873
H. R. Bailey
J. E. Blake
C. C. Bradford
S. W. Clary
A. W. Cole
G. T. Eaton
Livingston Gifford
E. H. Lamberton
J. P. Lyons
H. H. Porterfield
A. L. Ripley

E. B. Case
H. V. Condict
W. P. Fiske
Walter Greenough
W. B. Isham
H. M. Plumer
W. P. Sheffield

1874
H. P. Beach
W. B. Bryan
W. S. Pratt

1875
H. H. Donaldson
G. W. Hamilton
O. A. Knight
Walter Marvin

1876
F. I. Allen
W. C. Chamberlain
I. H. Chase
T. W. Nickerson
H. G. Sharpe
I. K. Stetson
Nathaniel Stevens

1877
W. A. Knowlton
S. N. Sawyer
D. T. Torrey
G. B. Rogers (In Memoriam)

1878
Edward Bailey
H. M. Bonney
J. H. Chase
F. C. Church
F. B. Jenkins
G. W. Johnson
C. S. Mills
W. G. Poor
E. S. Pressey
L. M. Silver
G. H. Treadwell
Joseph Wheelwright
R. B. Whitridge

1879
H. C. Bierwirth
H. F. Carlton
F. G. Chutter
W. H. Crocker
E. P. Fitts
G. B. Foster
G. R. Hewitt
J. H. Manning
Marcus Morton
F. W. Rogers
Edmund Seymour
W. E. Simonds
T. S. Southworth

In
Mem-
oriam

C. I. Swan
L. L. Trull
R. H. Cornish
Henry Fairbank
M. C. Gile
W. A. Harris
D. P. Hatch
D. S. Knowlton
W. D. MacQuesten
Frank Parsons
J. W. Reily
W. F. Sapp
F. D. Warren

1880
F. O. Ayres
H. J. Brown
Seneca Egbert
E. R. Foster
E. M. Greene
A. L. Holmes
P. T. Nickerson
H. H. Sharp
J. N. Tuttle
J. A. Waterman
W. F. Willcox

1881
J. A. Atwood
C. N. Peck
A. J. Selfridge
F. B. Towne
E. A. Willets

1882
Porter Beardsley
C. E. F. Clarke
A. I. duPont
J. R. Farr
T. H. Harris
W. B. Hickox
W. C. Reid
W. K. Sharpe
G. T. Soule

1883
J. C. Fifield
O. G. Jennings
C. E. V. Kennon
F. S. Mills
H. F. Perkins
Lewis Seymour
H. L. Stimson

1884
H. V. Ames
R. R. Atterbury
E. M. Berry
H. E. Gale
G. C. Ham
G. A. Higgins
A. S. Houghton
F. A. Howland
A. S. Knight

In
Mem-
oriam

*Deceased

J. J. Kutz
A. M. Little
James MacMartin
A. F. Stearns

1885

Granville Benson
Walter Lloyd
L. C. Penfield
S. N. Pond
J. H. Ropes
*S. L. Smith

1886

C. C. Bovey
W. H. Bradford
C. S. Coombs
C. A. Corliss
John Crosby
Darragh deLancey
S. C. Mead
E. V. Morgan
C. B. West
Farnham Yardley
J. W. Lund (In Memoriam)

1887

J. F. Barnett
C. N. Brown
C. P. Davis
E. K. Dillingham
A. M. Hubbell
J. R. Jenkins
W. A. Perrin
C. F. Sawyer
C. S. Thomson
H. H. Tweedy
B. L. Winters
S. M. Evans (In Memoriam)

1888

B. M. Allen
C. G. Bill
O. H. Bronson
G. S. Eddy
H. S. Graves
W. S. Haskell
G. B. Hollister
A. H. Jameson
H. B. McCormick
William Marsh
W. H. Peabody
A. F. Shaw
C. P. Vaughan

1889

Anonymous
P. L. Atherton
J. A. Babbitt
H. S. Bacon
W. A. Bailey
J. L. Benbow
E. B. Bishop
F. F. Dryden
J. P. Edmison
S. W. Ellsworth
F. E. Elmendorf
J. L. Emerson

*Deceased

J. H. Field
C. W. Frear
L. F. Frissell
R. T. Holbrook
E. R. Houghton
F. W. Klein
C. E. Moody
Joseph Parsons
H. N. Spaulding
A. W. Stanley
W. B. Stork
J. D. Upton
Lorenzo Webber
C. M. Wells

1890

A. E. Addis
W. A. Baldwin
G. B. Case
Thomas Cochran
C. J. Curtis
F. R. Davis
A. G. Dickson
H. S. Emerson
R. J. Flick
N. E. Griffin
A. T. Harrington
G. N. Henning
R. W. Holmes
Alfred Johnson
H. A. Lamprey
G. W. Mead
H. P. Moseley
G. R. Noyes
E. S. Pomeroy
J. C. Sawyer
L. B. Smith
H. O. Spaulding
A. E. Stearns

1891

C. G. Abbot
G. R. Atha
G. G. Bartlett
W. P. Beam
I. W. Bonbright
B. C. Cobb
A. H. Cornish
E. V. Cox
J. A. Gould
Clark Holbrook
J. C. Kimberly
Viscount T. Kuki
H. T. Lee
V. C. McCormick
A. W. Marsh
A. T. Osgood
S. M. Russell
A. E. Skinner
L. W. Snell
H. N. Stevens
R. S. Suydam
S. P. White

1892

P. R. Allen
Anonymous

E. D. Armstrong
Richard Armstrong
T. J. Baldrige
N. L. Barnes
J. K. Cain
J. W. Clary
E. H. Coffin
Russell Colgate
S. G. Colt
R. L. Conant
W. B. Cooley
C. A. Crawford
H. B. Crouse
Johnston de Forest
J. M. Dickson
Heman Ely
F. S. Fales
H. A. Farr
J. A. Farwell
H. J. Fisher
W. E. Fisher
A. E. Foote
C. H. Foss
I. W. Geer
A. J. Gilmour
J. M. Goetchius
G. Q. Hill
F. L. Hitchcock
T. B. Hitchcock
F. T. Hooker
G. M. Howard
H. C. Josselyn
J. H. Knapp
F. H. Ladd
G. E. Lake
G. E. Merriam
J. E. Merriam
G. A. Miles
J. G. Mitchell
J. B. Neale
G. H. Nettleton
F. E. Newton
J. S. Phipps
G. A. Plumer
L. H. Porter
Allen Quimby
B. F. Schlesinger
L. P. Sheldon
L. W. Smith
H. G. Strong
A. P. Thompson
Percival Thompson
J. P. Torrey
H. O. Wells
W. R. Wilder
L. B. Wood
R. A. Alger
E. S. Eaton
Arthur Foster
J. C. Greenway
L. A. Johnston
G. X. McLanahan
Edward Sawyer
George Sheffield
D. B. Wentz
Norman Williams
C. H. Woodruff

In
Mem-
oriam

1893

L. N. Bennett
F. M. Crosby
Arthur Goodall
W. A. Gosline, Jr.
A. P. Kitchel
R. D. Mills
F. T. Murphy
W. B. Parker
R. D. Reed
W. R. Webb, Jr.
W. T. B. Williams
Edward Sawyer (In Memoriam)

1894

W. S. Adams
J. H. Alricks
F. L. Beecher
Hiram Bingham
Eugene Blumenthal
D. B. Eddy
E. B. Forbes
J. J. Hazen
E. L. Jones
F. W. McMillan
E. L. Millard
Lewis Perry
T. W. Phillips, Jr.
J. W. Prentiss
Ord Preston
F. H. Simmons
A. C. Twitchell
E. M. Votaw
J. M. Woolsey
D. L. Eddy (In Memoriam)

1895

M. T. Adams
H. C. Chapin
D. H. Day
E. J. Drummond
W. H. Field
A. J. Grosz
J. T. Harrington
E. K. Haskell
H. A. Heilman
H. T. Hooper
C. E. Jordan
J. M. Magee
F. M. Newton
M. B. Patterson
M. S. Sherrill
S. A. Smith
W. B. Smith
W. D. Smith
G. L. Ward

1896

F. W. Aldred
F. W. Allen
E. C. Andrews
W. T. Barbour
F. P. Bassett
W. C. Booth
G. W. Brown
E. C. Carter
Marlborough Churchill

T. B. Clarke, Jr.
G. M. Colvocoresses
G. N. Crouse
Arthur Drinkwater
C. E. Dunton
Boyd Edwards
N. W. Emerson
E. C. Greene
F. R. Greene
J. C. Greenway
F. H. Hardy
L. A. Hockstader
M. C. Holden
C. R. Lloyd

R. M. McCurdy
A. B. Maltby
J. F. Morrison
H. A. North
C. K. Palmer
Frederic Palmer, Jr.
S. D. Pope
H. M. Poynter
E. E. Risley
A. S. Roberts
W. B. Rogers
I. W. Sargent
W. D. Sawyer
R. J. Schweppe
W. V. Taylor
M. T. Townsend
C. T. Treadway
C. B. Tuttle
G. H. Whipple
H. G. Williams
F. D. Yuengling

1897

L. K. Butler
H. H. Davis
A. C. England
S. H. E. Freund
H. S. Hotchkiss
J. W. Jameson
A. W. Lang
Ray Morris
R. W. Parsons
G. E. Pingree
W. E. Porter
A. H. Richardson
R. W. Sayles
M. A. Sullivan
A. A. Thomas
H. P. Thomas
N. E. Truman
W. H. White
A. J. Young

1898

Adelbert Ames, Jr.
G. T. Amsden
A. L. Appleton
J. A. Callender
G. M. Curran
H. L. Finch
H. L. Galpin
R. P. Griffing
Southard Hay
B. T. Hudson

G. S. Owen
A. S. Pease
A. M. Phillips
C. F. Samson
Hugh Satterlee
M. N. Simon
J. G. Stoll
A. McL. Taylor
J. F. Tenney
P. W. Thomson
J. H. Wickersham
Winthrop Withington

1899

Langdon Albright
G. S. Arnold
A. J. Bruff
H. G. Christie
M. A. Cobb
P. E. Farnum
J. A. Hatch
H. C. Holt
C. N. Kimball
C. W. Littlefield
H. C. McClintock
Chauncy O'Neil
B. A. Pierce
H. R. Robertson
R. W. Ruhl
E. F. Ryman
J. C. Scully
H. R. Stern
T. B. Stiles
W. S. Sugden
G. S. Van Wickle
J. E. Whitin

1900

G. W. Adams
C. W. Babcock
D. B. Barsamian
J. R. Bloomer
L. M. Clucas
W. S. Cross
M. H. Durston
D. T. Farnham
F. H. Fobes
Carlyle Garrison
W. L. Glenn
Emerson Latting
Philip McAbee
N. M. MacKay
R. W. Merrill
A. H. Moore
W. N. Morse
R. S. Newton
E. C. Northrop
Elton Parks
Oliver Perin
C. D. Rafferty
L. P. Reed
R. E. Rinehart
R. P. Schenck
T. D. Thacher
F. H. Wiggin
J. H. Williams
Burnside Winslow

1901

E. M. Barnes
L. F. Bissell
E. W. Champion
P. H. Cunningham
H. S. Deming
G. C. Dula
C. S. Fallows
H. A. Gardner
A. P. Gerry
A. I. Harris
J. P. Kineon
E. S. Latimer
H. L. Mains
C. R. D. Meier
H. W. Morey
E. B. Mulligan
J. E. Owsley
F. F. Royce
J. S. Seabury
J. L. Strauss
A. C. Thomas
C. H. Toll

1902

W. T. Bacon
F. S. Bale
H. M. Bartlett
E. E. Beals
Robinson Bosworth
J. N. Braastad
J. W. Conger
T. Y. Cooper
J. D. Cox
C. S. Dewey
M. J. Dorgan
Louis Dousman
William Duke, Jr.
H. S. Edwards
R. G. Edwards
L. W. Faulkner
H. F. Ferry
W. A. Flinn
J. R. Fry
I. K. Fulton
G. P. Gannett
F. A. Goodhue
F. H. Gordon
M. B. Gurley
J. C. Hutchinson
E. N. Jenckes, Jr.
T. E. Johnston
R. L. Keeney
E. W. Kellogg
B. G. Marshall
S. W. Morton
W. J. Nutter
H. W. Paine
C. C. Perkins
E. W. Pride
P. L. Reed
F. C. Robertson
C. T. Ryder
D. S. Schenck
H. N. Scott
W. M. Silleck
E. T. Stannard
Roderick Stephens

W. H. Sturtevant
R. A. Voigt
Philip Weston
Edwin White
H. F. Whittemore
F. E. Wilson

1903

E. P. Bagge
E. J. Beinecke
John Benbow
Bruce Cartwright
J. M. Cates
E. B. Chapin
F. B. Collins
S. T. Crawford
J. J. Donovan
Maxwell Ferguson
R. W. Fernald
H. B. Fletcher
A. T. Gould
E. B. Hall
E. T. Hall
R. F. Hurlburt
J. H. Jones
J. J. McClelland
A. M. Mourad
Livingston Platt
John Reynolds
M. K. Smith
H. B. Stimson
Cyril Sumner
L. T. Wilcox

1904

A. W. Armour
D. E. Bigwood
W. B. Binnian
D. P. Brown
Grinnell Burt
Clinton Clark
P. G. Cole
E. J. Curtis
Thaxter Eaton
R. K. Fletcher
I. H. Gallyon
C. B. Garver
F. M. Gunther
J. L. Hall
W. M. Lacey
S. M. Laubham
R. G. Leeds
M. B. McTernan
R. C. Otheman
Earl Partridge
L. W. Perrin
L. R. Porteous
D. W. Porter
J. S. Proctor
Franz Schneider, Jr.
J. C. Thornton
G. H. Townsend
P. L. Veeder
A. McC. Washburn
J. B. Waterworth

1905

F. W. Beinecke
C. D. Brewer

J. F. Burch
E. A. Carter
T. A. Cushman
H. R. Edwards
J. B. Grant
A. L. Graves
R. B. Hall
W. B. Jones
A. F. Kitchell
R. L. Loomis
J. S. McClelland
A. M. McCurdy
Harry Meixell
G. W. Oliphant
E. M. Sampson
O. M. Sandiford
M. A. Seabury
C. G. Williams

1906

Joseph Brown
M. D. Cooper
C. H. Watzek
T. T. White

1907

F. J. Reagan

1908

Alexander Blum
S. H. Bowles
S. G. Bradford
A. B. Bradley
Simmons Brown
Reginald Burbank
G. A. Cowee
C. E. Dodge
O. R. Dunn
M. G. Ely
W. F. Flagg
R. A. Gardner
C. D. Gerow
S. E. Gifford
Donald Goodrich
S. J. Halle
J. S. Kimball
Rowe McCune
D. W. Magowan
E. H. Mead
H. N. Merritt
H. G. Parker
F. L. Riefkohl
Sumner Smith
H. A. Steiner
E. H. Stuart
S. H. Tolles, Jr.
L. C. Torrey
E. B. Twombly
Robert Welles
J. M. Wells
E. V. K. Willson
V. H. Wilson
E. H. York, Jr.

1909

F. A. Adams
M. G. Blakeslee
L. F. Burdett

D. C. Dougherty
E. W. Freeman
J. B. Judkins
C. C. Kimball
L. A. Mayberry
A. W. Peck
H. E. Pickett
W. P. Seeley
W. H. Snell
George Thompson, Jr.

1910

J. R. Abbot
C. W. Arnold, Jr.
B. F. Avery
J. P. Baxter, 3rd
E. S. Bentley
C. H. Black, Jr.
Lindsay Bradford
H. P. Brady
A. W. Breed
C. F. Brown
R. M. Brown
C. T. Buehler
S. K. Bushnell
C. W. Carl
P. A. Colwell
D. G. Crowell
G. S. Davis
R. M. Demere
J. F. Dryer
S. W. R. Eames
S. W. Eric
J. P. Gifford
W. H. Griffin
G. C. Hoge
Pedro Hurtado
R. N. Kastor
L. L. Killam
R. M. Kimball
G. A. MacNeil
F. J. Monahan
K. L. Moore
E. D. Nicholson
W. L. Nute
J. T. Ogden
N. C. Palmer
S. H. Paradise
H. L. Parker
K. H. Paterson
J. B. Perlman
H. W. Pillsbury
J. D. Prince
Quentin Reynolds
W. G. Rice, Jr.
S. H. Scribner
S. G. Seccombe
F. C. Smith
S. K. Smith
R. M. Thompson
A. M. Wall
G. R. Wallace, Jr.
K. F. Warren
F. S. Waterman, Jr.
G. H. Waterman, Jr.
J. W. Watzek, Jr.
N. C. Wheeler

Frank Dunshee
R. H. Hendel
H. P. Kennett
W. J. Keyes
W. S. McKinney
Clyde Martin
R. F. Randolph
Jokichi Takamine, Jr.
H. S. Taylor

1911

H. L. P. Beckwith
Frederick Bodell
W. S. Coates
P. H. English
J. W. Fellows
J. F. Gile
J. E. Greenough
R. J. Hamerslag
Stanley Heald
M. W. Leach
A. H. Schoellkopf
W. P. Sheffield
H. S. Sturgis
N. L. Torrey
Roger Whittlesey

1912

A. C. Black
Hibbard Casselberry
E. W. Clarke
J. W. Cooke
Nathaniel Dyke, Jr.
A. B. Gurley
F. M. Hampton
R. G. Hay
H. T. Middlebrook
D. D. Milne
B. F. Rogers, Jr.
W. P. Taber
James Taylor
B. A. Tompkins
F. C. Wilson

1913

T. H. Anderson, Jr.
Clarence Auty
H. M. Baldwin
A. O. Barker
P. W. Blood
W. R. Blum
R. G. Blumenthal
T. G. Bradford
H. B. Breeding
E. L. Bulson
R. H. Burkhart
R. S. Cook
W. L. Dickey
C. E. Dole
Winslow Dwight
J. E. L. Goggin
James Gould
R. L. Greene
E. S. Gregory, Jr.
D. C. Hale
J. D. M. Hamilton, Jr.
B. H. Hay
C. X. Henning

In
Mem-
oriam

F. T. Hogg
S. G. Jones
Rockwell Keeney
Clinton Lucas
A. G. Mainini
Arthur Medlicott
B. C. Pomeroy
R. J. Powell
R. H. Reid
E. C. Schmidt
A. E. Sharp
B. E. Thompson
B. V. Thompson
Joseph Walworth
Wheelock Whitney
J. S. Wiley
P. D. Woodbridge
Knight Woolley

1914

A. W. Ames
Max Bamberger
A. F. Bluthenthal Fund
W. A. Coles
J. H. Colman
F. A. Day
Middleton DeCamp
S. M. Hall
H. P. Hood, 2nd
C. H. Kreider
L. K. Moorehead
G. P. Morgan
William Ogrea
W. E. Pratt, Jr.
R. G. Preston
L. W. Robinson, Jr.
W. P. Ryan
F. W. Solley
P. W. Spaulding
S. S. Spear
Paul Tison
R. B. Whittlesey
J. E. Woolley

1915

J. L. Appleby
R. H. Bennett
W. H. Bovey, Jr.
I. P. Corse
F. G. Crane, Jr.
R. B. Donworth
A. V. Heely
R. L. Ireland, Jr.
J. L. Lowes
W. S. Robinson
H. R. Seward
C. H. Spencer, Jr.
F. D. Warren, Jr.

1916

Paul Abbott
H. E. Ayer
R. H. Bassett
G. M. P. Batchelder
H. B. Blauvelt
John Crosby, Jr.
W. J. Dean
H. C. Dodson

Donald Falvey
C. Z. Gordon, Jr.
R. P. Hanes
J. S. Hemingway
G. H. Hood, Jr.
Allen Hubbard, Jr.
E. W. Lindner
G. P. Nevitt
T. C. Press, Jr.
S. A. Searle
R. L. Stevens
H. B. Thomas
Roswell Truman
J. P. Charlton
A. H. Coley
C. M. Garrigues

In
Mem-
oriam

1917

L. W. Bugbee, Jr.
D. F. Carpenter
W. S. Clark
A. F. Coburn
E. W. Freeman
D. E. Gagel
C. W. Gleason
A. D. Harvey
C. F. Heard
S. A. Hirsch
S. Y. Hord
R. W. Howe
R. A. Lumpkin
R. T. Marsh
R. B. Miles
M. J. Miller
R. M. Miller
J. S. Montgomery
D. W. Smith
C. F. Stohn
D. C. Townley
G. B. Wetherbee

1918

J. G. Bennett
A. C. Bogert
T. H. Boyd
Paul Brown
R. A. Brown, Jr.
C. J. Burnham, Jr.
A. H. Crosby
J. M. DeCamp
Norman Dodd
J. B. Drake, Jr.
C. F. Failey
Van Campen Heilner
W. M. Higley
H. Q. Horne
S. B. Irwin
S. A. Jones
E. A. Kahn
H. J. Kaltenbach
T. W. Kinney
G. P. Marshall
H. W. Marshall
E. N. May
J. P. Meyer
W. E. Mills
Gregg Neville
J. H. Paxton

R. Y. Place
H. K. Schaufler
G. V. Smith
H. C. Smith
W. E. Stevenson
L. W. Streuber
M. L. Thompson
G. A. Thornton
E. J. Trott
G. C. Vaillant
J. C. Wilson

1919

G. R. Bailey
P. B. Bergstrom
H. T. Brown
F. G. Clement
Huntington Day
T. W. Durant
F. A. Flanders
J. R. Flather
C. P. G. Fuller
J. T. Houk
W. L. Jones
E. F. Leland, Jr.
Sheridan Logan
Brooks Palmer
L. H. Poor
W. A. Prendergast, Jr.
J. M. Read
A. L. Russel
G. F. Sawyer
J. N. Spear
O. M. Whipple
P. E. Wilson

1920

J. T. Baldwin
G. D. Braden
D. S. Bush
J. P. Cabell
F. M. Crosby, Jr.
M. S. Crosby
P. C. Daniels
G. B. Gallagher
E. McV. Greene, Jr.
M. C. Hansen
D. A. January
J. W. Lucas, Jr.
J. R. Kingman, Jr.
A. C. Ledyard
John Merryweather
H. B. Noyes
L. W. Parkhurst
A. S. Renfrew
W. M. Rosenbaum
Milton Steinbach
Howard Wasserman
G. B. Wells
I. E. Wight, Jr.

1921

H. G. Atha
J. G. Cushman
C. S. Gage
M. C. Henderson
John Johns
A. D. Lindley

O B Merrill, Jr.
R. A. Mitchell
W. M. Newman
F. F. O'Donnell
M. B. Sanders, Jr.
A. M. Sherrill
E. S. Skillin
D. D. Stevenson
C. H. Upson
D. E. Wight
T. C. Wright

1922

N. G. Cameron
J. H. Edwards
B. H. Hayes, Jr.
L. K. Jennings
H. G. Phillippis, Jr.
J. V. Reed
W. A. Rentschler
L. H. Sherrill
J. B. Turner
D. K. Walker
W. M. Walworth
J. M. White
C. H. Willard

1923

O. A. Alcaide
J. H. Carpenter
W. B. Chappell
Richard Dana
W. P. Ellison
H. E. Franks
L. H. Gordon
H. N. Jones
H. H. Moody
C. B. G. Murphy
F. S. Newberry
M. L. Posey
T. F. Reid
J. H. Speer
Charles Watson, 3rd
L. B. Wells

1924

W. R. Beardsley
Richard Block
S. P. Connor, Jr.
A. S. Foote
C. M. Howell, Jr.
J. F. Huber, Jr.
Vanderburgh Johnstone
S. S. Quarrier
R. U. Redpath, Jr.
C. H. Sawyer
M. P. Skinner

1925

C. L. Allen, Jr.
Winslow Ames
B. H. Beal
J. K. Beeson
Richard Bernheim
K. F. Billhardt
S. A. Brady, Jr.
N. P. Breed
C. D. Brodhead

W. B. Bush
L. F. Bushnell
G. C. Cheney
L. L. Clarke
M. A. Cragin
W. E. Curtis
J. A. Drake
J. D. Dudley
H. N. Eldridge, Jr.
N. F. Flowers
S. L. Galland
W. T. Healey
B. J. Lee, Jr.
F. S. Linn
E. L. Pearce, Jr.
William Reeves
H. B. Reiter
H. P. Rich
J. P. Ringland
Richard Rogers
C. F. Sheldon
J. R. Ullman
J. D. Waite

1926

C. B. Allen, Jr.
W. D. Anderson
H. M. Byington, Jr.
V. L. Fine
C. A. Graham, Jr.
A. E. Huson
E. C. Kitendaugh
Paul Maloney
E. A. Manning, Jr.
F. E. Nyce, Jr.
R. L. Popper
S. W. Smith
G. A. Veeder
L. M. Walling

1927

D. C. Alexander
E. L. Bacon, Jr.
W. P. Baldwin
Philip Dater
C. C. Gary
J. L. L. Goldstone
J. B. Gregg
S. A. Groves
C. C. Hardy
A. M. Hirsh, Jr.
G. G. Hoffman
F. E. Howe
R. S. Kimball, Jr.
T. R. Malsin
R. J. Nordhaus
R. H. Pelletreau
M. S. Pendleton
M. S. P. Pollard
F. M. Pope
Townsend Rich
W. L. Smith
W. M. Swoope
E. C. Warren
D. M. Watt, III

1928

C. H. Abbott
W. H. Abell

J. R. Adriance
J. B. Barnes
Herster Barres
E. W. Bates
M. S. Bench
Arnold Berns, Jr.
F. H. Bixby, Jr.
M. H. Cardoza
J. M. Cole
W. F. Cressy, Jr.
S. McK. Crosby
W. N. Farquhar
H. A. Fenn
William Field
C. A. Flarsheim
Walter Frank, Jr.
D. N. Gage, Jr.
C. M. Ganson
G. A. Gesell
Richard Hazen
B. D. Henning
F. J. Ingelfinger
B. D. Jeffery
H. T. Jones
R. A. Keyworth
J. T. Lindenberg
T. C. Mendenhall, II
J. C. Meyer
M. A. Meyer
J. O. Moore, Jr.
A. A. Mulliken, Jr.
R. F. Murray, 2nd
Alfred Ogden
W. G. Perrin
J. A. Remick
Pratt Ringland
Allen Rowland
J. H. Shankland
William Smyth
Varnum Taylor
H. G. Tobert, Jr.
T. S. Tyler

1929

P. K. Allen
A. H. Barclay, Jr.
A. R. Benner, 2nd
J. H. Brainard
C. von H. Burnham
Scott Calahan
J. R. Cuneo
P. M. DeWolfe
O. B. Dickinson
T. M. Dines
G. M. Fenollosa
G. T. French
Arnold Jones
Alfred Kidder, 2nd
J. M. Kopper, Jr.
J. A. Lardner
Hartwell MacCarteney, 2nd
J. M. McGauley
J. R. Miller
E. P. Moore
R. B. Moore
D. H. Morris, Jr.
W. B. Morrow
M. M. Perrett, Jr.

C. M. D. Reed
G. R. Rowland
Robert Schafer
J. I. Shafer, Jr.
W. G. Sheldon
E. R. Smith
S. H. Stackpole
W. A. Swett
M. P. Taylor
Frank Townend
J. B. Ullman
W. D. Walker, Jr.
W. J. Walters, Jr.
C. D. Weyerhaeuser
Hedge Wickwire

1930

D. C. Cory
G. C. Greenway, III
Willard Hirsh, II
Henry Howard, Jr.
Norminton Howard
W. S. Kimball
W. W. Miller
Carvel Painter
Philip Potter
T. D. Pratt
W. L. Sachse
R. J. Stern
J. W. Tolman
A. W. Barbour (In Memoriam)

1931

J. S. Abell
F. S. Allis, Jr.
Theodore Barres
S. M. Bicknell
H. P. Brightwell, Jr.
K. S. Brown
H. P. Buckingham
E. W. Clark
P. H. Clarke
J. S. Clifford
R. R. Covell
G. C. Cushman
F. C. Cuthbertson
J. B. Dods
J. S. England
Richard Erstein
J. C. Fuess
R. E. Gnade
H. J. Goldberger
R. J. Goodrich
J. S. Gravely, Jr.
A. S. Greenlaw
J. R. Griswold
Benjamin Grosvenor, 2nd
G. P. Haas
R. M. Halliday
J. R. Henry, Jr.
S. T. Hotchkiss
C. K. Howard
H. D. Jones
H. D. Kellogg, Jr.
N. V. King
T. H. Lawrence, Jr.
W. V. D. Ledley
C. R. Lindenberg

A. E. Loyd, Jr.
A. B. McGregor
Kevin McInerney
W. H. Mann, Jr.
Robert Milbank
R. T. Mitchell
W. L. Mitchell, Jr.
Dexter Newton
H. G. Ogden
Graham Peck

Donald Poinier
E. H. Pringle, Jr.
Neill Raymond
R. B. Roth
D. K. Saunders
R. C. L. Scott
M. A. Seabury, Jr.
G. H. Simonds, Jr.
E. W. Smith
Lyman Spitzer, Jr.

C. S. Strauss
J. F. Taylor
W. T. Van Huysen
I. S. Underhill, Jr.
N. E. Vuilleumier
W. S. Walcott, 3rd
C. C. Wickwire, Jr.
N. H. Willis
S. G. Wolf, Jr.
L. T. Wing

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

EDITOR

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ALAN R. BLACKMER

vol. 27 no. 3

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

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THE LOUNGE OF THE PHILLIPS INN

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1933

Editorials

OUR frontispiece, showing a photograph of the Lounge in the Phillips Inn with an authentic portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale over the mantelpiece, at once draws attention to that hostelry, now one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most comfortable in New England. With its walls adorned by old engravings and Currier and Ives prints, its rooms filled with fine specimens of colonial furniture, and its equipment and management the most modern which can be secured, it offers everything which a discriminating guest can desire. Alumni and friends of the school have in the new Phillips Inn a place for a pleasant sojourn among agreeable surroundings, removed from noisy streets but near enough to the chapel and meeting room so that they are in touch with academic life. We commend the Inn to all visitors to Andover Hill, with the conviction that, if they go there, they will be a little astonished and very much delighted.

PROUD as we are of the new Andover, we still find it a trifle difficult to realize that it is being "starred" in American guide books and is rapidly becoming a place which travellers in New England "simply must see." The Boston *Herald*, in a recent editorial note, urged its readers

to motor out to Andover and visit "the most beautiful school buildings in the United States." The *House Beautiful* has devoted two full pages to the architecture of the academy; and similar articles are shortly to appear in other periodicals. No day passes without a call from some one interested in art, in architecture, or in education. Those of us who serve occasionally as guides find that acting as cicerone is a delightful privilege, for we have much to show and our guests are always appreciative. It takes a full day to cover the campus from Sanctuary to Chapel, from playing fields to heating plant. Indeed a long afternoon can be spent pleasantly in the Addison Gallery alone. As guides, we soon discover that even Andoverians are not fully acquainted with what has happened or what is to happen, for there is always likely to be something new in the Virgil collection, in the Archaeological Museum, or in the gallery of art. We might add here and now, as a corollary, that visitors are welcome, whenever they wish to come. There will usually be somebody to volunteer as an escort.

ANDOVER alumni who come back to us from college tell us that at Yale and Harvard the leading "prep school" types are easily differentiated by their clothes and bearing. It is thus

possible, because of some distinctive way of cutting the hair or some subtle mannerism, to decide almost at a glance whether a Yale Freshman was prepared at Groton or Hotchkiss or Exeter. The *New Yorker* quite seriously warns buyers of Christmas haberdashery that "prep school" boys are very fussy about ties,—“At Lawrenceville, for instance, they go in for bright stripes; at Hill, they turn up their noses at them.” At Andover, there is no specialized trend in cravats, and, failing this, we have often wondered whether Andoverians are readily to be singled out in Harvard Yard, or elsewhere, and, if so, on what basis of judgment. We have been told by outsiders that they are usually democratic, that sometimes they are socially responsive and reply when spoken to by classmates, that they are conservative in their dress, and that they are less “kiddish” than their fellows. Possibly, also, Andover men run more to politics and extra-curriculum activities, and less to dances and “tea-fights”. Possibly, too, they are a bit more self-confident in managing their affairs. Candidly, we do not know. The boys who leave us each June are of all degrees of wealth and social prominence, from many sections of the nation. Some are shy and some are aggressive; some are keen and intelligent; others are persistent and slow. If Andover has really put a brand on them, we should like to hear about it.

MR. MARK SULLIVAN'S most recent volume in his admirable series of books under the title of *Our Times* reminds us, like its predecessors, of the changes which have taken place in undergraduate fashions within the memory of men now living. Some of the

illustrations, in fact, carry us back to an era almost antediluvian. In the “1880's” the now despised derby,—alias “bowler” or “iron hat”,—was common head-gear on the campus. In the “1890's”, old photographs disclose the tall, stiff collar, like a paling, which gave to a typical Andoverian of those days an appearance of austerity contradicted, we may suspect, by his language. That was the period, furthermore, of long hair parted scrupulously in the middle and of the turtle-neck sweater, extant nowadays only in the wardrobe of Mr. Douglas Fairbanks. Later came corduroy trousers, impervious to cold but with a peculiar, unmistakable aroma on rainy days. Knickerbockers and “plus fours” have lost their popularity; while the polo coat, perhaps as a concession to economy, has been substituted for the more ostentatious coon-skin. As for the starched collar, it has vanished along with high shoes, probably never to return. Even the hat has disappeared, except when a faculty edict prescribes it as a defense against our New England climate. The picture of a room in Latin Commons in the “1870's”, reproduced in this issue of the BULLETIN, will show something of the transformation which has occurred since then.

NO one can have dwelt on Andover Hill for twenty-five or thirty years without perceiving that the boy who earns his diploma today is, everything considered, better dressed, better mannered, and more amenable to suggestion than his father was in the Mauve Decade. These undergraduates as we see them are neither Rollos nor Parsivals, but they have abandoned some of the crude and vulgar pastimes

of the early nineteenth century. They are serious in their classroom work and will, if encouraged, try to please their instructors. If they appear sluggish at times, it is only relatively, by comparison with their brighter classmates, for their intelligence, even in their immaturity, is far ahead of that of the average American citizen. In them lies the promise and hope of our nation, if there is any promise or hope. What they, and thousands like them in similar schools, decide to do with themselves will determine what leadership the country is to have in 1960. If we lose confidence in them, we lose confidence in the race and faith in posterity. This thought inevitably passes often through the mind of every teacher, and, recalling what he himself was at seventeen, he can take courage. The boys who are now at Andover are better than those who were there under Coy and Comstock and Bancroft. With this judgment, most Andover fathers of Andover sons will agree.

IT is pleasing to be able to announce, as a matter of record, that Phillips Academy has done at least its full share towards the alleviation of distressing conditions among the unemployed in the town of Andover. The students themselves, through the simple device suggested by themselves of going without meat for one meal a week at the Commons, have been turning over \$150 a month to the Andover Emergency Relief Committee; and they followed this generous act by joining almost to a man the American Red Cross during its recent roll-call, thus helping to give the town the largest number of mem-

bers in proportion to population of any Red Cross chapter in Massachusetts. The faculty too have subscribed liberally to the Emergency Relief Fund, thus winning the gratitude of the local committee. Most boys and most teachers have less money to spend and give than they once had, but they have felt a responsibility towards the town of which they are an intrinsic part.

NEVER in history has there been such a superfluity of teachers, actual and prospective, as there is in 1933. The office files are teeming with applications for positions. Business men thrown out of employment are looking eagerly towards schools, with the feeling that perhaps they may offer a haven of refuge during the storm. On the other hand, the qualifications for good teachers were never higher. Fortunately the day has passed when teaching was regarded as a stop-gap, a transition from college to some real occupation, an opportunity for one to earn his daily bread while making up his mind what to do in life. Today it is a profession in which the competition is keen and in which, consequently, only the well-equipped and industrious can expect to reach the top or even to get well started. Teachers nowadays are required to think and read more, to keep in touch with the latest developments in their fields, to understand educational psychology as well as their own specialized subjects. In other words, it is a vocation in which an ambitious man may hope for much if he is willing to train for it, but in which no one can succeed without a considerable expenditure of mind and heart.



PORTICO OF THE ADDISON GALLERY OF AMERICAN ART

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

THE home fire is burning brightly in the old school. The visiting graduate will always find a warm welcome beside it. He will miss the friendly cheer of the Headmaster, whose illness has forced him to seek recuperation in the changing scenes of travel. Nothing gave him or us more pleasure than to witness an old friend's quickening heart-beat as he revived the memories of the days when he did his share in tending the fire. Eventually, however, the graduate will ask anxiously about the welfare of the school in these alarming times, and we have been able to reassure him. But the knowledge of what is happening to colleges and schools throughout the country warns us to exercise foresight in season. Hence the wish to set freshly in the mind of Andoverians some of the advantages of the present-day school, to give them assurance in recommending it to their friends. Our dormitories are full now, but many schools report empty rooms.

Education is one of last economies of parents, but many, alarmed at the left-moving decimal point in their net incomes, have been driven to forego the cherished hope of sending their sons to better their own experiences in a bettered school. Nothing stirs more deeply the sympathy of the administration and the faculty than the sad message of such sacrifices. We want our son's sons and their friends to join the family.

The Academy has been blessed with the wisdom and foresight of the men who conserve its funds—and do it for love—in these ominous times of threat and general bewilderment. Every strain that can wisely be made on the funds has been exerted to fling out life-lines to as many fine boys as possible, and the boys themselves have shown eagerness to seize upon any job which may serve to ease the burden at home. Not all the results of the hated "depression" will be bad for the coming generation. These boys are developing some sense of material values to give balance to intelligence and fancy.

Our faculty stands rock-fast for an education that means sound knowledge and clear thinking. It stands for watchfulness over health, for happiness in work, for developing self-control, for the cultivation of discriminating judgment, and for dependable, Christian manliness. The best universities and colleges welcome our graduates. We have a master for every eleven boys in the school, and our modern system of house life is organized to foster an intimacy and confidence between master and pupil which surprises the boys of earlier days. Attention is now directed to the individual student and his peculiar needs.

Our beautiful library is the busy center of cultural urge, far surpassing our hopes. Hundreds of boys may be seen daily consulting some of its 33,000 books. The stacks are open freely, and every boy is taught the purposive use of a library, how to find what he wants; an invaluable acquisition for a youth who is soon to face the formidable collections of a college library.

The Addison Gallery of American Art is already renowned for its fine paintings, silver, glass, and ship-models. The study of art in several phases has found a long wanted place in the curriculum.

Our new Georgian chapel excites the admiration of the visitor for its noble proportions, its wonderful lighting, for the warmth of its beautiful oak interior, and its glorious organ.

Every student is subjected to a critical physical examination and exercises are prescribed to correct deficiencies. In case of serious illness, the great specialists of Boston readily respond to call. Every able-bodied boy is regularly engaged in athletic sport, either on the great school teams, or on the graded organizations of intra-mural rivalry.

In short we offer an equipment unexcelled, in a site open and expansive, for an education that is certified by the achievements of our graduates. With them rests our future.

C. H. FORBES

TRUSTEES' MEETING, OCTOBER 9, 1932

Extracts from the Records

The regular fall meeting of the Trustees of Phillips Academy was held in the Trustees' Room in George Washington Hall on Sunday, October 9, 1932, at 10.30 A.M.

There were present: Messrs. Ropes, Sawyer, Morgan, Ripley, Bishop, Murphy, Cochran, Neale, and Forbes *ex officio*.

Ballots were cast and the following officers were elected: President, James Hardy Ropes; Treasurer, James C. Sawyer; Clerk, Alfred E. Stearns.

The following were elected members of the Committee of Exigencies: (the President, Clerk, and Treasurer *ex officio*) Messrs. Ripley, Bishop, Case, and Cochran.

VOTED: to appoint Professor Charles H. Forbes, Acting Headmaster, to be Clerk pro tempore of the Board of Trustees during the absence this year of Dr. Stearns.

VOTED: that the following painting, already approved by the Addison Gallery Committee, be approved and accepted for the Gallery:

<i>Artist</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Means of Acquisition</i>
Mary Powers	Woods (<i>water color</i>)	Purchase Fund

The following list of Gifts to the Academy was reported by the Treasurer:

\$ 58.24	from Estate of Ellen S. Bates—final payment on legacy.
6,500.00	from Cornelius N. Bliss—donation for teacher's salary.
1,000.00	from Moreau Delano—payment on subscription for ship model, "Thatcher Magoun".
1,000.00	from Stanley J. Halle, P. A. '08—contribution for the Jacques Stanley Halle Scholarship.
687.22	from James Q. Newton, Business Manager, <i>Phillipian</i> , 1929.
1,000.00	from Alfred L. Ripley—contribution to establish the Phillipian Prize Fund.
25.00	from James H. Ropes—contribution for library books.
1,000.00	from Dudley F. Wolfe—payment on subscription to Teaching Foundations.

Forty-two volumes on Art, from Mrs. Frank W. Adams, for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library.

VOTED: that these gifts be gratefully accepted on the terms, if any, named by the several donors, and that the thanks of the Trustees be sent to the donors.

A report on the opening of the new school year was read by the Acting Headmaster.

VOTED: that the dates of meeting for 1933 be set for Sundays, January 15 and April 9; Thursday, June 15; and Sunday, October 15

VOTED: to appoint Miss Helen Marks Director of the Commons for one year, until July 31, 1933.

VOTED: to grant leave of absence for the year 1932-33 to Registrar Cecil K. Bancroft.

The appointment by the Acting Headmaster of the following Heads of Departments for the year 1932-33 was reported:

English	Mr. Leonard
French	Mr. Stone
Greek	Professor Benner
History	Mr. Freeman



THE DINING ROOM OF THE PHILLIPS INN

Latin
Mathematics
Music
Religion
Science

Professor Forbes
Mr. F. E. Newton
Dr. Pfatteicher
Mr. Trowbridge
Mr. Graham

The appointment of Mr. Basford and Mr. Graham as members of the Committee on the Commons for the year 1932-1933 was reported by the Acting Headmaster.

VOTED: to authorize such remission of tuition charges (to not more than eight good candidates) as may be deemed advisable by the Acting Headmaster.

VOTED: that Willet L. Eccles be appointed Acting Registrar during the absence of Mr. Bancroft.

The report of the Auditor was presented by Mr. Ripley, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and was ordered placed on file.

The Treasurer presented his Report for 1931-32 and the Revised Budget for 1932-33.

VOTED: that the Treasurer's Report, as submitted, be accepted and placed on file.

VOTED: that the Revised Budget be adopted.

The Treasurer presented a report of expenditures on Chapel Avenue in the interest of the unemployed of Andover.

The report of the Librarian was accepted and placed on file.

The report of the Curator of the Addison Gallery was accepted and placed on file.

The meeting adjourned at 3.30 P.M.

FAIR PHILLIPS IN '65

By JAMES K. HALL, '65

TO one of four score and odd years, the immediate future is not regarded with a vast amount of glee. To such, our lives are very largely a reflection of the past, and are usually very vivid. To the writer that which comes most vividly to mind are the early years of the sixties. His parents decided to send him to Phillips Andover Academy, where an older brother had preceded him, and a younger brother was later to follow in his footsteps. Andover in the sixties was vastly different from the Andover of today. It consisted at that time of two principal streets, Main and School streets. The interests of Phillips centered entirely on "The Hill". The chief points of interest were "Uncle Sam" Taylor, Warren Draper's Bookstore, and Pumps Pond, but "Uncle Sam" towered so far above everything that nothing much else was considered. He was a great instructor, a mighty personality, a wonderful man, "The Dr. Arnold of America". On his first morning at Phillips the writer, in trembling fear and awe, appeared before the great man in his study. When he left the presence, it was with a sense of affection and great admiration. The new pupil considered his instructor in Mathematics, Mr. James H. Eaton, as the greatest living Mathematician, and has not as yet changed his opinion. Mr. Kimball, English instructor, was a quiet, gentle, lovable man, and his pupils were very fond of him. We had declamations each Friday. My turn came. I had chosen "Bingen on the Rhine" to show my power in the art of oratory. At the close of my effort Mr. Kimball said, "Hall, that was beautiful, most affecting, but, Hall, you do not seem to be aware that it was intended to be declaimed, and not sung!" And I still live. After the "Stone Academy" was burned some of the classes recited in the Harriet Beecher Stowe cottage, at the top of "The Hill". What we enjoyed most in this arrangement was the beautiful shade, the delicious open air, and the early berries. It made no difference to

us whether they were ripe or green. The Stowe basement was always damp and chilly, but the garden was perfect. At Phillips at this time there was considerable antagonism between "Town and Gown". If a Phillips boy wandered near the railroad tracks, it was wisdom on his part to keep his weather eye open, and if a Townie by any chance found himself near the Latin or English Common he was more than apt to go home with a Phillips Education, not instilled by the School instructors.

In April '65 every person connected with the Phillips Institution assembled on the appointed day, on the lot selected for the new Academy building, for the purpose of breaking ground for the new Academy building. Everyone was present from "Uncle Sam" to the youngest pupil. Each one was expected to remove a shovelful of earth for the foundation, and, supposedly, there was to be a straight front line. There is a street in Quebec, from the lower to the upper town, known as Peg Top. It is so crooked that it is difficult to tell which is its commencement, center or end. Peg Top is straight as compared to our trench; in fact Mr. Eaton, with a twinkle of his eye, looked down the line and said, "I know no rule in mathematics that will warrant that line." But on that line grew a building that for some sixty years sent its students into the world, many with great, famous, and honored names, known over the world, to the honor and glory of Phillips Andover. Our chief sports were on or in Pumps pond, according to the season, and then, as now, baseball was a favorite, although the baseball of that day would not be recognized as such by the present day Phillips nines. Instead of catching out the base runner, he would hear a cry from the opposition, "Plug him out, plug him out!" and as likely as not a good hard ball would hit him behind the ear, and he would fold up, and lose all interest in the game for a time. Well, it was not a suitable game for infants in those days, but I do not recall a player



A STUDENT'S ROOM IN THE 70's

ever losing his temper, or becoming angry. Of course not, were they not Phillips men? The great event of the school year in 1865 occurred in the night before commencement, the burial of the Latin Grammar by the Senior Class. The class had Gilmore's Band, then of Salem, to head the procession of Seniors. The Grammar, placed in a minute coffin and guarded by the stoutest of the class, armed with canes, and followed by the remainder of the class, took its position next to the band, and started its doubtful march through the town, amid the howls and jeers of the remainder of the student body. The idea was to bury the body under the walk leading to the main door of the Academy. The effort of the Juniors was to prevent the burial. At the proper time the band played a dirge, and the trouble began. There were many bruises, some black eyes, and lame legs and arms, but the burial was accomplished, and from then was forever safe from molestation, and everyone was happy and contented.

As a loyal and loving son of "Old Phillips" I rejoice in its great prosperity, its splendid success, and glorious record of well done work today, and the student of today has

advantages the student of '65 never knew. He goes through his course in stately beautiful buildings, perfectly adapted to his needs. In the open he walks in perfectly kept paths, his eye roves over wide stretches of velvety lawns. He walks under the famed elms of Andover. Life should be very beautiful to him, but what of '65? We thought it perfect then and notwithstanding the vast difference between '65 and '32 it was perfect to us of the earlier period. There was a fine sense of honor pervading the entire student body. The students were very loyal to the school, and to each other. The Nation had just passed through a long and dreadful war, and that seemed to have aged and matured the sons of Phillips beyond their years, but they were full of eager life and fine spirits. I judge that is always true of Phillips boys. After sober thought I should give it as my opinion, that the few years spent at Phillips were the happiest, the most worthwhile years, of a very long life. Every memory of the period is a delight to me, and so it is

"No wonder that I sometimes sigh,
And dash the teardrop from my eye,
To cast a look behind."

THE ADDISON GALLERY AND ITS WORK

By CHARLES H. SAWYER

CERTAIN signs of progress may have been visible to the casual observer following the development of the Addison Gallery during the first year of its existence. The extensive national publicity which the gallery received at the time of its opening brought the attention of many to this new experiment at Phillips Academy. Certainly, the attendance of nearly twenty-five thousand, which Professor Forbes announced at commencement, was an indication that the public had welcomed this new opportunity.

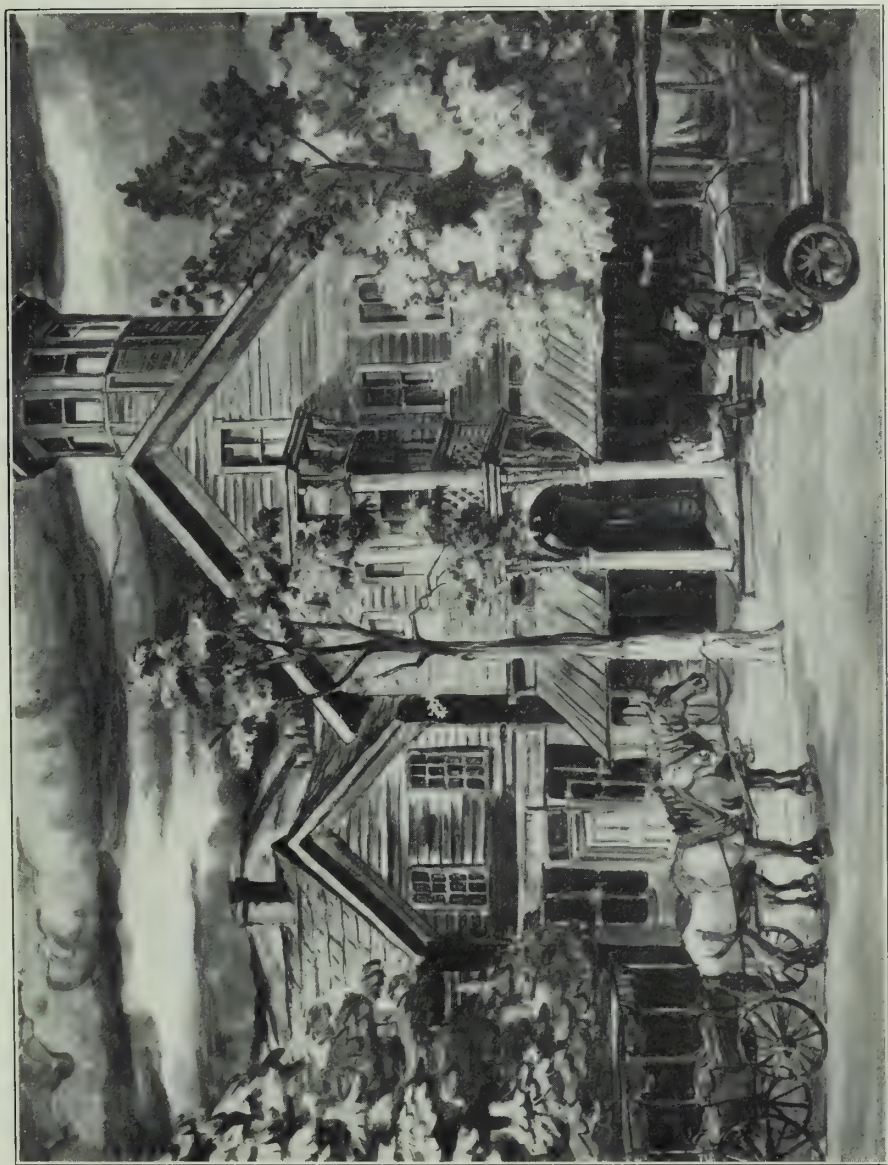
Many people were undoubtedly attracted by the great variety of loan exhibitions. As a supplement to the permanent collection, all phases of contemporary painting were presented, including many controversial aspects of modern art. Contestants in both camps generally united in their approval of the high quality of the permanent collection. To the public in general, these exhibitions may have suggested that art is a living force as well as a glory of the past, and that an art gallery need not be a mausoleum, but can be a center of interest for layman as well as aesthete. The school children from Andover and surrounding towns who visited the gallery with evident enjoyment gave definite proof that this interest is not confined to adults. That the gallery might eventually find an important place in the life of the school was especially evidenced by the encouraging progress of the sketch club during the year. The final exhibit of the work by members of the club brought favorable comment from student body and public alike.

It should not be supposed that the history of this first year is one of continual triumph. An alert student body may be trusted to remove any complacent feeling of a task already accomplished. In a series of themes written for members of the English department, the majority of students expressed a friendly willingness to reserve judgment on the gallery, but many left little doubt that failure was

expected. The curator read with something of a shock a description of himself at fifty, stooped, infirm, waiting in vain for the occasional visitor to enter his gallery. A sense of humor will prevent one from taking some forms of student criticism too seriously, but they do show the difficulties in the way of an immediate voluntary acceptance of the opportunities offered. The large general exhibitions, received with enthusiasm by the general public, were less of an attraction for members of the student body, and some visited the gallery too infrequently to profit by the series as a whole. Lectures on art are also of little interest at present to boys in the school. A student who spends eighteen or more hours a week attending classroom lectures can scarcely be blamed if he chooses some other form of recreation in his leisure hours.

The obstacles which have appeared are by no means insurmountable. Some will probably yield to changes in policy as experience guides us in a different direction. Others may require patience and the maturing process which comes with years. Major exhibitions will now be held for a longer period, with a broader scope and greater subject interest. Some of the smaller supplementary exhibitions will seek a closer relation to the present school curriculum. The permanent collections will be rearranged at times for purposes of comparison and contrast, so that students may build for themselves a foundation for a true appreciation of the objects which surround them on Andover Hill. Finally, this process will be brought to more immediate fruition by taking the objects to the students instead of waiting for the students to come to them.

Out of the many conferences which have recently taken place on the development of an appreciation of beauty in secondary schools has come the main thought that this development must come through the entire curriculum, not as a separate unrelated unit called Art. Visual education,



OLD TAVERN AT HAMMONDSVILLE, OHIO
Gift to the Addison Gallery of Stephen C. Clark, Esq.

we find, is a subject much under discussion, little acted upon. Now Phillips Academy is to conduct an experiment which may bring this discussion into practice in a concrete form. With the active cooperation of several teachers who believe in its possibilities, the Addison Gallery is arranging in their classrooms exhibitions of illustrative material, related both to the specific materia! being taught, and to the cultural background from which the

subject, be it language or history, has sprung. The sponsors of these experimental exhibitions are advancing no claims that they will prove a panacea for all educational ills. It is believed, however, that the possibilities go farther than the mere question of whether art shall be taught in a secondary school. Possibly from such a beginning we may find the way for a student to enjoy the use of his eyes to see, as well as to read.

Library Notes

WHEN Dr. Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, visited the library one day in the early fall, he was impressed by the number of students who were working there. He said that he had expected to find, possibly, ten boys using the library. When he saw that the number was much larger than that, he was interested to make a count of the students and found that there were seventy-five studying in the Reference Room and thirty more reading in the Freeman Room, looking for books in the stacks, or asking questions at the desk. This was in the morning in the ten o'clock period, the busiest hour of the day in the library. At that hour between eighty and ninety students may be found in the Reference Room, consulting the dictionaries and encyclopedias, and other reference works, studying from their own textbooks, or using the library's books placed on reserve for the classes in History, English, and other courses. The attendance in this room for the fall term was 20,599.

Sunday afternoon in the late fall and winter is the time when the students make the greatest use of the Freeman Room. It is a pleasant sight to see the room filled with boys, some of them grouped around a blazing fire, all lost to the world in the pages of a book or magazine. For this room recently several very interesting gifts have been made. Mr. Edward P. Apgar, '07, has renewed the subscription to *Fortune* for three years and has also

taken great pains to secure for the files the numbers needed to complete the set. This magazine is much appreciated by the school, as is the *American Forest*, which Mr. William R. Brown, '93, has renewed for another year. Miss Goshorn, a recent guest at the Phillips Inn, has very generously presented the library with a subscription to *U. S. Airways*, which is a periodical much enjoyed by the students.

From the Moseley Fund, given last year by Dr. Henry P. Moseley, '90, it has been possible to buy for the Freeman Room finely illustrated volumes, which the library, otherwise, would not have been able to secure. One of the books purchased recently from this fund is *The Beauty of Flight*, which contains very remarkable photographs of airplanes, mountains and clouds, showing, as Professor Phelps of Yale says, "a magic art of breath-taking splendor."

For the Freeman Room there has also been received from Dr. Alfred Johnson, '90, a copy of *Ships and Shipping*, an account of the pictures painted by Antoine Roux and his sons, and translated from the French, with notes, by Dr. Johnson. This finely printed and illustrated volume is one of the publications of the Marine Research Society. Other gifts from Dr. Johnson include an interesting old edition of Livy, given to him on the occasion of the public oral examination for his doctor's degree before the faculty of the University of Paris. From the same source have been



THE FREEMAN ROOM IN THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES LIBRARY

received the *History of Belfast, Maine*, the *Genealogy of the Johnson family*, and interesting Andover memorabilia.

Mr. Charles P. Sherman, '67, has sent valuable material concerning the class of 1865 for the Andover collection, and also a book and several pamphlets written by himself. Soon it is hoped to establish in the library an Andover Room, and memorabilia, such as Mr. Sherman has given, are very earnestly desired.

Dr. William S. Wadsworth, '87, has been mindful of the library's needs and has sent, at different times during the term, over eighty volumes of the works of standard authors. Through this gift the library has been able to add to its collections the works of Charles Reade, Maria Edgeworth, and Bayard Taylor, as well as many volumes which the library did not own of Howells, Donald Grant Mitchell, Weir Mitchell, and George William Curtis. Dr. Wadsworth's most recent gift is a set of books entitled *Canadian Scenery*, with fine engravings from the drawings of William H. Bartlett. The text is by N. P. Willis, a graduate of Phillips Academy in 1823.

Thirteen volumes have been added by Mr. Alfred Ripley, '73, to the Mountaineering library of 70 volumes which he presented some years ago. These books, which include the valuable set of the *Alpine Journals*, were recently placed on display in the library and were much enjoyed by those who saw them.

From the Yale University Press have just arrived eleven volumes, the gift of "A Friend of Andover and Yale." This collection, which contains books of unusual interest, consists of the outstanding titles published by the Yale Press since the gift made to the library last year by the same donor. A very genuine gratitude is felt for these timely additions to the library's resources.

There has been an unusually large number of separate volumes presented to the library this year, and these gifts have been greatly appreciated. These benefactors make up an informal group of Library Associates not unlike the Associates of the Yale Library, where membership is open to anyone who makes a contribution of books or funds to the library.

The list of donors to whom thanks are due includes: Mrs. Donald Appleton; Allen R. Benner; Frank M. Benton; Mrs. E. V. Bigelow; Frederick M. Boyce; Miss Jane B. Carpenter; Thomas Cochran, '90; Allan T. Cook; Mrs. Nathalie J. K. Cook; John H. Dye; Edwin Emerson; William A. Fairburn; Edward R. Farrar; William G. Fitch, '27; Charles H. Forbes; Guy J.

Forbush; Claude M. Fuess; James C. Graham; Henry S. Johnston; Mrs. J. G. K. McClure and family; Warren K. Moorehead; Pierpont Morgan Library; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Day Pardee; James H. Ropes, '85; James C. Sawyer, '90; M. Lawrence Shields; Mrs. Roy E. Spencer; Mrs. William H. Taylor; Horace F. Temple; Mrs. Charles E. Tirrell; John M. Woolsey, '94.



FIGUREHEAD FROM AN AMERICAN BARQUE
Picked up from a Wreck off the Coast of Bermuda. On Display in the Addison Gallery of Art.

DEATH OF CECIL KITTREDGE BANCROFT

Cecil Kittredge Bancroft, Registrar and Instructor in Latin at Phillips Academy, since 1906, died on Saturday, November 26th, at the Isham Infirmary, after an illness of three months. Mr. Bancroft was born on December 15, 1868, at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee, where his father, Cecil F. P. Bancroft was then Principal of the Lookout Mountain Educational Institution. His mother was Fanny Adelia Kittredge Bancroft, of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. In 1873 Dr. Cecil F. P. Bancroft became Principal of Phillips Academy, serving in that position until his death in 1901. Cecil K. Bancroft entered Phillips Academy at an early age, and graduated with the class of 1887. While in school he was a member of the football eleven. He received his Degree, Cum Laude, from Yale College in the year 1891. After two years of teaching at Morris Academy, Morristown, New Jersey, he spent two more years of study in Rome, Italy. In 1895 he became a tutor and instructor in Latin at Yale University, where he remained until 1906, when he returned to Phillips Academy to accept the position of Registrar, under his cousin, Alfred E. Stearns, who became Headmaster in 1903. His incumbency as Registrar has covered a period of almost precisely a quarter of a century. Last winter Mr. Bancroft was in failing health, and this autumn he was given a leave of absence for a year by the Trustees. His death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Bancroft, who was unmarried, leaves two sisters, Miss Mary Bancroft, a member of the teaching staff at Abbot Academy, Andover, and Mrs. William J. Long, of Stamford, Connecticut. He was a Congregationalist, a member of the American Philological Society, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For many years he had spent his summer vacations at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire.

The funeral service was conducted at the new Phillips Academy Chapel, at 2.30, on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 29th. The honorary bearers consisted of eight of his intimate friends on the Trustees and the

faculty,—Dr. Charles Henry Forbes, Mr. James Cowan Sawyer, Mr. Clarence Morgan, Mr. Lester Edward Lynde, Professor Allen Rogers Benner, Mr. John Lewis Phillips, Mr. Guy Hebard Eaton, and Mr. Frederick Edwin Newton. The bearers, consisting of members of the Student Council, included Richard Lewis Linkroom, Harold William Sears, William Boyd, Jr., Daniel Bradford Badger, Ray Austin Graham, Daniel Geary Lewis, Murvyn Wesley Vye, Jr., and the president of the Upper Middle class, William Vernon Platt. Mr. Guy Johnson Forbush, of the teaching staff, was in charge of the ushers, who were boys selected from the undergraduate body,—Thomas Manville Crosby, William Henry Harding, David Cole Jenney, Francis Allen Macomber, David McMillan Thompson, Thomas Thacher, John Munro Woolsey, Jr., Stewart Thorne, George Terhune Peck, and Alexander Wells Peck, Jr.

As a result of his experience at Phillips Academy, Mr. Bancroft had a wide acquaintance among the alumni of the school nearly all of whom were accustomed to greet him on their return to Andover Hill. He was also an important repository of knowledge regarding the history of Phillips Academy, and he turned over during recent years many important documents belonging to his father and himself to the school archives.

He was a man of true modesty of mind, of simple faith, and of unswerving optimism and trust in providence. He gave with unstinted liberality to many causes, but always in a quiet way, avoiding publicity. His kindly nature kept him from thinking evil of others, and he was completely unselfish. He will be missed by many, but most of all, perhaps, by certain humble people to whom his liberality meant the difference between destitution and comfort, and by others who remember his little acts of kindness and of love. His religion was an intrinsic part of his life, to be lived as well as professed, and he died in a belief that all would be well in God's good time.

FACULTY RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions relating to the death of Mr. Bancroft were passed by the faculty of Phillips Academy at their meeting on Monday, November 28th—

RESOLVED, that in the death of Cecil Kittredge Bancroft, the faculty of Phillips Academy have lost one of their most valued colleagues, long usefully associated with the school as student, teacher, and registrar; that they wish to express their sincere affection for him and their admiration

for his unostentatious generosity, his kindly and unselfish spirit, his faithfulness to duty, his devotion to the academy, his loyalty to his friends, and his sterling Christian faith and character as exemplified in his daily life and deeds; that the deep sympathy of his associates on the teaching staff be extended to his two sisters in their sorrow; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the faculty and that a copy be sent to the members of his immediate family.

CECIL KITTREDGE BANCROFT

"Who well lives, long lives"

The beloved Registrar of Phillips Academy has closed his books, and the record of a clean life is written. From his distinguished father, the Principal of the Academy for a generation of enlightenment, he inherited a self-effacing spirit and learned an untiring devotion to duty. The school was bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh; to it he gave his thought, his labor, and his affection. The day had no limits for him, its hours might run on as they listed; if there were things to do, why heed the speeding sun? Not my wages, but my work, was his motto.

The Registrar's office is a place continually thronged with worried boys. Thousands of them recall the considerate courtesy, the wise counsel, and the generous mercy of the kind-hearted Registrar.

For many years he was a respected and beloved house-master in Bartlet Hall. He never needed to stoop to his boys; they rose to him.

A few years ago, an overtaxed heart fell weary and remonstrant, but with ungrudging fortitude he brought it back to seeming tranquillity and resumed his familiar chair. Late last summer, functions went wrong again, and the doughty spirit had to yield to the inexorable protests of failing powers. He knew that he was facing the eternal sea, but he was ready to set sail with the Captain of his Soul. With a smile he slipped over the horizon of our ken, bound for the haven of light he saw ahead.

Cecil was the perfect brother, the adored uncle, the steadfast friend. He was unmarried, yet few men were equally gifted, as it seemed to us, with those noble qualities of disposition which alone can make "home" the realized ideal of affectionate altruism.

He was a good schoolman and a good citizen. Both school and town pay the homage of gratitude to a noble man, the friend of everybody.

C. H. FORBES



CECIL KITTREDGE BANCROFT
1868—1932

General School Interests

Faculty Notes

Dr. Forbes represented the Academy at the Inauguration of Mr. Stanley King as President of Amherst College on November 11. On November 21, he attended a dinner for the Trustees and Faculty of the North Shore Country Day School, Beverly, Mass., and spoke in the evening to a group of parents and friends of the school. Dr. Forbes, Dr. Perry, of Exeter, and Mr. Field, of Milton, have been chosen to the Advisory Board of the North Shore Country Day School. Dr. Forbes was one of the speakers at a luncheon in connection with the meetings of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which was held at the Hotel Statler, in Boston, on December 2. On December 13, Dr. Forbes addressed the Benevolent Society of Andover in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library on the subject *The Story of Books*, illustrating the growth of printing from the specimens in the Virgil collection.

Jackson's *A New Approach to German* was reviewed for the *Modern Language Journal* by Mr. Lester C. Newton.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess was the orator at the dedication, on October 14, at Franklin, New Hampshire, of a bronze bust of Daniel Webster, and also spoke, with Governor Winant and Senator Moses, at a Webster dinner in Concord on that evening. An article by Dr. Fuess, entitled "The Personality of Daniel Webster," appeared in the *Dartmouth Alumni Monthly* for November. He was a speaker at the annual dinner of Amherst Alumni in Boston on January 11.

Mr. Roscoe E. Dake, instructor in Mathematics and Chemistry, and for a number of years swimming coach at Andover, has been elected secretary of the New England Association of Interscholastic Swimming Coaches.

On October 11, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, of the Department of Archaeology, went to Washington to attend a meeting of the United States Indian Commission, on which he has served for twenty-five

years. He has recently inspected a group of old Indian fireplaces and storage pits discovered on the Merrimack River above Newburyport.

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin is giving a series of lectures in connection with university extension work at Harvard University. His subject is "The English Novel from Meredith to the Present Day."

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields has lectured on "Life in Lake Cochichawick" at the North Andover Country Club. He used a projector microscope to throw on the screen many forms of minute animal life found in that lake.

Mr. A. Graham Baldwin spoke at one of the Sunday evening gatherings at Dummer Academy, in South Byfield.

Mr. A. Buel Trowbridge has spoken during the term at the College Club of Reading, at the Ministerial Association of Winchester, at a Hi-Y meeting in Nashua, at a Union Church Meeting at Stafford Springs, at Bradford Academy, and at Dana Hall.

The Academy's Contribution to the Unemployed Relief

By a recent vote the student body decided to have one meatless meal a week, the money thus saved, being about \$950, to go as part of its contribution to the town's fund for the unemployed. In addition the Red Cross drive totaled \$450. Previously the Andover Emergency Committee had raised about \$1800 from the faculty and employees of the school. Professor Forbes recently received a letter from Mr. John F. O'Connell, Chairman of the Andover Emergency Committee, which is quoted in part herewith:

"The Academy total from all sources is \$2647.65, to which must be added a large proportion of the approximately \$1800 raised by Dr. Fuess during a previous appeal. I know that the Selectmen, who appointed us, and all citizens will be deeply impressed. It bears out, most



MODEL OF THE MEDIUM-CLIPPER SHIP, THATCHER MAGOUN
The Gift of Moreau Delano, Esquire, Grandson of Thatcher Magoun.

convincingly, the original conviction of many of us that this crisis may be weathered by outright gifts. Many weeks ago it was borne home to us that Phillips Academy expected to be a definite part of this neighborly movement, and might indeed feel a bit resentful if not included.

"We understand that nine hundred dollars of this amount represents a pledge from the student body obtained by abstaining from a 'meat meal' once each week for the next six months.

"Will you please tell the boys this. That when they pull their belts a little tighter on these self-imposed fast days, let them remember that their act means hundreds of hours of extra employment for some of our best citizens, who never dreamed that they would need this tiding over by their neighbors. It means a cozier Thanksgiving—a happier Christmas.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. O'CONNELL

Chairman, Andover Emergency Committee"

Straw Vote Summary

During the presidential campaign *The Phillipian* conducted a straw vote, which showed that Andover, like most institutions of learning in the country, was strongly in favor of President Hoover. The tabulation follows:

Students: Hoover 402, Roosevelt 67, Thomas 52.

Faculty: Hoover 40, Thomas 8, Roosevelt 3.

By classes the student body voted as follows: Seniors—Hoover 107, Roosevelt 21, Thomas 18. Upper Middlers—Hoover 110, Roosevelt 18, Thomas 6. Lower Middlers—Hoover 77, Thomas 9, Roosevelt 8. Juniors—Hoover 75, Roosevelt 7, Thomas 4. Unclassified — Hoover 33, Thomas 15, Roosevelt 13.

New Instructor for the Sketch Club

Edmund C. Greason, of Plainfield, N. J., has recently been appointed instructor for

the Sketch Club. He has studied at the Students' Art League in New York, and also at Paris, where he lived for several years. He is, himself, an accomplished artist and has also had some experience in teaching.

Lazzaro Wins Jacob Cooper Scholarship in Greek

Ralph Lazzaro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Lazzaro, 1 Bancroft avenue, Wakefield, has been notified by the American Philological Society that he has been awarded the Jacob Cooper scholarship of \$1000 for highest rating in his Greek examination under the College Entrance Board. Lazzaro was graduated with honor from Phillips academy in June with five cash awards and five special honors in studies, including the faculty award for the highest average in his class.

Music Notes

The musical season was inaugurated by Mr. Felix Fox, of Boston, who played an attractive group of piano compositions. Some of his numbers called for two pianos, and in these he was assisted by Mr. James Gray. On October 28, Miss Beatrice Griffin gave a violin recital before a small but highly appreciative audience. The Hampton Institute Quartet made its annual visit on November 6, and their melodious voices proved to have lost none of their charm as they sang the well-known spirituals. Canon Edmund Horace Fellowes, formerly Director of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the foremost authority on the Golden Age of English Music spoke on November 1 on "The Ayres or Songs of the Elizabethan and Jacobean Lutenists." On November 18, Mr. Felix Salmond, considered one of the greatest 'cellists of the day and head of the 'cello department at the Juillard School of Music in New York and at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, gave a violoncello recital. Mr. Ernest Mitchell, organist of Grace Church, New York City, played an interesting program on the Martha Cochran Memorial organ on November 30. To close the fall season the Harvard Instrumental Clubs visited the Hill on

December 10 with a program of banjo, mandolin, vocal, and orchestral selections which, however poorly more serious musicians may regard them, send the boys into ecstasies of delight.

The Sawyer Concert

The seventh of the annual concerts on the James C. Sawyer Foundation was given on December 2, and the musician was John Goss with his London Singers. The specialty of this group is old folk songs, carols, and sea chanties, and with Mr. Goss's remarkable voice leading the well-trained quartet an evening of unique musical enjoyment is afforded by them. The program ranged from an old song of unknown origin, *Caleno Custure Me* through such carols as *Christmas Now Hath Made an End*, such chanties as *The Coast of High Barbary* to a group of German *lieder*. As the songs became more rollicking, the appreciation of the audience increased, the favorite number being perhaps the jolly *Can't You Dance the Polka?*

School Lectures

Mr. Edward Weeks, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, was the first of a distinguished group of lecturers to address the school this fall. He spoke on October 25, on the subject, "An Editor's Easy Chair," which he described as being far from easy in actual fact. The audience was much interested as he told how manuscripts have been smuggled through the censors and out of prison and what vigilance must be maintained to avoid plagiarisms and forgeries. On November 25, Mr. Rennie Smith, of London, who has aroused great enthusiasm whenever he has spoken in Andover, lectured on "My 1932 Estimate of Russia's Planning." The upshot of his investigations made upon the spot is that "Russia's five year plan is not succeeding in any sense of the word." Mr. William W. Ellsworth, a familiar figure before Andover audiences for many years, spoke on December 5, on "The Glories of the Thirteenth Century," dealing particularly with the literature, art, and architecture of this wonderful period in the world's history. On December 9, the school was

privileged to hear William Butler Yeats, the distinguished Irish poet and playwright and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature. Mr. Yeats, speaking on "The New Ireland," pictured some of the political and literary factors and described some of the personalities which have been influential in bringing about the modern Ireland. A large audience was delighted with his charm of manner and with the poetic beauty of his sentences.

Miss Flora Isham Bequeaths \$10,000 to the Academy

Miss Flora E. Isham, who gave the Isham Infirmary to Phillips Academy in 1911 in memory of her nephews, once students here, died in New York on November 25. She was in her ninety-sixth year. Her will leaves a cash bequest of \$10,000 to Phillips Academy, this also being in memory of her nephews. The *New York Herald-Tribune* says of her:

"Miss Isham was born in 1837 in the old Isham homestead at Malden-on-Hudson. Her father was John Isham, whose ancestors had settled in Connecticut. She was educated at home and in 1852 came to New York, where she lived at the Clarendon and later at 329 Fifth Avenue.

"For twenty years Miss Isham had traveled extensively in Europe, frequently passing the summer in England and the remainder of the year in The Netherlands or in Switzerland. She was a cousin of the late Colonel John Bigelow, Minister to France during the reign of Napoleon III, and a second cousin of Poultney Bigelow, historian, author, and traveler.

"A nephew, Lincoln Isham, is the only survivor. Three brothers, Charles, Samuel and William Bradley Isham, died several years ago."

Society of Inquiry Notes

The Sunday evening meetings of the Society of Inquiry this year have been concerned with a wide variety of subjects in which the students are interested. A visiting Englishman, Mr. Tribe, started the year's program with a vivid talk on his war experiences which led to a growing

sense of the futility of modern warfare. On October 16, Tui Kinsolving, speaking to a large group, made his usual fine impression as the best type of young minister emerging from the war generation. Later in the month the Society entertained the Hampton quartette for supper in the Commons, and introduced them afterwards before their singing of the famous Hampton spirituals.

On the evening of November 13, Sir Wilfred Grenfell brought out the largest attendance of any meeting of the Society in many years. Speaking with that enthusiasm and clear conviction for which he is so famous, he carried his audience with him to the end of a fascinating evening. Several boys have since applied to work for him in Labrador next summer. On November 20, H. B. Ingles, preparatory school secretary for the Student Christian Associations Movement, spoke to the Society on the "Need for a Strong Student Christian Movement in an Age of Crises."

The week-end of December 3rd, was devoted to the Annual Prep School Conference of the Student Christian Movement, held this year at the Northfield Hotel. Eight students and two faculty members, Mr. Heely and Mr. Trowbridge, attended. The delegation came away profoundly impressed by the program, the spirit of the conference, and the quality of the boys and the masters who came. It would interest many old friends of Northfield to find among these students every bit as much interest and enthusiasm in great religious issues as there ever was in the "old days" even though students of today speak a language which is quite different from that which Northfield heard fifteen years ago. Frank Wilson, a colored Y. M. C. A. secretary, motored back to Andover with the group and spoke that night to the Society on "What negro youth are facing in America." His remarks gave many a new insight into the struggles of negro students, about whom we hear so little. On December 11, the Society heard Mr. Gill, head of the new experimental prison at Norfolk, Massachusetts, who told them of his efforts to deal intelligently with the modern socially maladjusted men who come under his charge.

This year the school is fortunate in having among its visiting preachers many who are outstanding in their ability to meet with an informal group for discussion of religious and social questions. Such preachers as Tui Kinsolving, A. K. Foster, James Gordon Gilkey, Erd Harris, and Dr. Drury, who appreciate this opportunity for informal talk, will be asked to stay over for the evening meeting of the Society. This year the board of the Society is continuing its practice of dining with the speakers in a private dining hall in the Commons before each meeting. This has proven so popular that the board is now inviting for dinner each week end several students who are not board members but who would enjoy meeting the speaker of the evening.

Archaeological Notes

Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, Director of the Department of Archaeology, attended a meeting of scientists and museum curators interested in Southern archaeology at Birmingham, Alabama, December 18 to 20th. This meeting was called by the National Research Council to discuss various cultures found in the Southeast portion of the United States, and to devise a plan whereby each museum or university would become engaged in a particular study and excavation of a given site or culture. Dr. Moorehead has recently published a book on his exploration of the Etowah site at Cartersville, Georgia. During the past few seasons he has visited other sites in the South.

December 28th to 30th he will attend the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association to be held at Atlantic City. Last year this Association held its meeting at Andover for a second time within five years.

Honor List, Fall Term, 1932 *Scholarship of the First Grade*

Seniors—MacDonald Deming, New York, N. Y.; Louis Julius Hector, Miami, Florida, Herbert Scoville, Jr., Taconic, Conn.

Upper Middlers—John Munro Woolsey, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Rockwell

Keeney, Jr., Springfield; John Hamilton Emerson, West Newton; Robert Whittemore Sides, Yonkers, N. Y.; Robert Wallace Orr, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lorimer Robey, Wollaston.

Lower Middlers—Ralph Rushton Browning, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Edward Shippen Barnes, Jr., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

Juniors—Richard Merritt Weissman, Humarock; Albert Eiseman, 2d, Boston; Edwin Ard Stephens, Jr., Denver, Colo.

Phillips Academy Described in House Beautiful

Phillips Academy is described vividly and somewhat inaccurately in a short but lavishly illustrated article appearing in the New England edition of the December *House Beautiful*. Phillips Academy is called "Andover Academy," the students "are allowed seven cuts a year," and Samuel Phillips Hall emerges as the Administration Building in the imaginative mind of the anonymous author of the article.

Academy Preachers for the Winter Term

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|------|----|---|
| Jan. | 8 | Dr. Allyn K. Foster, Baptist Board of Education. |
| Jan. | 15 | Dean Philemon F. Sturgis, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, Mass. |
| Jan. | 22 | Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge, Grace Church in Salem, Salem, Mass. |
| Jan. | 29 | Rev. W. B. Bryan, Jr., Princeton Westminster Foundation, Princeton, N. J. |
| Feb. | 5 | Rev. Markham W. Stackpole, Milton, Mass. |
| Feb. | 12 | Dr. Boyd Edwards, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. |
| Feb. | 19 | Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. |
| Feb. | 26 | Dr. Charles R. Brown, 233 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn. |
| Mar. | 5 | Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. |

Mar. 12 Open
 Mar. 19 Rev. John Cummings, Congregational Church, Tewksbury, Mass.
 Dr. Forbes (evening).

Faculty Teas for the Students

A very pleasant feature of the fall term has been a series of teas at which the boys have been guests of the faculty. These functions have been held in the Commons, and one class at a time has been invited. Judging from the almost universal attendance both of boys and faculty and from the enthusiastic comments overheard among the boys afterward, this chance to meet on a basis of friendly equality, forgetting for the moment the rigors of the classroom, has proved a most welcome innovation.

Christmas Vesper Service

The last vesper service of the fall term is always particularly a Christmas service. This year for the first time it was held in the new chapel and was unusually beautiful. The voices of the choir and the congregation as they sang the old familiar carols, the rich tones of the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ, and the lovely effect of the evergreens massed against the oak paneling of the walls, combined to create an effect that stirred both the heart and the imagination. The service was preceded by a recital of Christmas music at which Dr. Pfatteicher at the organ was assisted by Mr. Alessandro Niccoli on the violin.

College Entrance Examination Board Results

Figures recently published by the College Entrance Examination Board show that Andover has again done well in the June examinations. R. G. Dorr was the only one of 528 candidates to receive the mark of 95 in English History, L. C. Peters was the only one of 135 candidates to receive a mark of 94 in Mechanical Drawing, and Ralph Lazzaro was one of two from fifty-five candidates to receive a mark of 95 in Greek Cp. 3. Of the 4718 candidates who took the examination in Plane Geometry forty-nine received 100

percent. Of these seven were Andover boys. In the last three years thirty-five candidates from Andover have won the highest marks granted by the College Entrance Examination Board in twelve different subjects.

Judge Woolsey Adds to Equipment of Log Cabin

By a recent generous gift Judge John M. Woolsey, '94, has provided beds, blankets, and other camping equipment for the Log Cabin so that groups of boys may spend the night there. By vote of the faculty the boys are permitted to take advantage of the privilege so thoughtfully provided by Judge Woolsey on condition that they be accompanied by a member of the faculty.

The Phillips Club

For the coming year the Phillips Club has elected Mr. Allan V. Heely, president, Mr. Lester C. Newton, secretary, and Dr. Willet L. Eccles, treasurer. At the first meeting on November 14, an interested group of faculty members and their friends from the town listened to President Hamilton Holt, of Rollins College, Florida, describe the novel educational policies he is establishing at that institution. On the evening of December 12, Mr. M. Lawrence Shields, of the faculty, gave an entertaining talk on "Human Inheritance," a subject on which he has conducted considerable research.

Drama Guild Presents Merchant of Venice

More than once in recent years after Shakespearean performances, the English faculty have found it difficult to justify their eulogies of the Bard. But the Drama Guild presented *The Merchant of Venice* on November 11 in a manner that was at worst adequate and at best distinctly pleasing. Miss Jeanette Dowling was a convincing and attractive Portia, particularly in the trial scene, and the rest of the cast performed creditably. The very short intermissions between scenes gave the boys an idea of the speed with which an Elizabethan play must have been performed at the Globe in Shakespeare's day.



THE ACADEMY BAND AT THE ANDOVER-EXETER GAME

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

THE Andover eleven opened the gridiron season by performing the steam roller act against New Hampton Preparatory School to the tune of twenty-five to nothing. The coaches again looked pleased when the team held a strong Crimson Freshmen eleven to a scoreless tie, but next week the Yale yearlings produced an antidote for these smiles when they scored twenty-five points while Andover scored none. We took the Boston University Freshmen and Brown Freshmen into camp the next two Saturdays, Andover playing the best game of the season against the Providence eleven. In a loosely played contest on the Saturday before the Exeter game, the New Hampshire University first year men scored twenty-seven points against thirteen by Andover. Then the day arrived for the fifty-third game between the Blue and their Exeter rivals. It had been raining steadily for more days than we cared to remember, and the field was so muddy and slippery that Doctor Page when he ran out to aid the injured, almost needed snow shoes as insurance against spoiling a

very new suit. The Red and Grey were considered to be superior, having one of the best backfields that their followers had seen in many a year. Ray Shepard's squad had plenty of dash and fight but lacked talent and experience; even the most conservative admitted an Exeter victory, and so it turned out. It was, however, no run away; and although Andover only threatened once, Exeter was generally held well within bounds and had 'old lady luck' favored us a trifle more than usual the underdog might have won again.

Taps were sounded between the halves in memory of Edward K. Hall, late chairman of the football rules committee. As the bugles echoed across the field, the entire assemblage stood facing the flagstaff with bared heads and an airplane whirled overhead.

Bilodeau, and Kidd were outstanding for Exeter, while Captain Graham, McTernan, and Fry deserve more than ordinary praise for the type of game that they played for Andover.

We quote from *The Boston Globe*:

"No more courageous craft than this

1932 Andover dreadnaught ever cruised the football seas. Andover was sadly out-classed, outrushed, and outmaneuvered, but never outfought. The winning Exeter clan carried the greater offensive guns—a pair of well greased bullets in Rexford Kidd and Tom Bilodeau; its line was more experienced, more polished in the lessons of experience; its defense was a surging red blanket, which smothered the Andover offense from start to finish. Yes, Exeter was by far the better football team and it is a splendid testimonial to Andover's courage that the score was 6 to 0, and not 26 to 0."

The line-up:

EXETER (6)	ANDOVER (0)
Chubet, l.e.	l.e., Little
Turner, l.t.	l.t., Fry
Allen, l.g.	l.g., H. Sears
Beckwith, c.	c., Lewis
Mayo, r.g.	r.g., R. Sears
Rosenberg, r.t.	r.t., Hite
Oatis, r.e.	r.e., Kellogg
Kidd, q.b., <i>Capt.</i>	q.b., Burdick
Fisher, l.h.	l.h., Platt
Rose, r.h.	r.h., McTernan
Bilodeau, f.b.	<i>Capt.</i> f.b., Graham

Score by periods:

Exeter	6	0	0	0—6
Andover	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdown—Bilodeau.

Substitutions—Exeter: Bossert, Olney, Wilhelm, Pedrick, Wilson, April, Batten. Andover: Vorse, Peterson, Reiter, Castle, McWilliams, Haviland, McElroy, Johnston.

Referee—Daniel J. Kelly, Springfield. Umpire—Fred Lewis, Salem. Linesman—Fred J. O'Brien, Harvard. Field judge—Robert F. Guild, Harvard. Time of periods: Fifteen minutes.

Faculty Touch Football

We understand that it was against the better judgment of the Exeter Headmaster that a team composed of the Red and Grey faculty journeyed to Andover for a touch football match with our faculty, only to return having learned that physical and mental superiority are sometimes done up in the same package. Most of our student body and some of the more skeptical of the

non-playing faculty members gathered to cheer and jeer their individual loves and hates. The contest was most one sided, Exeter threatening but once. Hagenbuckle and Billhardt, two youths fresh from college, took it upon themselves to run with the ball for Andover most of the time, and when one was not falling down or the other running backwards, the Blue faculty did justice to the noble traditions of Andover Hill. After several touchdowns were scored against Exeter, the game came to a fitting climax as the Religious Department, in the persons of Messrs. Baldwin and Trowbridge, staged a revival for the whole length of the field, wafting the ball back and forth to each other for a touchdown, and then the whistle blew. The two teams then retired to the Log Cabin for tea.

Club Football

The Religious Department also figured in the closing moments of the club football games, as the Greeks, coached by Mr. Trowbridge, defeated the Gauls, mentored by Mr. Baldwin, for first place in the league.

The All-Club team was defeated at Exeter by the Red All-Class team by two points when a punt by Easton was blocked and turned into a safety by the Exeter players.

Soccer

Coach "Jim" Ryley's booters, under the leadership of Captain Daniel Badger, pulled through another season without defeat, winning four games and tying the Exeter match. Badger, Howe, George Hall, and Washburn used their toes to advantage. This season was the first time that the Exeter Soccer players have been able to score against the Blue. There were no over time periods played, and the game is chronicled as a one to one tie.

Mr. Ryley has completed twenty years of guiding the soccer teams at Phillips Academy. Out of one hundred and six games played sixty-six have been victories, thirteen ties, and twenty-seven defeats, which according to the dopesters makes his average seven-hundred and twenty, by no means is a bad record.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Obituaries

1861—William Phineas Fisher, son of Nathaniel and Almira Gage Fisher, was born in Galt, Canada, November 17, 1843, and graduated from Amherst in 1866. He studied at Union Theological Seminary and at Tübingen, Germany. He was pastor at Rocky Hill, Conn., and at Brunswick, Me. He died in Claremont, Calif., October 28, 1932.

1866—John Hawkes Hewes, son of James and Sarah Jane Viles Hewes, was born in Lynnfield Centre, March 22, 1847. He joined his father in shoe manufacturing and then became a customs inspector in Boston, a position he held for a half century, being presented a suitable token of esteem by the Inspectors' Association on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He died in Lynnfield Centre, October 17, 1932.

1871—Nathan Gorham Nickerson, son of Gorham and Data Hall Nickerson, was born in South Dennis on September 14, 1852. He was a real estate dealer in Boston and died in Wollaston, December 4, 1932.

1875—Charles Berry Jenkins, son of John B. and Ellen Holt Jenkins, was born in Andover, March 27, 1857. For forty years he was with the grocery firm of T. A. Holt and Co. and lately was manager of the Andover News Company. He died in Andover, December 1, 1932. A brother, Frank B., was in the class 1878.

1877—Amedee Augustus Mellier, son of Amedee Augustus and Christina Haverstick Mellier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., February 17, 1857. He entered the drug business in St. Louis, was with his brother in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo., and in 1892 was a dealer in bonds in Philadelphia and promoted railroads and lumber interests in the South. He died in Manasquan, N. J., June 3, 1930. A brother, Walter G., was in the class of 1876.

1877—Nathaniel Rowe Webster, son of Nathaniel and Lucy Sayward Abbott Webster, was born in Gloucester, December 20, 1857, was a member of the Amherst class of 1881, and a merchant in Boston, where he died July 10, 1932.

1878—Frederic Henry Garman, son of John Harper and Elizabeth Bullard Garman, was born in Scarborough, Me., May 15, 1857, and was a member of the class of 1884 at Amherst, having also attended Dartmouth with the class of 1882. He was a law student in the office of Charles Field in Athol, an assistant librarian at Amherst College, and a broker in New York City, where he died August 9, 1932.

1879—William Gardner, son of Sylvester Cogswell and Caroline Collin Gardner, was born in

Fayetteville, N. Y., March 26, 1861, spent one year at Yale, and graduated from Amherst in 1884 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1887, having been two years at Hartford Seminary. He was a Presbyterian minister (1881-1901) in Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa, a pastor in Congregational churches in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the later years of his life was an osteopathic physician. He died in Cedar Falls, Iowa, June 24, 1932.

1881—Henry Richmond Flanders, son of Stephen and Isadora Brown Tilton Flanders, was born in Chilmark, September 14, 1859, and graduated from Yale in 1885. He entered the medical course of Columbia but did not receive a degree. For ten years he taught mathematics in the Fitchburg High School and later was engaged in insurance work till 1929 with the New England Mutual Fire Insurance Co. with headquarters at Salem. He died in Vineyard Haven, September 13, 1932. A son, Marston C., was in the class of 1909.

1883—George Arthur Wilder, son of Ephraim Spaulding and Harriet Louisa Hardy Wilder, was born in Townsend, March 2, 1859. He founded and managed the Squanicook Printing Company, was town clerk for twenty years, and for fifteen of these years was also town treasurer. He served on the school board and was for two terms a member of the state legislature. For the past ten years he had been postmaster of Townsend. He died in Townsend, October 11, 1932.

1884—George Frederic Russell, son of George Wyman (P. A. 1859) and Sarah Frances Osgood Russell, was born in Lawrence, June 30, 1865, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1889. He was president and general manager of the Champion-International Company, manufacturers of pulp and paper, was chairman of the board of directors of the Merchants Trust Company, and was a director of the Seldon Worsted Mills, all of Lawrence. He died in Lawrence, September 29, 1932.

1885—Florence O'Neill, son of Daniel and Emma Seely O'Neill, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 22, 1868, and became a newspaper writer. He died in Nice, France, January 16, 1927.

1885—Samuel Lewis Smith, son of Stiles Curtiss and Catherine May Gleeson Smith, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 22, 1867, and graduated from Yale in 1889. He entered at once upon a business career and became vice-president of the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company. He was a member of the Railroad Business Men's Association, a director of the National Industrial Conference Board, a director of the Union Trust

Co., and of the Eberhard Manufacturing Co. Mr. Smith died in Cleveland, October 6, 1932.

1886—Cecil Kittredge Bancroft, son of Cecil Franklin Patch and Fanny Adelia Kittredge Bancroft, was born at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn., December 15, 1868, and graduated from Yale in 1891. He taught for two years in Morristown, N. J., for eleven years at Yale, and for more than a quarter of a century he was registrar at Phillips Academy, efficient and beloved. He died in Andover, November 26, 1932. A brother, Phillips, was in the class of 1898.

1887—Paul Clagstone, son of James and Abbie Colby Clagstone, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 28, 1868. He entered Yale with the class of 1890 and graduated from Harvard in 1893 having also been a member of the class of 1892. He engaged in mining, ranching, and stock breeding in the west. He was speaker of the Idaho legislature in 1909. He was western manager of the United States Chamber of Commerce and died in Los Angeles, Calif., September 2, 1932.

1888—Amzi Thomas Dodd, son of Amzi Smith and Hannah Kilburn Dodd, was born in Watsessing, N. J., May 30, 1868, and became a manufacturer of fur felt hats. He died in East Orange, N. J., August 21, 1932.

1889—Forrest Fairfield Dryden, son of John Fairfield and Cynthia Fairchild Dryden, was born in Bedford, Ohio, December 26, 1864. He entered the insurance business and became president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He died in Bernardsville, N. J., July 19, 1932. A son, John F., was in the class of 1912.

1891—Fred Stevens Smith, son of George Irvin and Laura Anna Stevens Smith, was born in North Andover, May 6, 1870, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1895, after which he practiced medicine in his native town. He was chairman of the North Andover school committee and the school physician. He died in North Andover, November 2, 1932.

1892—James Knox Cain, son of Thomas Agnew and Emma Knox Cain, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., September 14, 1874, and was a member of the Williams class of 1897. He was a manufacturer and died August 20, 1932.

1894—William McClintock Gardner, son of Lyman Chandler and Sarah McClintock Hunt Gardner, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., August 16, 1873, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1898. He entered newspaper work with the *New York Journal*, later joined the staff of the *Boston Journal*, and for fifteen years reported the waterfront news. His later years were spent with the *Boston Post* as reporter at the Federal building where his work commanded universal confidence. His articles were honest, graphic and brilliant. He died in Quincy, August 15, 1932.

1895—Pitt Fessenden Drew, son of Irving Webster and Caroline Hatch Merrill Drew, was born in

Lancaster, N. H., August 27, 1875, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1899 and from the Harvard Law School in 1902. He was a prominent Boston lawyer as a partner in the firm of Abbott, Drew, Rogerson and Carr. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Co. He died in Newton, September 13, 1932.

1895—Fred Ethell Mustard, son of Daniel Franklin and Adelaide Ethell Mustard, was born in Anderson, Ind., November 15, 1873. He was assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, secretary and treasurer of the F. C. Clive Lumber Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Pierce Speed Controller Company all of Anderson. He died in Anderson, December 11, 1931.

1896—John Crary Fox, son of George Herbert and Pamela Harris Fox, was born in Rutland, Vt., October 10, 1875, and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was in the paper jobbing business in Stamford, Conn., and in Philadelphia, Pa. He was manager of the Grimm Company, manufacturers of the equipment for the making of maple sugar and syrup. He was president of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, and a commissioner of public safety. He died in Rutland, July 24, 1932.

1896—Frank Scouller Porter, son of Edward Charles and Stellar Estelle Randall Porter, was born in Delaware, Ohio, March 20, 1877, and received the degree of LL.B. from Cornell in 1900. He became a lawyer and was also treasurer of the Otis Elevator Co. of Chicago, where he died June 16, 1932. A brother, Charles R., was in the class of 1898.

1897—Bradford Hale Ellis, son of Charles Fisher and Cora Potwin Ellis, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 18, 1879, and graduated from Harvard in 1901. For fifteen years he was in real estate brokerage in Helena, Mont., and for the rest of his life in the same business in Los Angeles, Calif., where he died July 1, 1932.

1897—George Luther White, son of George Luther and Julia Phelps Haring White, was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 14, 1878, graduated from Yale in 1901, studied for one year in the Harvard Law School, and became president of the L. C. White Company, cotton manufacturers of Waterbury. He died in Waterbury, September 10, 1932. A brother, William H., was in the class of 1896.

1901—Michael Joseph Mann, son of Michael and Mary Kane Mann, was born in Lawrence, March 15, 1872, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1905. He became a teacher of mathematics in the Lawrence High School and died in Boston, September 20, 1932.

1901—Sydney Henry Smith, son of Sydney Harry and Mary Oliphant Smith, was born in London, England, January 3, 1879. He was in the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston in 1901-02, was on the stage playing with Minnie Maddern Fiske, studied

medicine and practiced in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He died in San Francisco, Calif., December 17, 1931.

1902—Herman Roswell Simmons, son of Egbert Wiltzie and Mary Augusta Anna Simmons, was born in New York City, January 22, 1880, and graduated in 1904 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became a mechanical engineer with the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., and died in Palm Beach, Fla., April 8, 1932.

1905—Harold Renon Farnham, son of Frank Ellison and Sarah Porter Buxton Farnham, was born in Peabody, September 24, 1881, and became a civil engineer with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. He died in Taunton, December 17, 1931.

1905—Charles Miller Ramsdell, son of Harry Thomas and Kate Miller Ramsdell, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 23, 1885. Entering the banking business he was at the time of his death vice-president of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, July 31, 1932.

1905—Horace Stokes Waite, son of Horace Garfield and Helen Louise Stokes Waite, was born in New York City, February 13, 1886. He graduated from Harvard in 1909 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911, and later became a civil engineer in London, England. He was in the ambulance corps of the British Red Cross during the World War and was attached to the Indian Army near Bethune. He died at Tunbridge, Kent, England, May 6, 1932. A brother, John, was in the class of 1907.

1906—James Auld Austin, son of James Bean and Harriet Auld Austin, was born in Fitchburg, February 28, 1888, and graduated from Williams in 1910. He was 1st Lieut. in the Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department in the World War. After being promoted to be Captain he served as Major in the Gas Defence Division and was discharged in February 1919. He was superintendent of the Arden Mills in Fitchburg and assistant agent of the American Woolen Mill in Fulton, N. Y. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., November 11, 1931.

1906—George Collins Shippen, son of Philip White and Elizabeth Collins Shippen, was born in Leesburg, Va., August 8, 1886. For eight years he was an assistant superintendent of the school for delinquent boys at Hanover, Va. He then became a mail clerk in the Washington, D. C. post office remaining there till his death in Washington, October 21, 1919.

1907—Frank Wheatley Colburn, son of Robert Morris and Sarah Elizabeth Wheatley Colburn, was born in Springfield, Vt., August 19, 1886, engaged in business in New York City, and traveled in Canada for the Curtis Publishing Co. He died in Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1923.

1907—Harry Herman Driver, son of Charles Martin and Anna Mary Senn Driver, was born in

Allegheny, Pa., November 5, 1883, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1910. He was with the Northern Pacific Railroad, the El Paso Southwestern Railroad, the Southern Pacific, the Duquesne Light Co., the Dravo Construction Co. and was chief engineer of the Erie District of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department. He died in Wexford, Pa., December 30, 1931.

1907—Joseph Marion Goss, son of Henry and Eva Drake Goss, was born in Centerville, Iowa, November 3, 1887, and graduated from Sheffield in 1910. In the World War he enlisted as private in Battery B, 347th Field Artillery, 91st Division, rose to be Corporal and was transferred to 3d Army of Occupation. He was later with the Pasadena National Bank, treasurer of the H. G. Chaffee Warehouse Company of Los Angeles. He died in Pasadena, Calif., May 3, 1932.

1907—Joseph Thomas West, son of Joseph Thomas Odion and Ellen Maria Gregory West, was born in Princeton, June 4, 1887, and graduated from Amherst in 1910 having completed the course in three years. He was connected with the Western Electric Company as store manager in Cleveland and in Chicago. He died of heart failure while climbing a mountain near his summer home in Craftsbury, Vt., August 29, 1932.

1908—George Radcliffe Manning, son of Andrew Shaw and Cristine Edwards Manning, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 16, 1888, and became an automobile salesman. He was killed in an automobile accident, April 21, 1920, at Hyde Park, N. Y.

1908—George Ernest Morrison, son of John and Minerva Pringle Morrison, was born in Boston, February 18, 1890, and graduated from Harvard in 1912. He was a civil engineer in Boston and engaged in farming in California. He died in Pasadena, Calif., July 20, 1932.

1909—Charles William Creighton, son of Charles Alexander and Lois McLellan Hyler Creighton, was born in Thomaston, Me., September 14, 1888. He became a partner in the conduct of a general store in his native town and died there July 24, 1930. Two brothers were in Phillips, James A., 1909 and Robert, 1912.

1909—William George Phelps, son of William George and Caroline Ives Shoemaker Phelps, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., June 5, 1890 and graduated from Yale in 1914. He was a dealer in financial securities in his native city and a director of the First National Bank and other corporations. He died January 14, 1932, in Binghamton. Two brothers attended Phillips, John C., 1902 and Denison S., 1906.

1909—Thomas Ritch Waterbury, son of William Hampton and Mary Benedict Ritch Waterbury, was born in Greenwich, Conn., February 4, 1891, and graduated from Sheffield in 1912. In the World War he was ensign in the United States Naval Intelligence Service and was ship inspector in New York harbor. He was connected with the Standard

Oil Company and stationed at Constantinople, Turkey, and was manager of the Continental Petroleum Co. in Holland. He died March 4, 1932 in Territet, Switzerland.

1910—Egbert Hughes Spencer, son of Earl Winfield and Agnes Lucy Mary Hughes Spencer, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1890, and graduated from Yale in 1914. He was with Belding Brothers, silk manufacturers, in Chicago for two years. In the World War he was Captain of Infantry in the 86th Division as aide-de-camp to General Martin. He was in the advertising business with John Glass and later with G. Logan Payne. Between these periods he was a member of the Chicago stock exchange. At the time of his death he was a partner in the firm of Small, Spencer & Brewer, newspaper representatives. Spencer died in Evanston, Ill., October 28, 1932.

1911—Frederic Beach Jennings, son of Frederic Beach and Lila Hall Park Jennings, was born in New York City, February 19, 1891, and was a member of the Yale class of 1914, received an M.D. from Columbia in 1921, did research work at Harvard, at Trudeau Sanatorium, at Johns Hopkins and died in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1932.

1912—Chessel Waesko Urmston, son of LeRoy and Minnie Clarke Urmston, was born in Frankton, Ind., October 17, 1892, and attended DePauw University with the class of 1913. He was connected with the Urmston Elevators, Inc. and died in an automobile near Tipton, Ind., October 29, 1931.

1913—Charles Phelps Stevens, son of Charles Phelps and Jennie Frances Beasom Stevens, was born in Normansville, N. Y., April 22, 1894, and graduated from Sheffield in 1917. He enlisted in the World War in June, 1917, as a private and rose to be sergeant. He was in the Sanitary Service unit and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. He became president of the Normanskill Farm Dairy Co., and died in Albany, N. Y., May 7, 1932.

1914—Leo Thomas Fox, son of John and Delia Ann O'Brien Fox, was born in Boston, May 29, 1896, and was educated for the Catholic priesthood at Weston College, Weston. He died in Kingston, Jamaica, October 5, 1931.

1915—George Eugene Morris, son of George and Hannah Holroyd Morris, was born December 24, 1893, entered Valparaiso University and graduated from Baylor University in Texas in 1920. He was a resident surgeon at Baylor Hospital, a physician in Dallas, Tex., in the World War serving at Fort Worth, a graduate aviator from the United States Army School, and an examiner of commercial aviators in the Texas area. He died in Dallas, March 25, 1932.

1916—Byron Weston, son of Franklin (P. A. 1887) and Edith Clement Brewer Weston, was born in Dalton, April 13, 1897. He enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and was promoted to be Quartermaster and Ensign on the U. S. Steamer *Aeolus*. He was a member of the Williams class of

1922. He engaged in paper manufacturing at Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. and died in North Andover, August 18, 1932.

1917—William Phillips Foster, son of Francis Homer, 1886, and Mary Jackson Swett Foster, was born in Andover, October 1, 1898, and conducted a chicken farm in Andover. He died in Alton, N. H., May 9, 1932.

1918—William Rollins Brewster, son of Edwin Tenney and Alice Sophia Rollins Brewster, was born in Andover, February 17, 1901, and graduated from Harvard in 1922. He was general manager of the University Film Foundation and died on board of a yacht off the Balearic Isles, Spain, July 22, 1932.

1918—Henry McDowell Bullitt, son of Joshua Foy and Maggie Talbot Bullitt, was born in Big Stone Gap, Va., and became a merchant. He died in Seattle, Wash., November 11, 1928.

1918—Edward John Hussey, son of Dennis Bernard and Tennie Nolen Oakley Hussey, was born in St. Charles, Mo., January 8, 1900, and graduated from Sheffield in 1921. He was connected with the Hussey Tie Company, dealers in railroad ties and lumber in St. Louis, Mo. He died May 29, 1932, in St. Louis. A brother, Robert E., was in the class of 1913.

1918—Philip Barker Lord, son of John Thomas and Annie Barker Lord, was born in Lawrence, July 25, 1900, and graduated from Harvard in 1922. He became a manufacturer and died in New York City, May 2, 1932. A brother, Richard N., was in the class of 1923.

1918—Burton Upson Rose, son of Frederick Holland and Mary Chloe Upson Rose, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 15, 1900, and entered the theatrical business. He died in Chicago, Ill., January 25, 1928.

1919—Beebe Jones, son of Cyrus Emory and Mary Ella Beebe Jones, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., March 7, 1899, and held automobile salesman positions. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 6, 1932.

1920—Marshall Hartranft Colby, son of Harry Hammond and Virginia Earp Hartranft Colby, was born in Camden, N. J., October 1, 1901. His name was changed to Marshall Colby Hartranft, and in 1925 he graduated from the law school of Southern California. He became an attorney in Los Angeles, Calif., and died in that city, February 16, 1932.

1920—Harvey Shepherd Morgan, son of Frederick Delano and Florence Daniels Morgan, was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1900, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1924. He was in the State architect's office in Albany and later was employed as an engineer by the General Railway Signal Company in Rochester and died in Rochester, March 4, 1932.

1924—Donald Lee Harwood, son of Pliny LeRoy and Rowena Mossette Lee Harwood, was born in New London, Conn., April 11, 1905, and

was a member of the class of 1928 at Amherst. He died in New London, March 21, 1932 after working as a bond salesman in Hartford, Conn.

1924—Stanton Francis Kennedy, son of Thomas Francis and Josephine Carey Stanton Kennedy, was born in Omaha, Neb., September 21, 1905, graduated from Yale in 1928, and from the Yale Law School in 1931. He died in Omaha, May 21, 1932. A brother, Thomas C., was in the class of 1926.

1926—Sebastian Visscher Talcott Putnam, son of Charles Russell Lowell and Angelica Rathbone Putnam, was born in New York City, February 5, 1907, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1931. He died in Bedford, N. Y., October 10, 1931.

1929—George Russell Stearns, son of George Russell and Madge Williamson Stearns, was born in Augusta, Ga., November 26, 1911, and entered Princeton with the class of 1933. He was killed in an automobile accident outside of Augusta, August 2, 1932.

1930—Eleazer Winslow Clark, son of Eleazer Winslow and Eda Schneelock Clark, was born in Portland, Me., April 17, 1911, and was a member of the class of 1935, Yale University. He was drowned in a lake at Bridgton, Me., July 24, 1932.

Personals

1882—A ten-acre athletic field at the New Trier High School near Wilmette, Ill., has been named in honor of Edward J. Phelps, who has been president of the High School Board.

1885—Joseph W. Lucas is Mayor of Gibsonville, N. J.

1887—Dr. William P. Graves has received an honorary fellowship from the British College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is the first American to be awarded this honor.

1888—Rev. Oliver H. Bronson was elected moderator of the Presbytery of Santa Barbara, Calif. He is also president of the Indian Defense Association of Santa Barbara and president of the Choral Union.

1890—Rev. William S. Beard has received the degree of D.D. from Marietta.

1891—A library and laboratory of the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisc., was dedicated September 20. It is a gift from James C. Kimberly, of Neenah, Wisc., as a memorial to his father.

1893—Hon. Alva Blanchard Adams was elected in November senator from Colorado.

1896—Harry P. Wood has been appointed chief justice of Samoa.

1904—Samuel N. Holliday is vice-president and

secretary of the advertising firm of Bromley-Ross, at 1 Park Ave., New York City.

1914—Frederic Daniel Grab and Miss Esther Alice Cottingham were married in Washington, D. C., June 18, 1932.

1916—Dr. Paul J. Dodge, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, after graduate work in European clinics has resumed practice at 465 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

1917—Roger Preston, the retiring president of the Rotary Club of Boston, was presented with a past president's jewel and a set of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

1918—James F. Bowers, Jr., managing editor of the Manufacturers' News of Chicago, has been awarded the medal of the Purple Heart, an order founded by George Washington and conferred upon members of the A. E. F. who were wounded in action.

1918—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Schauffer, June 19, 1932.

1920—John Denison Jameson and Mrs. Elsa Dension Voorhees were married in New York City, September 29, 1932.

1922—Lawrence Bradford Cheney and Miss Alice Whitmore were married in New Haven, Conn., October 14, 1932.

1923—James Verner Scaife, Jr., and Miss Mary Ellen Selden were married in Minneapolis, Minn., November 2, 1932.

1924—George Robert Carter, Jr., and Caroline Balding Harkins were married in Honolulu, Hawaii, October 12, 1932.

1924—Keith Smith, Jr., and Miss Sarah Conklin were married in Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1932.

1925—John Kennedy Beeson and Miss Dorinda Blakesley Kennerly were married in Santa Barbara, Calif., August 12, 1932.

1925—A daughter, Eleanor Anne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hay, June 14, 1932, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

1926—Homer M. Byington, Jr., is vice-consul at Havana, Cuba.

1926—Walter L. Holmes is teaching this year at the Tilton School.

1927—Wyatt Alexander King and Miss Jane Shirley Crawford were married in Lakewood, Ohio, August 27, 1932.

1927—Thomas Kwang-Jwe Sun and Miss Violet Hsin-Chen were married in Tientsin, China, September 29, 1932.

1928—Herster Barres and Mrs. Dorothy Marshall Johnson were married in New Haven, Conn., November 18, 1932.

1928—Allen Quimby and Miss Elizabeth Jean Parker were married in Cape Elizabeth, Me., December 3, 1932. They are living at the Yorkshire Apartments, Parkview Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

ALAN R. BLACKMER

HORACE M. POYNTER

M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

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CHARLES HENRY FORBES
1866—1933

Editorials

NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE has brought to Phillips Academy a full measure of sorrow. Never before in its history has the school been asked to bear such concentrated misfortune as has been visited on it in the past three months. With the resignation of Headmaster Alfred E. Stearns and the deaths of Dr. Charles H. Forbes, Acting Headmaster, and of Dr. James Hardy Ropes, President of the Board of Trustees, Andover has lost, in rapid succession, three outstanding leaders. If Phillips Academy is a great school today, it is so in large measure because of the wisdom and character of these men, whose inspiring leadership, exerted over a long period of years in varied channels but always toward a common end, will not soon be forgotten. Each has had an important share in forming the spirit of the modern Academy, and for years to come each in his way will remain a treasured symbol of that which is finest and most enduring in it.

THE resignation of Dr. Stearns is an event of national importance, awakening throughout the country universal regret and, at the same time, universal acclaim for his achievements. The story of Dr. Stearns's life is the story of the modern Phillips Academy, with which his name will be forever associated. For thirty years he led this school in its unparalleled development, and for a quarter of a century he was a distinguished figure in secondary school education. But there is no occasion here to evaluate his career as an educator. We can speak only of what "Al" Stearns has meant personally to the hundreds of Andover men who have

known him. His idealism, his unselfish devotion to duty, his good fellowship, and his rare spiritual qualities have won him the love and admiration of all who have come under his influence. No man associated with the school ever left an interview with Dr. Stearns without a sense of heightened vitality, a new confidence, and a fresh resolve to go out and work to his limit for the betterment of the school. And the loyalty to Andover which Dr. Stearns created is a living force today, inspiring in us strength to do new work under great headmasters to come. Promoting untiringly the highest standards of character and scholarship, he gained for himself,—and for Andover,—the respect of the whole country. All Andover men join in expressing profound regret at his retirement. But from the bottom of their hearts they wish for him a rich and productive life in the years to come and are happy in the thought that, as Headmaster Emeritus, he will continue to bring to Phillips Academy his fine enthusiasm, his knowledge of education, and his wise counsel.

ANDOVER HILL has been inexpressibly shocked by the sudden deaths of Dr. Charles H. Forbes and of Professor James Hardy Ropes.

Long intimately associated with Phillips Academy as student, benefactor, and Trustee, Dr. Ropes was peculiarly fitted for the sympathetic and understanding leadership of the Board of Trustees which he displayed. His devotion to Andover was sincere and deep, causing him to give lavishly of himself even to the smallest details of the life of the Academy. His conception of the

functions and destiny of the school was high. His scholarship was renowned both in this country and abroad. And his intelligent approach to the problems of education made him a wise counselor whom we shall miss.

The loss of Dr. Charles H. Forbes, Acting Headmaster and for over forty years a beloved member of the faculty of Phillips Academy, is especially acute. To few men is it given to inspire the personal affection which "Charlie" Forbes inspired among his scores of friends, young and old. To generations of students he conveyed a vivid realization of human personality at its finest and with it a new conception of the richness of the cultural life which he epitomized. To all who knew him, Dr. Forbes was that rare combination of understanding heart and wise head, a man to whom all instinctively turned for strength in times of discouragement, for inspiration, and for calm advice on the best practical means of bringing to fruition their dreams.

THE courage with which the Academy has supported the losses of this term commands admiration. From trouble and sorrow new strength is being born. Conscious that, in a sense, a glorious era in the development of Phillips Academy has drawn to a close, Andover men are inspired to move forward toward a future which will be even more productive of the finest in American manhood and culture than was the last one. Working always with the splendid example before them of Dr. Stearns, Professor Ropes, and Dr. Forbes, they have a high standard of accomplishment by which to measure themselves,—a standard which is a stimulus, not a discouragement, to high

endeavor. Throughout the stress of the past months the quality of the teaching and of the student response has remained excellent. The morale of faculty and of student body is sound. Under the leadership of Judge Elias B. Bishop, newly elected President of the Board of Trustees, and of Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Acting Headmaster, constructive plans for the Academy are being thoughtfully considered and new committees have gone to work. There remains on the Hill tremendous energy yet to be released,—both in the older men who have already played such an important part in the growth of the school and in the young men who have caught something of their spirit. The task which lies ahead is a challenging one of the sort calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of Andover men everywhere.

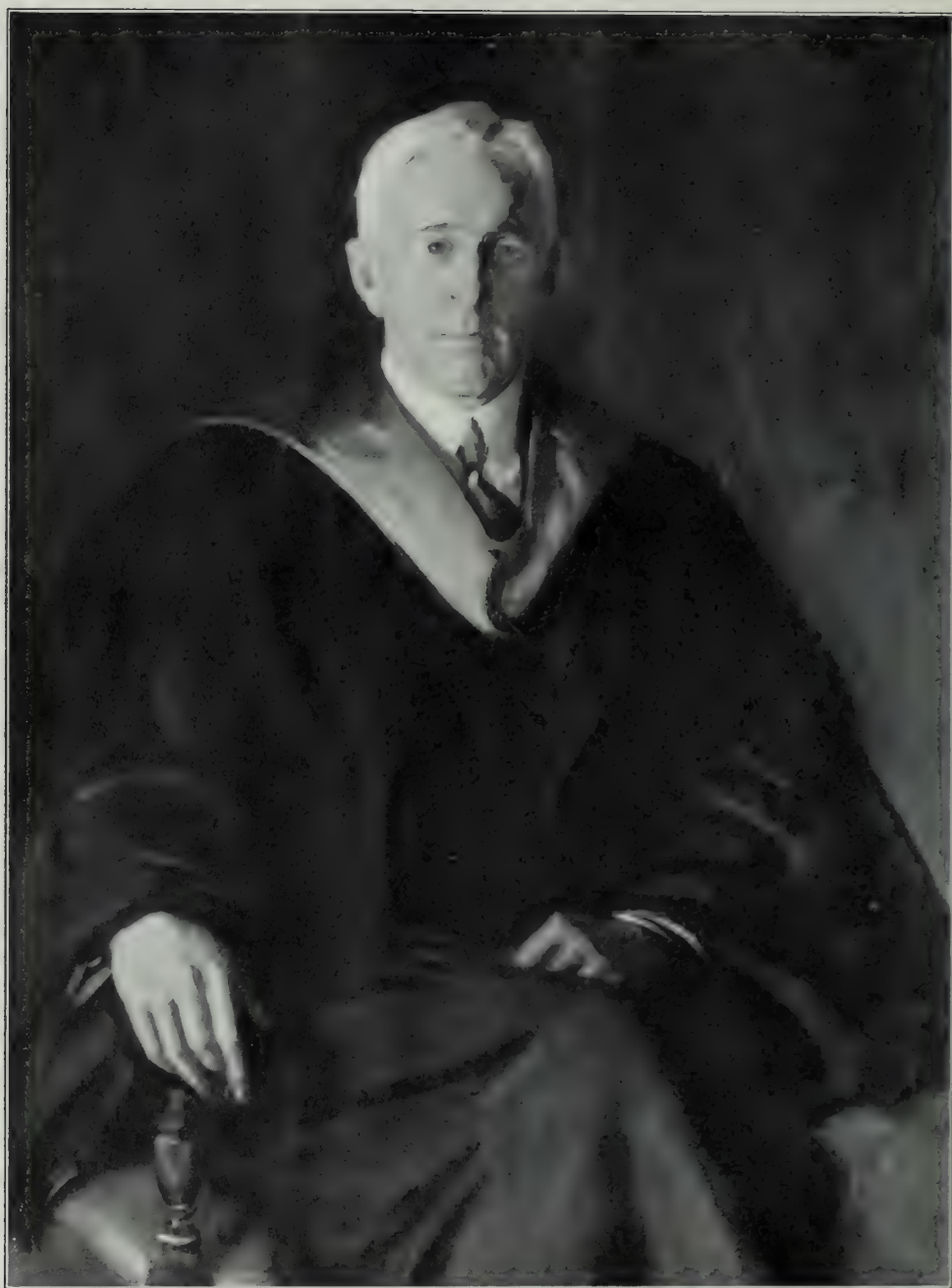
ANDOVER takes great pleasure in the election of Judge Elias B. Bishop as President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy. A graduate of Andover in the class of 1889 and a Trustee of the Academy since 1907, he has had well over forty years of intimate association with the school to which he has been deeply devoted and which he has served with marked distinction. After graduation from Harvard University and Harvard Law School, Judge Bishop entered the law firm of Cushing and Bishop, with which he remained until he was appointed by Governor Calvin Coolidge a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. As legal counsel of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy before his election to it, he performed the important legal work necessary to facilitate the removal of the Andover

Theological Seminary to Cambridge at the time of its separation from Phillips Academy. Since his election to the Board of Trustees, his sane, progressive influence has been felt in all of its decisions. Of especial interest to Andover alumni is the fact that his father, Judge Robert R. Bishop, was also a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and a member of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy from 1881 to 1903, serving as President of that body during the last three of these years. Andover greets with enthusiasm the election of Judge Bishop to the Presidency of the Board. He is a forward-looking man of known ability and of gracious personality. Under his vigorous leadership the school should enter upon a new era of accomplishment.

TO fill the vacancies left by the deaths of Professor Clifford Moore and of Dr. James Hardy Ropes, the Trustees have elected two new members of the Board: Mr. Philip L. Reed and Mr. Lloyd D. Brace. Mr. Reed, Andover 1902, is Vice President and Treasurer of Armour and Company. Possessing marked executive ability and well loved by Andover men throughout the country for his buoyant temperament, Mr. Reed is well fitted for distinctive service on the Board. Mr. Brace, of the class of 1921 at Andover and of 1925 at Dartmouth, where he was outstanding both in scholarship and on the campus, is a vice president of the First National Bank of Boston. A young man, sane, intelligent, and imbued with the spirit and traditions of Andover, he represents the younger alumni of the Acad-

emy and should prove of great value to the Board over a long period of years.

THE appointment of Dr. Claude M. Fuess as Acting Headmaster is gratifying to Andover men. Rounding out this year a quarter of a century at Andover, Dr. Fuess is familiar as few men are with the history of Phillips Academy. His *An Old New England School* and his *Men of Andover* have helped to make the school widely known. His long service as editor of the BULLETIN and as Secretary of the Alumni Fund has kept him in close touch with the intimate affairs of the Academy. Admired and loved by the hundreds of boys whom he has inspired in the classroom, he is known intimately by Andover alumni. One of America's leading biographers, he is also a remarkably able executive. With a rare capacity for hard work and a keen, incisive mind, he likes nothing better than to get things done and to get them done well. When Dr. Fuess moves into action, few men within his range stand idle, for people like to work for him and he provides significant work for them to do. He likes and understands boys, and his unfailing sympathy with their personal problems and his genial warmth have won him their friendship and their confidence. By his many friends in all walks of life "Jack" Fuess is loved for his generous spirit, his wit, and his good fellowship. Students and faculty alike rejoice that in this time of difficulty we have a strong leader who is full of constructive ideas and who possesses the energy, the ability, and the personality to put them into operation.



ALFRED E. STEARNS

From the portrait by Alexander R. James, hanging in the Commons

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS

Headmaster of Phillips Academy, 1903-1933

DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS, beloved Headmaster of Phillips Academy since 1903, tendered his resignation, effective immediately, to the Board of Trustees on January 15. Dr. Stearns had been absent from the school since the fall of 1931, when he was granted leave of absence because of a serious illness. This winter he has spent touring Europe in the attempt to regain his strength. His resignation, sent by letter from Nice, France, was reluctantly accepted by the Trustees, who immediately appointed him Headmaster Emeritus. It is gratifying to know that Dr. Stearns has improved markedly in health and that, although he does not feel himself strong enough to carry the duties and responsibilities of the headmaster of such a school as Andover, he is planning to write and to lecture. As Headmaster Emeritus he will continue to keep in close association with the school with which his name is inseparable, bringing to it for long years to come his magnetic personality, his experience, and his wisdom.

Dr. Stearns' Letter of Resignation

Nice, France,
January 1, 1933

Rev. James Hardy Ropes,
President of the Trustees of Phillips Academy,
Andover, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Ropes:

My enforced idleness of the last few months has given me time for a good bit of thinking. As one result, I have come to the conclusion, though with real regret, I must admit, that I should sever my official connection with Phillips Academy at this time.

For thirty years I have been privileged, as its headmaster, to guide the destinies of what I believe to be America's foremost school. And I have enjoyed the further privilege of occupying this position during a period when, thanks to the loyalty and

generosity of alumni and friends, the development of the school and its expansion in equipment and material resources have been unusual and distinguished. The time seems now to have come when the best interests of the institution require that the helm shall be entrusted to younger hands.

Further, the physical setback of the past year has naturally made me a bit distrustful of the extent of my reserves; and it seems the part of wisdom to refrain from work which involves such continuous strain as that which the headmaster's position demands. While I hope to enjoy for some years yet reasonable health and strength, I feel that these years should be invested in less strenuous work than in the past, and I shall welcome the opportunity to realize a long cherished desire to attempt some writing and lecturing for which my experience as a headmaster has at least supplied interesting material.

I should perhaps hesitate to take this step at the moment if I did not realize that the school possesses to a most fortunate degree the men and the machinery to carry on until my permanent successor can be found. That fact has been clearly established by the record of the past year. May I therefore tender to the trustees of Phillips Academy, through you as chairman, my resignation as headmaster of the school?

Will you kindly extend to your colleagues on the board my deep and abiding appreciation of their generous co-operation, their friendly interest, and their constant goodwill? Whenever and wherever the experience I have gathered from thirty years of service can prove of any value to the trustees, or to my successor, it will be gladly placed at their disposal.

ALFRED E. STEARNS

The Trustees' Statement of Acceptance

VOTED: That the trustees, with just consideration of Dr. Stearns's desire, after a prolonged illness, to be relieved of the strenuous demands of his office, accept

with the deepest regret his resignation of the headmastership of Phillips Academy, to take effect, by his own request, at this meeting.

VOTED: That Dr. Stearns is hereby appointed Headmaster Emeritus.

RESOLVED: That the trustees record their affectionate regard for their colleague of thirty years and their profound esteem and gratitude for his masterly leadership of the academy in its great period of development. They take pride in his unswerving devotion and buoyant enthusiasm; in his eloquent inspiration of youth; and in his sturdy stand for sound learning and manly character. His name is honored and his personality beloved by the thousands of boys who came under his spell.

That the trustees express their warmest hope for his increasing strength and their confidence in his continued interest in the welfare of the school, on which his character and personality have left a profound and abiding stamp.

That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the trustees and a copy sent to Dr. Stearns.

Faculty Statement

We, the Faculty of Phillips Academy, on learning of the resignation of our Headmaster, Dr. Alfred Ernest Stearns, wish to

record our keen regret that his ill health has required this action, our deep and unbounded appreciation of his long services to this school, and our own admiration and affection for him personally.

In our association with Dr. Stearns, which with some of us began in our early youth, we have learned the influence of his powerful character, his breadth of vision, his insistence on the maintenance of high academic standards, his liberality, generosity, kindliness, and his unstinted sacrifice of time and personal comfort in behalf of the interests of this Academy. We have seen him lead an intense life of devotion to duty. We have watched him work ceaselessly and unselfishly for the upbuilding of this great institution, which has become greater under his administration. We have observed his untiring and successful efforts to solidify the interest of the alumni, and to retain their adherence and financial support for his broad visions. We feel that by his retirement we are deprived of the intimate counsel and inspiration which we, as teachers, have learned to appreciate over the long period of his administration. We affectionately wish him many years of happiness, and shall trust confidently in his wise and neighborly friendship. May he long enjoy a rich, contented, and useful life.

EDUCATORS JOIN IN TRIBUTE TO DR. STEARNS

The following are a few typical examples of the tributes to Dr. Stearns which have been received since his resignation.

JUDGE ELIAS B. BISHOP, President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy:

"Wherever the name of Phillips Academy is mentioned, one inevitably thinks of Alfred Stearns, his lovable and virile personality, his sterling worth, and the great service he has rendered not alone to Andover but to secondary education throughout the country."

DR. CHARLES H. FORBES, member of the faculty of Phillips Academy from 1891 to 1931, and Acting Headmaster from

1931 until his death on Sunday, March 12, 1933:

"At Commencement last year we all had high hopes that 'Al' would be at the helm again, and I with my boys and Virgil; both of us happy in the affectionate relationship of thirty years of intimate friendship and co-operation. But before July was over, it was clear to him that his stamina was not what it should be to assume onerous duties, and September was so near. He asked me if I were willing to continue in charge, if he should feel the wisdom of

further leave of absence. Of course he knew the answer: anything he wanted. Leave for the year was promptly granted, of course.

"In October he sailed for Europe. Later came word of slow progress, but considerable gain. On the first of January, however, he sent his resignation to the president of the Trustees, Professor James Hardy Ropes. That letter arrived about thirty hours before Professor Ropes's death and was not opened. After the latter's funeral, I went to his Cambridge home to get his notes for the approaching meeting of the Trustees and found this letter on his desk. Its contents have already appeared in the newspapers with the subsequent action of the Trustees, and no comment is necessary from me.

"I have lost the companionship in a life's work with one of the great personalities in secondary education, but his work will find fruition in the wider field of public discussion and eloquent inspiration."

DR. ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS, President of Dartmouth College and Trustee of Phillips Academy:

"My acquaintanceship and friendship with 'Al' Stearns go back to a period of years before any official relationship with him. Whether as a hunting or fishing companion in northern woods or as an honored head of one of America's greatest schools, I have always held him in great respect and deep affection. The impress of his long and successful administration has become indelibly stamped upon Andover's life, and the attributes of his contagious personality and his high ideals have been a stimulating influence to a host of graduates from Phillips Andover. Thinking perhaps selfishly and more in terms of personal than official relationship, I am glad that 'Al' Stearns is going to accept the release from the exacting responsibilities and heavy obligations which necessarily attach to the administrative headship of this great school. He has a record of fine accomplishment and has given unselfishly of all his power and all his resources for Andover's good. These things will endure as a vital contribution to the school's lasting endowment. Meanwhile, as headmaster emeritus, the oldtime relationship of institution and

personality is continued, though the exacting details of administration must eventually be delegated to some other one. He has never interpreted the function of his office narrowly. If now he cares to give attention to and make observations on secondary school education, we shall all be additionally indebted to him. His experience is too broad and his perspicacity is too great for any of us to be willing that this should go uncanceled."

DR. LEWIS PERRY, Headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy:

"I think it can be said that in the minds of the people of this country Andover and Exeter have stood for sound intellectual training, for democracy, and for the building of character. These three things have been uppermost in the mind of Dr. Stearns. No one has done more for the building up of straight, clean athletics in this country than Dr. Stearns, and no other schoolmaster has influenced more boys toward high standards of living. The scholarship records which Andover men have made in the universities show how thoroughly Dr. Stearns believed in sound scholarship.

"All of us here at Exeter hope that Dr. Stearns will continue for many years to influence young men to live the sort of lives which will help make a sound, effective, idealistic American democracy."

DR. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Headmaster of Groton:

"The resignation of Alfred Stearns brings a sense of loss to all who have to do with the education of boys, especially, I venture to think, to us who have been his neighbors through all these years and like to call ourselves his friend.

"The reasons for his remarkable success in the development of Phillips Andover are not far to seek. His high moral ideals and his courage in expressing them appealed to the students, who instinctively felt the power of such a personality. Still more were they affected by the deep spiritual quality of his character, to which youth naturally responds.

"He started with the advantage of being an athlete and he retained this through his keen interest in games and his sportsman

spirit, shown in both athletics and in all the experiences of his life.

"Naturally conservative, he was well aware of the progress of intellectual thought in education and embodied in the curriculum year by year much that made for its enrichment. We are still looking for his sympathy and advice as the result of these months in which he has been free from the details of a school master's life."

MATHER A. ABBOTT, Headmaster of Lawrenceville School:

"To think of Andover without Alf Stearns seems to be impossible. I have known him and admired him so long that his retirement has been a great blow to me and to Lawrenceville.

"Always our friend, he has gone out of his way to help us in times of stress. His advice was always sound and helpful and he was never too tired to help a friend.

"Of course, I have hopes that he will return to this country in the near future so that we may still carry on our friendship. I really believe he was the greatest Headmaster of the private schools in this country during his time, and it is impossible to state in words the admiration that Lawrenceville School has for him."

DR. SAMUEL S. DRURY, Headmaster of St. Paul's School:

"Many graduates of Andover on hearing of the resignation of their great headmaster will think with love of the permanent contribution he has made to their lives. It is in that way also that many schoolmasters admiringly regard him. Dr. Stearns with all the material development going on about him has cared and labored primarily for the characters of his pupils. His aim has been not the building of bricks, but the building of boys. His affectionate insistence on personality is the outstanding feature of his splendid headmastership. May we not feel hopeful that his illness so bravely borne will recede and that years of usefulness lie before him."

FRANK L. BOYDEN, Headmaster of Deerfield Academy:

"Doctor Stearns has been for many years one of the outstanding Headmasters, and

educators everywhere recognize the splendid contribution he has made to secondary education. Here in this section of the Connecticut Valley, where he lived as a boy and received his college training, we have followed his successful career with a warm personal interest and pride. In spite of the many demands made upon him, he always found time for the smaller schools and their problems. For his kindly and sympathetic understanding and help we at Deerfield shall always be most grateful. His retirement is occasion of deep regret to me personally and to all who are interested in the education of boys."

W. L. W. FIELD, Headmaster of Milton Academy:

"Under the leadership of Dr. Stearns, Phillips Academy has set a great example in developing a liberal curriculum without surrender of time-honored and essential allegiances; and a still greater example in upholding ideals of responsibility and the putting away of childish things. In his view the curriculum has not been a circular course, but a straight-away, leading from boyhood to maturity; and he has helped his students to see the goal, and aroused their ambition to finish strong."

GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD, Headmaster of the Hotchkiss School:

"As a daughter school of Phillips Academy, Hotchkiss learns with regret of Dr. Stearns's resignation. His courage, idealism, and devotion to duty have been an inspiration to us all. He embodies the real strength of our finest New England tradition, and his retirement is a loss not to Andover alone but the whole nation."

W. HUSTON LILLARD, Headmaster of Tabor Academy:

"One of the rich rewards in schoolmastering comes through the intimate contacts and fellowship with team mates who share in the ups and downs of the game. It was my great privilege to serve at Andover for five years as assistant to Al Stearns—one of the happiest assignments a man could have. For this opportunity of inspiration through his leadership I shall always be grateful. His fine enthusiasm for boys and his faith in their persisting ideals,

even under the most trying handicaps, are essential characteristics of a great headmaster."

HORACE D. TAFT, Headmaster of the Taft School:

"Alfred E. Stearns has been one of the great headmasters of his day. It has been most fortunate, not only for Andover but for the whole country, that such a man was at the head of that great school. His high character, his devotion to his work, the standard which he set as an ideal for his school in the development of character and scholarship, all made his administration a blessing to American education. His influence in the counsels of headmasters and masters was always marked and was steadily exerted to the full for the achievement of those high ideals at which he aimed. He carries with him into retirement the high respect of the American public, especially those who are in educational work, and the sincere affection of those who have had the good fortune to be his personal friends."

GEORGE ST. JOHN, Headmaster of the Choate School:

"Your headmaster's resignation is one of the greatest losses that could come to our best of all professions. Everyone's hope must be that, released from his arduous daily duties at Andover, he will for a far longer time be able to go on making his great contribution to sound and noble educational thought in America. His great human personality, his abhorrence of educational novelties and shams, his understanding of real religion, and his faith in hard work will continue to be an inspiration to real teachers for generations to come."

FATHER SILL, Headmaster of the Kent School:

"We headmasters all love and admire Alfred Stearns. He has had the rugged characteristics of the old time headmasters along with a thorough grasp of modern problems. In spite of or rather because of his true humility he has had a powerful influence over the rest of us. I hope that, even though he has retired from active

work, he will continue to come to our headmasters' meetings because it does us all good to look at him and to hear what he has to say."

DR. BOYD EDWARDS, Headmaster of Mercersburg Academy:

"Dr. Stearns' emphasis upon character and quality has strengthened the hands of every teacher of youth in this generation. In a day when Andover was blest by great material advance, in which all his colleagues in the educational world rejoice, he was conserving a sound proportion of intellectual, moral and spiritual values. No man spoke in a group of Headmasters with greater positiveness and weight than he. There never was a note of envy in anybody's heart toward him because he was so generous, natural, simple, and friendly a comrade to us all. We knew how like a rock he could stand against anything that was cheap or faddish or slipshod or equivocal. There is need in the world today for men who can blaze as he could when fire is called for. As an old Andover boy I am inexpressibly grateful for what he has done for my old school. For what he has meant to me personally, that is beyond words."

THE HEADMASTERS' CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA. At the annual meeting of the Headmasters' Club of Philadelphia, January 21, the following motion was offered by Dr. Boyd Edwards, Headmaster of Mercersburg Academy, unanimously passed by a rising vote, and ordered spread upon the permanent records of the Club and communicated to Dr. Stearns:

"The Headmasters' Club of Philadelphia, assembling in annual session the Headmasters of boys' preparatory schools in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, learns with deep regret that considerations of health have compelled the resignation of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns as Headmaster of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. Through thirty years of distinguished service, Dr. Stearns has not only benefited a great historic school, but by character, wisdom, and good will toward all colleagues in the teaching profession, he has inspired, strength-

ened, and dignified the whole enterprise of secondary education.

"We would hereby record our affection for him personally, our honor and gratitude toward him professionally, and our most cordial good wishes for complete restoration of his vigor of body and peace of heart. We extend our heartiest congratulations upon the happy and honorable record of the years of his service to Andover, and to us all.

"The reward of a great thing, greatly done, is to have done it."

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of State under President Hoover and Trustee of Phillips Academy:

"The news of the resignation of Alfred E. Stearns fills me with a deep sense of regret at the loss which Phillips Academy will suffer in his retirement. He has guided its destinies for a generation. During that period there has taken place the greatest development of the school's history, not only in material endowment, but in intellectual and moral progress as shown by the character of its faculty and student body. Dr. Stearns's personality and work have given to the school a most precious heritage."

DR. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President of Harvard. As is his custom in dealing with the press, Dr. Lowell did not comment for publication on Dr. Stearns' resignation, but the university secretary recalled the citation read by Dr. Lowell at Commencement in 1928, when Dr. Stearns was given the honorary degree of L.L.D. The citation was:

"Foremost among Headmasters of American Endowed Schools. Great Principal of a Great Academy."

DR. JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, President of Yale University:

"I greatly regret to learn of Dr. Stearns's retirement and the more so in that it is caused by ill health. All Yale men, of whom so large a number are Andover graduates, will share with me in this feeling. Dr. Stearns has given Andover conspicuous leadership and is everywhere recognized as one of our great school-

masters. It will be extremely difficult for Andover to fill his place."

THE BOSTON HERALD:

The resignation of Dr. Stearns also evoked editorial comment from the leading newspapers of the country, especially those of New England and of the east. A typical editorial on Dr. Stearns was that of the *Boston Herald*.

"Not only to men who sat before him in chapel at Andover but to all persons who have come within the glow of his personality or who have understood the breadth of his work, the resignation of Alfred Ernest Stearns as headmaster of Phillips Academy is an occasion of personal regret.

"For nearly thirty years, until illness intervened, Dr. Stearns dominated the hill at Andover, a great New England schoolmaster. An old Andover boy himself, one of the best of Amherst athletes, and a teacher by instinct and heritage, he had an ideal equipment.

"It would be easy to overemphasize the remarkable advances in the physical equipment of the academy during Dr. Stearns's headmastership. Indeed, the Georgian group of buildings which now dominate Andover hill probably make it the most beautiful school in America. It would be worth while to stress his establishment of ten teaching foundations to ensure adequate salaries to the more distinguished members of the faculty.

"Such things were secondary to the stimulating leadership of the headmaster himself. Keenly alive as he was to the customs, thought, and aspirations of modern youth, 'Al' Stearns never lost a devotion to moral rectitude that was Puritanical in its intensity. Scholarship was important. So were athletics. But character always came first, before all else. An honest, upright boy could do almost anything, and 'Al' would forgive him.

"If much of this has been written in the past tense, it is because Dr. Stearns's resignation has ended a chapter in a great school's history. But we trust that a winter at Nice will restore his health and that he will return to America fully able to enjoy the many useful years that lie still ahead of him."

ALFRED ERNEST STEARNS

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

DESPITE the research and thought which have of late been devoted to the problems of eugenics and heredity, there have been men whose abilities are inexplicable on any known theory of inheritance. Who can discover in their ancestors any explanation of the statesmanship of Lincoln, the lyric passion of Shelley, the military instinct of Grant, the marvellous craftsmanship of Winslow Homer, the mechanical skill of Henry Ford, or the rich humor of Mark Twain? Their genius seems to have come, not from any parental stock, but from some sportive tendency in Nature, some extraordinary whim of Fate.

On the other hand, there have been persons who seem to have been prepared long before their births for the careers which they followed. Woodrow Wilson was one of these, and so also was Calvin Coolidge. Such families as the Adamses, Quincys, Phillipses, and Eliots in New England prove conclusively that there is a real advantage in being "wellborn." In the case of Alfred Ernest Stearns it might almost be suspected that nature had made up her mind to produce a great schoolmaster, working by a process of selection for many generations. His ancestors for two centuries and a half had been clergymen and teachers—intellectual and keen-witted leaders of their communities.

On the original Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, founded in 1778, were two gifted men, the Reverend Josiah Stearns and the Reverend Jonathan French, both great-grandfathers of that Alfred E. Stearns who, in 1903, after a century and a quarter, was to become its ninth headmaster. Josiah Stearns was a clergyman; so also was his son, Samuel Stearns; and Samuel's son, William Augustus Stearns (1805-78), a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1823, was not only a clergyman, but also president of Amherst College from 1854 until his death. His son, William French Stearns (1834-74), broke the family tradition by

becoming a merchant, but he, during the period of his prosperity, gave most liberally to philanthropic and religious causes. He married Emmiline Kittredge, sister of Mrs. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, and became the father of Alfred E. Stearns.

Alfred Ernest Stearns was born June 6, 1871, in Orange, N. J., one of seven children, of whom two boys and two girls died very young. He himself was not a rugged youngster, and there were periods when he had to be sent to Florida for his health, but he later became tall and powerful, one of the notable athletes of his time. It was natural that he should be sent, in 1886, to Phillips Academy, where, during the four years of his course, there were few activities in which he did not take part. He was energetic and versatile; he was captain of the baseball nine, a good football player, and tennis champion, but he was also editor of the school paper and president of the debating team. He was an excellent scholar, but he was also more than that; he did not allow his horizon to be narrowed by too exclusive devotion to books; he studied life as well as the printed page. Later on, when he himself was in charge of boys, he could appreciate their points of view.

It was inevitable also that he should go to Amherst, the college of which his grandfather had been president, and there he continued his successes. He was unquestionably the finest second baseman of his college generation, and he refused many offers to go into professional baseball. But it must be recorded that he won honors as a debator and orator, that he was a member of Psi Upsilon, and that he stood in the top third of his class in scholastic ranking.

Graduating in the class of 1894—one year before Calvin Coolidge—Stearns now needed practical experience, and some infallible instinct drew him to Hill School, at Pottstown, Pa., as instructor in history. Here he spent three years acquainting himself with the game of teaching. It was

not an easy position. Teachers at Hill School were bound by many restrictions, some of which Stearns enjoys telling about today. But it was all good discipline for a young man just out of college. It was precisely the kind of training which he needed to supplement his inheritance and the theoretical education which he had received at Andover and Amherst.

At just the right moment came an opportunity to return to Andover. Perhaps the longing for the ministry was in Stearns's blood, and he could not resist it. Perhaps the same inexplicable and irresistible forces were operating again in his behalf. At any rate, in the autumn of 1897 he was back in the familiar environment on Andover Hill, taking courses at Andover Theological Seminary and helping out at Phillips Academy across the street as instructor in history, coach of baseball, registrar, and secretary to the principal. As one looks back, he cannot help feeling that Dr. Bancroft, the principal, who was Stearns's uncle and was in declining health, was searching for some one to follow him and, with his unerring judgment of men, had selected his nephew for the position. More and more Stearns was taken into Bancroft's confidence; the principal gradually came to rely upon him, and he, in turn, assumed voluntarily much of the burden of administration. As the beloved "Banty" grew feebler, the younger man took his place; and, when the principal died, October 4, 1901, it was to Stearns that the trustees turned. For a year the administration was nominally in the hands of Professor William B. Graves. Then, on June 17, 1902, the trustees created the office of vice principal, to which they promptly elected Stearns. He was so young—hardly over thirty—that they wished to be sure that they were making no mistake. On May 23 of the following year, certain that they had chosen well, they elected him formally as principal. He was installed at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of Phillips Academy, held in June, 1903.

Phillips Academy was then an institution with a long and honorable history. Among its graduates were scores of distinguished Americans; its prestige in

secondary education was unquestioned, and its standards were conspicuously high; indeed Dr. Bancroft, until his health had been impaired, had been a truly great leader. At his death, however, the school was in some degree disorganized. Its physical equipment, furthermore, was quite inadequate for its growing needs. The nucleus was there; the teaching staff chosen by Dr. Bancroft was composed of excellent men, some of them destined to become truly great; but something was required to carry the school forward into a new period of development and expansion. That quality of superb leadership Stearns supplied. With his inauguration, Phillips Academy started an evolution unprecedented in the annals of any similar secondary educational institution—an evolution which reached a dramatic climax a quarter of a century later, at the observance of the sesquicentennial of the school in May, 1928. The story of this progress is the story of Stearns's life, for he has been completely identified with Phillips Academy.

The secret of most real success lies in personality,—a quality which is not susceptible of detailed analysis. Stearns always had a magnetism which drew men and boys to him and led them to cheer him as "Al," as if he were still a boy in spirit,—which indeed he is, with all his whitening hair. He has always understood the youthful nature. He has comprehended perfectly the motives which lead young men to commit indiscretions and which, no less inevitably, culminate in remorse. There were moments when he was not severe enough in his discipline to please all of his faculty; but most of his judgments were right. His disposition to temper severity with mercy was really an instinct for justice, and evidence of broad-mindedness. A boyish peccadillo which, to a pedant, is not far removed from a crime was recognized by him as merely an outburst of youthful exuberance. And yet he always punished ruthlessly any meanness or villainy of mind.

As an executive, Stearns knew how to lead subordinates to do their best for the school. Like a wise headmaster, he did not insist that his associates should agree with him on every matter of policy. He could

be decisive enough when the necessity arose, but he preferred to give his teachers a free rein and to delegate authority to those who could exercise it discreetly. There were on his staff men whose views were not like his own, but whose positions were nevertheless, quite secure. Furthermore, Stearns always allowed his instructors to develop along their own individual lines, judging them almost entirely by the results achieved. He rarely visited a classroom and never, except as a last resort, interfered with a teacher's methods.

One of his distinctive qualities has been his simplicity. He has always disliked ostentation and display, and has never been much given to mixing in what is known as "high society." He has felt much more at home with guides and country people. While his school was waxing prosperous, he was content with relatively modest quarters; and he lived for years without complaining on a salary which was far from adequate to his needs. He rarely sought anything for himself except more work and responsibility. It has ever been his natural inclination to yield to the comfort of others, and his companions on trips have had to use strategy in order to get him to take his fair share of lower berths and similar luxuries. He was long opposed to anything approaching ritual in the church services at Phillips Academy, and only a recognition of the wishes of others persuaded him to modify his practice. He often remained modestly in the background while noisier people were forcing their way into the front line to be photographed.

Stearns had, in his earlier days, very red hair and a hot temper, which he learned to control. As Headmaster, his anger was seldom aroused except by some notable exhibition of unfairness or intolerance. Impulsive and impetuous by temperament, he has been, perhaps, governed more by his emotions than by his reason. To his friends he has been uniformly loyal—and he has many of them. I have known him to stand faithfully back of a colleague even when the latter was openly his enemy. I have heard members of his teaching staff assailing him at the very moment when he was pleading their cause before his trustees.

The amazing development of Phillips Academy since 1903 is due fundamentally to the confidence which Stearns inspired in a group of influential alumni and to the co-operation of some of his colleagues, especially James C. Sawyer, the academy treasurer, a lifelong friend. These men, having observed Stearns and his achievements, perceived his merit and were willing to support him in his projects. In 1908, Andover Theological Seminary, torn by doctrinal disputes, had fallen from its high estate and was to be transferred to Cambridge. Its buildings, many of them beautiful and all of them useful, were for sale, and Phillips Academy was the logical purchaser if the price—\$200,000—could be raised. It was then that Stearns saw and grasped his opportunity. Diffident though he was, he forced himself to approach cold-eyed bankers for contributions. More than once he and Sawyer, who was making the campaign with him, were almost forcibly ejected from the offices of Wall Street magnates. The money dribbled in slowly, and it looked as if it could never be raised. But somehow, by persistence and as a result of the confidence which he inspired, he secured the money, and the turning point for Phillips Academy was passed. From that moment, it was on the road to material prosperity.

An alumni fund was started, which today brings in \$20,000 or more annually to the school; a quarterly periodical, the PHILLIPS BULLETIN, was begun; alumni associations were organized in the larger cities; and soon people began to hear of Phillips Academy and what it was doing. Wealthy men became interested in giving buildings, and new dormitories, an infirmary, and a student center soon arose. It was a Renaissance period, when tremendous energy was being released and all sorts of activities were proposed and carried through.

Then, in 1917, the United States entered the war, and Stearns, with characteristic patriotism and single-mindedness, insisted that Phillips Academy should devote itself primarily to the immediate issue. It was largely his enthusiasm which persuaded Andover graduates to send overseas the first fully-equipped ambulance unit from any American school; and the

Hill, during 1917-18, was a drill-ground where boys dressed in khaki voluntarily abandoned athletics for military maneuvers. After the armistice, however, Stearns reverted to the program which the World War had rudely interrupted. It was a period when men were making money and spending it freely, and there could not have been a moment more propitious for starting a campaign for a building and endowment fund of a million and a half dollars. The alumni, particularly in New York, formed committees and held meetings; Stearns himself traveled across the continent speaking at gatherings in the more important cities; and, on January 28, 1920, only four months after the "drive" had commenced, the fund was declared completed. One million dollars was devoted at once to the raising of teachers' salaries—a matter which, to Stearns, has always seemed as of the first importance; the remaining half million was spent in constructing Samuel Phillips Hall, the beautiful recitation hall which now dominates the great quadrangle on the Andover campus.

Even now the program was not finished. Encouraged by what had been accomplished, the trustees ambitiously conceived the idea of transforming Phillips Academy into an ideal school. With an audacity which startled those who listened, they talked of tearing down and building up, as if brick dormitories were toy structures and great elms were shrubs. As if by magic, new buildings appeared, a beautiful memorial tower, the gift of the Fuller family to honor the eighty-seven Andover boys who died bravely in the World War; the Case Memorial Building, a huge center for indoor sports; George Washington Hall, a magnificent auditorium and administration building, named for our first President, who sent a nephew and several grand-nephews to Phillips Academy; Samuel F. B. Morse Hall, a thoroughly modern science building, bearing the name of one of the school's most distinguished graduates; an Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, also named for an eminent alumnus; a new Paul Revere Dormitory; a dining hall, and, in addition, an inn and a chapel.

Physically the Hill was marvellously altered within a period of ten years. But

with this change went projects for stimulating the intellectual, artistic, and spiritual development of the institution. An intensive campaign brought in \$1,600,000 for the establishment of ten teaching foundations, each paying a salary of \$8000, and Phillips Academy has thus been able to set a standard which other similar schools have been compelled to follow. Through the generosity of a graduate, a first class gallery of American paintings has been formed, including the masterpieces of Sargent, Whistler, Homer, Thayer, Inness, Martin, Bellows, Dougherty, Benson, Weir, and many others. When the sesquicentennial anniversary of the school was observed on May 18 and 19, 1928, Stearns was able to announce that a total of more than \$6,000,000 in benefactions had been received within a period of less than ten years. These benefactions have reached nearly \$10,000,000 at the present time, chiefly in buildings. This celebration was attended by President Calvin Coolidge, Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Minister to Canada William Phillips, and the presidents of more than thirty colleges, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Cornell, Williams, and Dartmouth; and it was made the occasion for the paying of a tribute to Dr. Stearns such as no school-master in this country has ever received. It was entirely fitting that this should be so, for the amazing progress made at Phillips Academy must be attributed mainly to him.

While Phillips Academy thus prospered under his guidance, Stearns's own personal prestige naturally was enhanced. For a decade he has been recognized as the leading figure at gatherings of the Headmasters' Association, of which organization he has served as president. A popular speaker at educational meetings, he accepted as many lecture engagements as his busy life would allow. Honors came to him in profusion, including degrees from leading Eastern colleges—Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Yale, and Harvard. He has been a trustee of the Hill School and recently was elected a trustee of Amherst College. Besides many articles for periodicals, he has published important books on educational subjects, including

"The Education of the Modern Boy" and "The Challenge of Youth." Before his recent illness he preached frequently in school and college pulpits. All this is merely to say that the world has been struck by his ability and has honored it.

Stearns today is a tall, rather angular man, giving, until his recent illness, the impression of great strength, in spite of his silver hair. Until he was fifty-five he regularly pitched for the alumni baseball team on Commencement Day against the school nine. He always has loved outdoor life and has a camp of his own in northern New Hampshire, where he enjoys fishing and hunting and gets in touch with nature. He is at home with young men, can understand their language and talk their slang.

At the same time there is also something of the Puritan about Stearns—how could there help being, with his ancestry? When he would pray in chapel, his rich voice would throb with emotion, and he would seem to be conscious of all the burden of this weary and unintelligible world.

Without being in any sense either a prig or a prude he always stressed the importance of moral issues; and, as a school-master, he was even more interested in forming character than in producing scholars. I feel sure that, down in his heart, he has always preferred men who do things to men who think things. Conduct has impressed him as being of the highest significance, and religion has been for him one of the elemental factors in life.

No one can approach Stearns without

being struck by his sincerity, his kindliness, and his simplicity. He has had no subtleties or hidden motives; he has not disguised his emotions; he has usually gone directly to the point, without evasion. Sometimes he has made enemies by the very frankness with which he has spoken out, but his boys always liked his positiveness and strong convictions. Instinctively he has relied on the past, and he has been mildly conservative in his political views; but he has never been afraid of being liberal. In education he has been an ardent advocate of the Latin and Greek classics because of their value as cultural subjects. His progressiveness has always had an eye on experience.

It is, after all, his humanity which has made him so popular with boys and men, and so trusted by them. It is because, a man grown, he could appreciate a boy's problems that he became the great school-master that he was. It is because he won the confidence of practical business men that they were willing to invest in Phillips Academy. It would be easy to call him "the Arnold of America," but that phrase would not be descriptively accurate, so different is he from the Master of Rugby in manner and disposition. He is not so stiff, not so introspective, not so much of a parson as Arnold was. Nevertheless he does, perhaps, hold in the United States today, at the moment of his retirement from active service, something of the position which Arnold occupied in England seventy-five years ago.

DEATH OF CHARLES HENRY FORBES

After a brief illness of less than two days, Dr. Charles Henry Forbes passed away at his home Sunday afternoon, March 12. He was sixty-six years old. The funeral services were held in the Academy Chapel on Tuesday, March 14, before the entire student body and a large number of his friends. The Reverend Markam W. Stackpole of Milton, former school minister at Andover and a close personal friend of Dr. Forbes, conducted the service, which was a surpassingly beautiful one, consisting of readings from the Bible by the Reverend Stackpole and organ music by Dr. Pfatteicher on the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ. Before the service Dr. Pfatteicher played *Larghetto* from *Concerto for two Violins*, by Bach, then *Art Thou with Me, I Go Rejoicing to Heaven and My Eternal Rest*, by Bach, and Chopin's *Funeral March*. He completed the program with *Victory*, by Palestrina, and *Siegfried's Funeral March*, by Wagner. Interment, which was in the church cemetery behind Samuel Phillips Hall, followed immediately after the service. The casket was carried from the church and slowly borne up Chapel Avenue between the two rows of students drawn up on either side. As they stood there bare-headed, amid occasional flurries of snow, the youth who had loved Dr. Forbes and were paying him his last tribute made a very impressive sight. Student body, faculty, and other friends then followed the body and saw it laid to rest in a plot at the northern end of the cemetery. President Barbour of Brown University delivered a brief committal service.

The honorary pall bearers at the funeral were President Clarence A. Barbour of Brown University; Principal Lewis Perry of Phillips Exeter Academy; Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, Trustee of Phillips Academy; Mr. James C. Sawyer, Treasurer and Trustee of Phillips Academy; and the following members of the school faculty: Mr. Charles E. Stone, Professor Allen R. Benner, Mr.

Archibald Freeman, Mr. John L. Phillips, Mr. Lester E. Lynde, Mr. Horace M. Poynter, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess.

Active pall bearers were the members of the Senior Council: Murvyn W. Vye, Daniel G. Lewis, Harold W. Sears, Daniel B. Badger, William Boyd, Ray A. Graham, and Richard L. Linkroum. William V. Platt, president of the Upper Middle Class, was also a bearer.

The ushers, chosen from the Senior Class, were under the direction of Mr. Guy H. Eaton. They were: T. E. Barbour, W. B. Burnet, H. B. Cleveland, T. M. Crosby, W. D. Embree, C. R. Hook, F. A. Macomber, E. J. Magee, J. B. Reigeluth, and D. M. Whitney.

Dr. Forbes is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ellen Snow Forbes, and a brother, William, of Providence. An account of the life of Dr. Forbes, written by his friend, Horace M. Poynter, of the Faculty, appears elsewhere in the BULLETIN, and a few of the many tributes to him received from outstanding men in the educational field are printed below.

The sentiment which Dr. Forbes himself expressed on the occasion of the death of Dr. James Hardy Ropes carries briefly and fittingly the feeling of all Andover at the passing of Dr. Forbes. "His ashes rest in our sacred ground: his spirit hovers over the school he loved and greatly served."

Faculty Resolution

We, the Faculty of Phillips Academy, record our sorrow at the passing of Charles Henry Forbes, our colleague of many years, our understanding friend, our head to whom we turned for clear thinking, for wise counsel, for generous sympathy.

To us and to the Town of Andover he gave lavishly of himself and of all he possessed.

To his class-room he carried a firm but genial discipline, a rare skill of instruction, a wealth of learning, a sure knowledge and an unflinching love of boys, a radiant cheerfulness; these made him for his associates the standard by which to measure their

own accomplishment, to his boys the outstanding figure of their education, a teacher revered and beloved.

To Phillips Academy he gave to the last full measure of devotion a life-time of service and in that service his life.

TRIBUTES TO PROFESSOR FORBES

DR. LEWIS PERRY, Headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy:

"The Phillips Exeter Academy feels the deepest sympathy for Phillips Academy, Andover, in the sudden death of Dr. Forbes. He had the rare combination of real scholarship and great administrative ability. He was friendly, sincere, and possessed with a vision of the services which Andover and Exeter should perform for the country. His death is an irreparable loss to both schools."

DR. CLAUDE MOORE FUESS:

"Much can be and will be said of Charles Henry Forbes, recently Acting Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, as teacher, scholar, and administrator; for he was successful in each of these capacities. But it is perhaps more important to point out that he had a remarkable gift for comradeship. He was the friend of all the world,—of children, of adults, of people of every occupation. Youngsters liked his affectionate touch on their shoulders. His colleagues valued his smile of encouragement. Like all really big men, he always had a word of commendation for achievement in others. When one of his subordinates published an article or was elected to a town office, "Charlie" was never too preoccupied or too envious to send him a line of congratulation. In his home he was a devastating mimic, an incomparable raconteur, a jovial host. An invitation to the "Forbeses" was invariably a promise of delight. Wherever his spirit may be wandering among whatever Elysian Fields, he will, we may be sure, attract kindred souls and be an inspiration to others,—as he was in our community."

DR. BOYD EDWARDS, Headmaster of Mercersburg Academy:

"Mercersburg Academy extends most respectful sympathy on the death of Dr. Forbes, great teacher, gallant servant of Andover, memorable friend of youth."

GEORGE VANSANTVOORD, Headmaster of the Hotchkiss School:

"I am shocked to learn of Doctor Forbes's death. My classmates at college never tired of talking of his greatness as a teacher and man. From my own acquaintance with him I came to have great personal regard for him and reliance on his high judgment. His death is a great loss not only to Andover but to all our secondary schools."

CITATION FOR AMHERST L.H.D. DEGREE TO DR. FORBES. It is fitting to reprint at this time the following citation, which particularly touched Dr. Forbes, read by President Pease of Amherst College in 1930 in bestowing upon Dr. Forbes the honorary degree of L.H.D.:

"Charles Henry Forbes, graduate of Brown University, at many institutions a seeker of those truths which have been from of old and their teacher for well nigh forty years at Phillips Academy, Andover, successful in writing and administration, yet most happy in the universal affection of your countless pupils, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Trustees of Amherst College and with the loyalty of an old pupil for his old master I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters."

DR. MATHER A. ABBOTT, Headmaster of Lawrenceville School:

"The sudden death of Professor C. H. Forbes comes as a great blow not only to

all his friends but most of all to Andover. Stalwart scholar, affectionate teacher, loyal master at Andover, what better could be said of a man. Lawrenceville joins with you in sorrow at his untimely decease. His memory will long remain amongst teachers."

HENRY PENNYPACKER, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions at Harvard College and an old friend of Dr. Forbes:

"A period of devoted service covering the space of forty-two years came to its end Sunday in the death of Dr. Charles Henry Forbes. No one can think of Andover without his stalwart figure looming large in the foreground. As a genial comrade and a lusty companion in any field of human activity, Dr. Forbes endeared himself to all who knew him by his unfailing good humor, his cheerfulness in the face of every adverse situation, and his keen insight into both boys and men. He was a sound and progressive scholar, an author with the clearest and most penetrating comment on ancient and modern classics, and possessed a wealth of scholarly information freely at the disposal of student and teacher who sought his counsel. He had a genius for friendship. His death leaves us all the poorer for his passing. Inspired teacher, delightful comrade, gentleman."

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

"Because of their American simplicity of character, we have always believed that America has a peculiar interest in the two great academies founded by the Phillips family at Andover and Exeter. Andover has had but lately to receive the resignation of its headmaster, Alfred E. Stearns, under whose administration its great days of expansion came. Now comes the death of Dr. Charles Henry Forbes, who succeeded him as acting headmaster. Dr. Forbes came to Andover in 1891, upon his graduation from Brown University. He was a classical scholar after the manner of numerous great Englishmen. That is, to him Virgil was a living delight, rather than a lingual discipline. His collection of Virgiliana in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, at the Academy, is as famous for its humanness as for its scholarly research. It was this same quality that Dr. Forbes brought to the leadership of the seven hundred boys in his charge. Through his contacts with them in school activities or at his own house, he gave them glimpses of the kindness, the good manners and the sheer fun, that can go into the life of a humane, broadly cultured man. For such was 'Charlie' Forbes, as his classes have lovingly called him for more than a third of a century. His life has added greatly to the richness of the lives of others."

CHARLES HENRY FORBES

Amantissimus Amatissimus

1866-1933

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

CHARLES HENRY FORBES, son of Kenneth David and Jane Dunlap Forbes, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on March 27, 1866. His boyhood days found him busy with all that can engage a small lad's time—exploration of the surrounding open country; the collection of Indian relics and of geologic specimens; the building of divers sorts of boats, whose plans he took from some small boys' magazine and in which

he and his companions cruised over the nearby creeks and rivers and waters of Narragansett Bay; camping trips and clambakes on shores still unspoiled. Many an evening have I heard him delight his guests with recollections of a busy, happy boyhood; and when he would half apologize to me for retelling tales I had heard before, it was always, I am sure, to give me the chance to reply: "Go ahead, Charlie; you follow Sir Walter Scott's

suggestion that a clever story-teller shall never let a good story go for want of a cocked hat and a cane."

His father, a builder and contractor, saw that the lad learned to handle the tools of a joiner; this art became a source of pleasure during all his maturer years, an unfailing resource in the days when weather or sickness prevented more active or out-door recreation; and examples of his craftsmanship are treasured in the homes of his friends for their utility, their beauty, and their association with him.

I like to recall the tale of the sideboard. In Chester, England, on one of his several trips abroad, he outbid at the auction of the furnishings of some mansion house the representative of a well known antique dealer of America and secured the Flemish table and chairs which had caught his eye; when the sideboard was offered, the representative, who meanwhile by telephone had received instructions to buy at any cost, soon won out—a teacher's pocket is not overplethoric. Later the dealer made offers to buy the chairs and table and Charlie to purchase the sideboard; but since Forbes had no intention of parting with his purchase, and the dealer, who foresaw a neat profit, should he complete the set, held tight to his, the chaffering ended in a draw. After many visits to view the desired article Forbes began to construct his own. Did he not know every detail, every measurement, every twist and turn of the dolphins' tails? I watched it grow under his skilled hand and was present when its introduction to the dining-room was celebrated. Shortly thereafter the dealer made another effort to buy. Charlie said, "I have the sideboard to match." The dealer protested it was in his salesroom and that there was no other like it in the world. Then came the great triumph. He was let to view the new piece; he stared, he gasped, he disbelieved his own eyes. "Where did you find it?" "I built it, every stroke," said Forbes.

Perhaps because of his training with tools, perhaps because of his liking for both the practical and the artistic, he planned to become an architect and prepared himself for a technical training; however, after completing his work along

those lines a sudden change of decision turned him to the classics. I have always believed he was influenced to make this decision by Mr. Peck, the Principal of the Classical High School, for whom Forbes always had an abiding affection and admiration. Within a year he had met the classical requirements of Brown University, where his scholastic career made him valedictorian of his class. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and of Phi Beta Kappa. I do not know the details of his studies; but higher mathematics, astronomy, and science evidently ran with his wide study of Greek and Latin; and many a teacher of English would be glad, had he such knowledge and wide acquaintance with English literature as had Forbes.

Ill health followed his graduation and sent him to Florida, where happy months of outdoor life and increasing vitality were made more pleasing by his association with Professor Jencks, a scientist of the Brown faculty, who inoculated him with Jencks' own interests and kept him busy collecting specimens from a still unknown Florida.

Until severe gout forced the abandonment of the game, Forbes was a golfer of no mean caliber; never have I seen more skillful handling of a mashie. One summer he devoted to playing the championship courses of England, Wales, and Scotland. At St. Andrews occurred an episode which he enjoyed. On one of the holes the caddy proffered him the cleek; Forbes, learning the distance, called for his mashie. "But, Sir, it is a cleek shot." Forbes insisted; the ball rose high, dropped on the green, and rolled within a few inches of the hole. He turned toward the caddy in expectation of some word of commendation—to hear from a dour and disapproving Scot: "But it's a cleek shot, Mon." At Nantucket he held for a while the course record and several times the club championship. Though he loved the game and the associations which it brought, I never heard him murmur at the enforced retirement; he took it as an inevitable part of life and spent more time in his work-shop and library.

In the fall of 1891, after his months in Florida, he came to Phillips Academy as an

instructor and was domiciled in English Commons; the dingy, dirty rooms he immediately transformed into an attractive apartment—for those times—and began the civilization of Commons boys and of the entire school. His extravagant expenditure,—fewer than thirty dollars, I believe,—brought protests from older members of the faculty and amazement to Zion's Hill; only the unqualified support of Dr. Bancroft, who often showed the rooms to prospective patrons as an inducement, quieted the excitement.

In 1894, after the departure of Professors Coy and Comstock for Hotchkiss, Forbes was made the John Phillips Professor of Latin; this chair he continued to hold until his election in 1927 to the Alfred Lawrence Ripley Foundation, which had been established by the donor, as he declared, that he might have some share with the two friends who meant so much to Phillips Academy.

Early in his life at Phillips he took a year of leave—in those days it had to be done at one's own expense—and with his wife spent his time in Italy and in intensive study at German universities, chiefly Berlin. In 1908 and in 1922 he again sought refreshment by travel and study in Europe. From these years and from summer trips, ranging widely over nearly every country of western Europe as well as several in the near East, he returned to his class-room with renewed enthusiasm and powers broadened and deepened.

A teacher's life offers little opportunity for publicity. The daily round, class after class, the drill, the reading and marking of papers, the committee work, which every institution must demand, these tend to mark us with the brand of pedagogue; they left Forbes unscarred, unpetrified. From the first he carried into his class-room not only sound knowledge of his subject, not only a firm yet genial discipline and high standards of work and scholarship for his pupils, but a spirit so cheerful, so understanding, that he won and held the affection and admiration of his boys. The same qualities in his relations with his fellow teachers made him the center of the school's social life and the leader of faculty opinion. Both Dr. Bancroft and Dr. Stearns relied on his clear thinking, his

fairness, and his undoubted executive ability.

Yet as the years passed honors were paid him. He was elected President of The Classical Association of New England in the early years of its existence, though he was still very young; and thereafter his name on the programme packed the hall, for he each time had something timely and vital to present and gave his message with a wit and humor which rendered it more effective. Never did he become Professor Dryasdust. In 1915 his Alma Mater made him Master of Arts, *honoris causa*; Yale in 1926 gave him the same degree, and in 1930 his former pupil, then President of Amherst, bestowed on him the degree of L.H.D.; I know he was deeply moved by the gracious citation with which Pease conferred the honor.

One event which gave him delight and satisfaction was the opportunity to form for the Academy a collection of Virgiliana. To this task he carried unflagging enthusiasm and an accuracy of judgment such that his efforts resulted in a veritable treasurehouse for a lover of Virgil, be he dilettante, bibliophile, scholar, or amateur. To this collection he added from his own library precious volumes, some of his own purchase, some gifts of former pupils, who delighted to send him rare treasures as tokens of their affectionate remembrance. This great collection, bearing, at the request of the sponsor, Forbes' name, must be his link with the memory of the future; to us who knew him it is but another evidence of his versatility.

When ill-health forced the absence of Dr. Stearns, Forbes relinquished his loved teaching and took on the arduous duties of Headmaster. The results he wrought in his short administration can be understood and appreciated only by those who served under him; his plans to meet new conditions were broad in scope, wise, and liberal in conception. His untimely death on March 12 leaves us to mourn a great teacher, an able, farsighted administrator, a friend esteemed, revered, beloved.

What Cicero perhaps flatteringly said of Pompey may be truthfully remarked of Forbes: *Iam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum esse dicuntur ut is qui dignitate principibus excellit facilitate*

infirmis par esse vidiatur. On a visit to my home in Kentucky he was shown some of the famous stock farms and absorbed a large amount of information about thorough-bred and standard-bred horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, and crops. Later on the local train which carried him to Cincinnati a man across the aisle said, "Neighbor, may I come and talk with you?" and all the long ride they chatted of farming and live stock. As the train neared its destination, the farmer after a long and puzzled look at Forbes said, "Neighbor, I can't make you out; what's your line, hogs or horses?"

Forbes possessed to an unusual degree the power of concentration; with but five minutes before dinner he could open a book or continue some paper and do five minutes of solid work. This ability he put to constant use; the result was a remarkably well assimilated knowledge along varied lines. He seemed to pierce at once to the heart of a situation, to sense the vital factor in a problem. When important questions fronted state or nation, he studied widely and deeply that he might comprehend. Despite the great amount of serious reading which he did, he found time to read detective stories by the hundreds and to keep himself well posted in the output of the present-day wasters of wood-pulp and ink.

His own publications were few. "The Sham Argument Against Latin" was a calm refutation of the specious arguments and unfair statistics used by Mr. Flexner in one of his magazine articles attacking Latin. "Chapel Prayers" was a small pamphlet

privately printed and circulated among his friends. How carefully and beautifully they were wrought out of a spirit deeply religious, how poignantly they affected his listeners, how apposite they were to the needs of his boys, cannot here be told. His editions of "Cicero's Orations" were works of great merit and, as may be expected, admirably adapted to the lads who used them. His addresses, which his friends hoped might appear in book form, have not been printed. He derived a lot of fun from issuing a small book of Latin cross-word puzzles, "Verba Transversa"; these gave many an oldtimer the chance to gain a reputation for real learning from doubt-ing offspring.

A slight output from one who had so much to share with us? Yes; but the reason is not far to seek: Forbes was a Teacher; the interest of his life was helping boys to learn to live as educated, cultured men; and to that end he gave himself unswervingly and lavishly. He could be severe when there was need to prick the side of sloth and indifference; he expected and received honest effort from those entrusted to his care; yet his class-room was a place of delight, a source of inspiration; he built himself into the hearts, the minds, the lives of his boys. And I who sat enchanted and amazed years ago at his feet and who learned under his skilled instruction to love the music of the spoken word, the rhythm of great prose and verse, and to comprehend the practical advantage and the spiritual comfort which literature can bring into life, I am glad that my life learned of Charlie Forbes.



JAMES HARDY ROPES
1866—1933

JAMES HARDY ROPES

1866—1933

BY A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
President of Harvard University

JAMES HARDY ROPES was born on September 3d, 1866, the son of William Ladd and Harriet Lawrence (Peirson) Ropes. His father was librarian of the Andover Theological Seminary, and in that town James Ropes spent his boyhood, getting his secondary education at Phillips Academy. The attachments there formed were woven into his being and never ceased to be a part of his life. From Andover he went to Harvard College, graduating with high honors. The career normal to his temperament and antecedents was that of the scholar or minister; but before starting on this road he spent a year working for the United States Geological Survey in New England and the West. This interlude was probably very valuable in enlarging his interests and horizon; for he could always regard the scholar's service from an external standpoint.

After that year his work in life was clearly determined. Entering Andover Theological Seminary in 1890, he graduated in due course three years later and went for two more years to Germany, where he studied the New Testament and Church History at Kiel, Halle, and Berlin and came under the influence of Harnack. Returning, he was immediately offered an instructorship in the Harvard Divinity School, and there he remained through life, rising in academic grade as one of its most eminent scholars, pushing ever

deeper into his subject. The latest and most renowned of his publications, entitled "The Text of Acts", was the most comprehensive study of all the manuscripts extant with the object of finding by a comparison of progressive variations the most probable text from which those known have been derived. The work commanded the admiration of scholars as testified by the award by the British Academy of its medal for Biblical studies—a most distinguished honor.

Far from being limited to exact scholarship, he was interested and active in conveying education through the widest channels. In 1910 he suggested a combination of all the institutions for higher learning in and near Boston, to give the public the benefit of college courses, and as Dean of the Department of University Extension and Chairman of the joint committee, he carried out his plan, thus originating and developing the policy of university extension in this community. He was a trustee of various institutions and threw himself into their labors with energy and wisdom. This was notably true of Simmons College and Phillips Academy, Andover, of which he became President of the Board of Trustees, and where a room bears his name.

His health was failing; his work was done, the completed work of a scholar who looked out of his window as well as at his books, and his friends can only repeat, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Resolutions of the Trustees

RESOLVED: That in the death of James Hardy Ropes, President of the Trustees, his associates on the Board have sustained a grievous loss. His long service of unselfish zeal for the welfare of the Academy, his full and intimate knowledge of the history

of its material and scholastic growth, and his watchful care of its aims and purposes were of inestimable value to the Trustees in the administration of their duties.

That the sympathy of the Trustees be conveyed to his wife and children, with the assurance of their affection for their colleague, and their high esteem for his

integrity, his wisdom, and his loyal friendship.

That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Trustees and a copy sent to the family.

Resolutions of the Faculty

RESOLVED: That in expressing their sorrow at the death of Dr. James Hardy Ropes, President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, the faculty wish also to voice their high regard for him as a vigorous, intelligent, and high-minded leader. He was a scrupulous scholar, with a comprehensive and accurate mind, whose

knowledge of educational development and needs made him a wise counsellor. Long connected with Phillips Academy as student, benefactor, and trustee, he was familiar with its history and devoted to its welfare. His dignified courtesy and gracious manner made him a welcome visitor at all Andover gatherings. The faculty wish to state herewith their respect for his accomplishment and their profound regret at his death.

RESOLVED: That these resolutions be spread upon the records and that a copy be sent to his bereaved wife and children, together with the deep sympathy of the teaching staff.

General School Interests

Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns returned to this country on March 21, and is now residing at his home in Danvers, Massachusetts.

Dr. Fuess spoke before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the subject "Henry Cabot Lodge as a Man of Letters"; at the dinner of the Boston Alumni of Amherst College; at the exercises in connection with the initiation of candidates into the Cum Laude Society at the Phillips Exeter Academy; at the Chicago dinner of the Andover and Exeter alumni; and at the annual dinner of the New England Association of Teachers of English.

In the March number of the "Atlantic" appeared an article by Dr. Fuess entitled "Debunkers and Biographers," and in the April number of "Current History" an article by him called "The Promise of Progressive Education."

Mr. Lester C. Newton acted as toastmaster at the Hamilton College dinner held in Boston recently. He was elected President of the New England Association of Hamilton College Alumni last year.

Mr. G. Grenville Benedict, former Instructor in English at the Academy, will return this spring to take the classes of Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Acting Headmaster.

Mr. Alan R. Blackmer, of the Depart-

ment of English, spoke on March 10 at a meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English.

Mr. Allan V. Heely has delivered a series of papers on modern biographies to a group of Andover women and has spoken at the Andover November Club on "Books and Reading," at the annual dinner of the Yale Club in Boston, and at the Millbrook School, Millbrook, New York.

Mr. Scott H. Paradise has been appointed Secretary of the Alumni Fund, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Secretary of Information of the Academy, to handle matters of publicity for the school.

The engagement of Mr. George Knight Sanborn, of the faculty, to Miss Frances Leighton Flagg, of Andover, has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Burton S. Flagg, of Andover. Miss Flagg is a graduate of Abbot Academy and Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. Marshall MacDuffie, P. A. '27 and Yale '31, was recently appointed to the English Department and is now serving as advisor of all the Speaking Contests of the school, including debating, the Draper Prize Speaking, the Means Essay Contest, and the Potter Prize Speaking. He is living in Bancroft Hall.

Alumni Fund Directors Raise Scholarships

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Alumni Fund of Phillips Academy, a series of fifty scholarships of \$350.00 each were unanimously voted to help those students who are unable to bear the entire expense of their education at Andover. These scholarships, to be raised by the directors of the Alumni Fund, are to become effective for the 1933-34 school year. John A. Garver, P. A. '71, has already given two of these scholarships, and John W. Prentiss, P. A. '94, has donated a third. In distributing these awards preference will be shown to sons of Andover graduates.

In connection with these new scholarships, it is interesting to note that financial assistance extended to Andover students last year totaled \$68,968.30. Of this sum \$31,140.92 was administered through established scholarships, and \$9,349.53 was accumulated as a result of external concessions granted yearly to scholarship students. The amount of this scholarship aid to deserving students is a striking tribute to Andover's service to the youth of the country in these difficult times.

Academy Concerts

On the evening of January 24, in the Academy Chapel, the School was privileged to hear on the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ a recital by Mr. Gunther Ramin, organist at St. Thomas, Leipzig,—the church of John Sebastian Bach. One of the greatest organists of Germany, Mr. Ramin gave a stirring recital of a program of various old masters, Bach, and Max Reger. On February 7, in the Meeting Room, the distinguished Rumanian violinist, composer, and conductor, Georges Enesco, gave one of the most brilliant concerts which the school has ever heard. On March 10, The Chamber Orchestra of Boston, composed of fifteen members of The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Nicolas Slonimsky, gave a delightful concert, playing numbers ranging from Mozart and Schubert to Sibellius, Straus, and Slonimsky himself.

For the vesper service on January 3, in place of the usual sermon, Mr. Rulon Robison, Boston singer, gave a program of

songs. At another vesper musical service, the soloist was Mr. Paul Shirley, whose instrument is the viola d'amore. Throughout the winter term Dr. Pfatteicher has continued to give his weekly organ recitals on Sunday afternoons in the Academy Chapel.

School Lectures

On January 13, in the Meeting Room, Mr. W. Allen Cushman, a foremost authority on Indian life in America, gave an interesting illustrated address on "The Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande." He was assisted by a native Indian, Wo Peen, who gave Indian songs and dances, in costume. On January 27, Mr. Norman McClintock, well known naturalist and explorer, lectured on "Wonders of the Commonplace," illustrated by motion pictures. Before an interested and appreciative audience, he showed the habits and life of familiar insects, gave some intimate close-ups of wild birds, and showed remarkable pictures of plant movement, obtained through a special camera. Mr. A. B. Trowbridge, consulting architect on the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library, spoke interestingly on "Plans and Development of Washington," showing, with slides, the architectural evolution of the city of Washington from its earliest days to the present. On March 3, Captain A. W. Smith, formerly of the British Army, gave an entertaining illustrated talk on "Elephants and Other Things."

The Addison Gallery

The Addison Gallery has continued its policy of supplementing the permanent collections by frequent loan exhibitions. A series of exhibitions of "Period Styles in the Decorative Arts" showed the evolution of furniture from the early Colonial period through the Victorian era. The material on display was borrowed from museums and private collections in Andover and the vicinity. "Art in Relation to Sports," selected from the Olympic Games Exhibition at Los Angeles, was at the Addison Gallery during the month of January. This exhibition, circulated by the American Federation of Arts, later visited a number

of colleges throughout the East. "Romantic Tendencies in Nineteenth Century Painting" showed the close relation between the painting and literature of the period. Through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Fogg Museum, at Harvard, and the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, it was possible to show representative examples by the great French Romanticists and by members of the Pre-Raphaelite group in England.

The Peabody Union

One of the most important developments of the winter term was the formation of the Peabody Union, organized along the lines of the famous Harvard Union. It will have as its center the Peabody House, formerly used by the Peabody Club, which is now to be disbanded in favor of the new organization. The new Union, open to the entire student body, is designed to become the focal center of many new student intellectual activities and to serve as a social center for all Andover students. A special feature of the new Union is the independent Clubs which it has organized. Of these a French Club, a German Club, a Classical Club, a Literary Club, a Sports Club, a Social Problems Club, and a Chess Club have already had their first meetings. Its work will be carried on by a governing board of fifteen boys and a faculty advisor, Mr. Dirk van der Stucken, whose initiative has been primarily responsible for its existence. Greeted with marked enthusiasm by the students, the Union seems well adapted to fill a real need in the life of the school.

The Society of Inquiry

The Society of Inquiry has continued this term to bring before the students the outstanding issues confronting our generation. W. A. Visser T' Hooft, Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, spoke brilliantly on "Fascism, Communism, and Christianity," showing the struggle which is taking place in Europe today among these faiths. Dr. Walter Kotschnig, director of the International Student Service in Geneva, also spoke

interestingly on "Issues in Europe and America as Seen from Geneva." A special feature of the program of the Society for the winter term was its sponsoring of two moving pictures shown in the Meeting Room. The first, entitled "The Cry of the World," showed the great mass movements of today,—the invasion of Shanghai, parades of the Nazi in Germany, Stalin and the Red Army at Moscow, and crime in America. The other, "Must War Be?" presented an arresting indictment of war as a means of settling disputes between nations, and suggested as a preferable method the new technique of peace established since the World War.

Dramatics

On the evening of March 11, in the Meeting Room, the Phillips Academy Dramatic Club presented "Seven Keys to Baldpate," by George M. Cohan. Under the direction of Mr. A. V. Heely, the boys put on a highly competent performance of this well known farce melodrama. Richard Linkroum in the key role sustained in admirable fashion the pace and tempo so necessary to the success of the play; and George Peck and Frank Rounds in the feminine leads and R. A. Jones in the part of Peters, the Hermit, were admirable. Rarely has a dramatic performance at Andover met with a more enthusiastic response from the audience.

Election to the Cum Laude Society

On the basis of high scholarship in their Upper Middle Year and the first term of their Senior Year, the following members of the Senior class were elected to the Andover chapter of the Cum Laude Society: MacDonald Deming, John Paul Causey, Louis Julius Hector, Edward Vose Gulick, David Cole Jenney, Robert Henry Kriebel, Warren Babb, and George Terhune Peck. At the initiation of these boys, March 17, held for the first time before the entire student body, addresses were delivered by Dr. Claude M. Fuess and Mr. Scott H. Paradise. Cum Laude is a national society, founded in 1906, which gives recognition to high scholarship in secondary schools.

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

FUTURE Andover historians will not chronicle the past winter as a brilliant one from the viewpoint of our success in Andover-Exeter contests. Swimming, basketball, and hockey are now chalked up on the Exeter boards as victories. Only in the relay race at the Boston Athletic Association's games was the Blue capable of bettering their esteemed opponents, and then only by making the second fastest time ever recorded by an Andover-Exeter four. The Andover swimming team and the cinder path artists won more meets than they dropped. Basketball proved not too successful, our opponents winning six games to four by the Blue. Mr. Carlson's wrestling team broke even, a showing not as good as usual. The fates legislated

against the noble game of hockey on the Hill and gave us little ice, sending the squad to the Exeter match with but five chances to practice and no games played. That the huskier Red puck chasers turned in a score of only 4-0 against us is a tribute to the pluck of the Andover players.

Although space prevents going into detail regarding the athletic events of the winter, it is pleasing to note that many Andover men were found in the line-ups of the college teams. Ex-Blue swimmers continued to do remarkably well in the varsity pools. The Harvard and Yale relay teams had Andover men on them, as did their Freshmen fours. Alfred Kidder, at Harvard, and Grant MacDougal, at Pennsylvania, distinguished themselves by win-



THE RELAY TEAM

S. L. Smith; J. B. Stevens, Jr.; C. F. Howe, *Captain*; H. L. Furse; W. F. Crosby, Jr., *Alternate*

ning places in the Indoor Intercollegiate Championships in the thirty-five pound weight throw. The outstanding figure in contemporary Andover athletic history is Keith Brown, who, vaulting for Yale, was undefeated all season and set up a new world's indoor record for the pole vault of a fraction over fourteen feet one inch. He was closely followed in most meets by another Andover alumnus, Frank Pierce, who also cleared fourteen feet. They are two remarkable vaulters.

Coach Billhardt's basketball five won from Bridgton Academy, Huntington School, and the Brown and Boston University Freshmen. They lost to Exeter, Governor Dummer Academy, Northeastern Freshmen, Harvard Junior Varsity, and twice to the Harvard Freshmen. Our New Hampshire rivals had not dropped a contest, and therefore the defeat which they administered to us was not unexpected. After five minutes of no scoring, Batten, the Red center, dropped the ball for a score, and his team mates maintained the lead for the rest of the game. Andover, however, came through in the second half with one of the most remarkable rallies in her basketball history. The *Phillipian* says, "The Andover quintet came back fighting for the fourth canto, . . . and completely outplayed their rivals to pick up eleven points . . . Kellogg's four straight baskets was a feat which will long be remembered." The score of the game was 29-24 in favor of Exeter.

Mr. Dake's ducks bettered three swimming records but lost to Exeter by virtue of not winning the final relay race. "Don" Kimball brought the one-hundred yard free style record down to fifty-six and two-fifths seconds. Jameson set up a new mark

in the two hundred free style of two minutes sixteen and three-fifths seconds. And a two-hundred yard relay team, composed of Trimpi, Jameson, Mason, and Kimball, established a new pool and school record of one minute and forty-one seconds.

Captain Kennedy's grapplers lost to Harvard Freshmen and the Taft School and defeated Milton Academy and a Boston University Junior Varsity Team. Captain Macomber's fencers duplicated the performance of the wrestlers and won from Governor Dummer and the M. I. T. Freshmen, but were outfenced by Loomis and Harvard Freshmen.

The track team tied the Harvard Freshmen, won from Huntington, and lost to Worcester Academy. The Relay team, composed of Smith, Stevens, Howe, and Furse, won in an exciting race with the Red by about eight yards, establishing a new Andover record for the mile indoors of three minutes, thirty-three and three-fifths seconds. This, by the way, may be the last Exeter-Andover race in Boston, as both schools are thinking of holding it in their own back yards. Captain Badman was a consistent scorer in the jumps. Furse broke the six-hundred yard record, and Kishon, of Worcester, threw the shot fifty-three feet to a new Cage record. Brookline High School walked off with the ninth Inter-scholastic Meet held in the Case Memorial Cage on February 18.

Captain Sumner, "Dan" Badger, and Platt were outstanding in hockey, but their squad could hardly hope to cope with the Exeter team, which had played three games and seemed to have the advantage over the Blue both in experience and in weight.

Alumni Interests

By SCOTT H. PARADISE and GEORGE T. EATON

It is requested that all former members of the Academy make an effort to send in to the Alumni Office items of personal interest so that the alumni records may be kept accurately and completely.



WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES

1870-1933

Class of 1887

The son of Professor Graves, whom Andover will always remember with affection, Dr. Graves was beloved for himself and admired for his accomplishments. In his field he gained such distinction that one of his books on gynecology was translated into Chinese, and he gained the recognition, which only three men and no American had received before him, of an honorary degree from the British College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. In conferring this degree Professor Blair Bell said: "In this world of haste and hurry, conditions not unknown in your own country, you stand out in our branch of medicine as a man of quiet contemplation, of wise discretion, and of sober judgment.—You are an artist both in practice and in theory.—You are, too, a thinker; and hidden under a deep reserve lie golden thoughts."



GEORGE ROBERT CARTER

1866-1933

Class of 1885

It was an unusual honor that President Roosevelt conferred on George Robert Carter, a young Honolulu business man, when in 1901 he asked him to explain the exceedingly complex political situation in Hawaii. Carter was born in Hawaii and came of a family that was established there over a century ago, his grandfather having arrived in the country on a whaler in the '20's or early '30's. At the time of Roosevelt's request Carter was held in such confidence that, although he was a supporter of Governor Dole, the opposition, or home rule party, felt that he would represent the situation fairly in Washington and that they need not send one of their own adherents. It was as a result of his personal meeting with the President that Carter was appointed Secretary of the Territory in 1902 and Governor in 1903.

Obituaries

1885—George Robert Carter, son of Henry Alpheus Peirce Carter and Elizabeth Judd Carter, was born in Honolulu, December 28, 1866. Carter was graduated from Yale in 1888. He started his business career with the Seattle National Bank, where he remained until 1895. He then returned to Honolulu to enter the employ of C. Brewer & Co., sugar factors. Since that time, until his retirement twenty years ago, he had a varied career, holding directorates in many of the larger Honolulu business houses. Of late his chief interests had been the Boy Scouts and collecting and perfecting his Hawaiian library. In 1892 Mr. Carter married Miss Helen Strong, daughter of H. A. Strong of Rochester, N. Y., original partner of the late George Eastman in the kodak business. In addition to his widow and daughter, Mrs. Alexander, he is survived by a son, Robert. After serving in the Hawaiian Senate in 1901 and as Secretary of Hawaii in 1902, Mr. Carter was appointed Governor by President Theodore Roosevelt, with whom he had become acquainted while on a mission from the Territorial Government to Washington. He served from 1903 to 1907. In his student days at Yale, Mr. Carter participated in football and crew. Mr. Carter died of heart disease on February 11, 1933, at Kailua, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

1885—Dr. James Hardy Ropes, son of William L. and Harriet L. Peirson Ropes, was born at Salem, Mass., on September 3, 1866. He graduated from Harvard with the class of 1889 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1893. He was a distinguished scholar, and had long been a member of the Faculty of the Harvard Theological School. At the time of his death he was Hollis Professor of Divinity and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature. In 1895 he joined the Harvard teaching force as instructor in New Testament criticism and interpretation, and in 1898 was appointed assistant professor. In 1903 he was made Dexter Lecturer, and Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, and in 1910 was promoted to Hollis Professor. In the spring of 1917 he was the Harvard Exchange Professor to the Western Colleges. From July, 1917, to September 1918, he gave his whole time to the Massachusetts Food Administration, and subsequently for a few months was New England educational director of the Students Army Training Corps. He had been a member of the corporation of Radcliffe College and of the corporation of Simmons College, a trustee of Governor Dummer Academy and of Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1929 was elected president of the last-mentioned board. He had been president of the Society of Biblical Literature, treasurer of the American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and was a member of many learned societies. In 1928 the British Academy bestowed on him its medal for Biblical studies.

His publications include: "Die Sprüche Jesu die in den Kanonischen Evangelien nicht überliefert sind," 1896; "The Apostolic Age in the Light of Modern Criticism," 1906; "Commentary on the Epistle of St. James," 1915; "The Text of Acts," 1925; "The Singular Problem of the Epistle to the Galatians," 1929; and many papers and articles in his field. He had been editor of the "Harvard Theological Review," and also of "Harvard Theological Studies." Professor Ropes died at Cambridge, Mass., on January 7, 1933. He is survived by his wife, who was Alice Lowell, of Boston, and whom he married in 1897, by a daughter, and by a son, E. J. L. Ropes, P. A. 1926.

1887—Dr. William Phillips Graves, son of Professor William Blair Graves, of Andover, and Luranah H. Copeland Graves, was born at Andover, Mass., on January 29, 1870. When the elder Graves became associated with Phillips Andover Academy, the son attended school there. Subsequently he went to Yale, where he took an active part in athletics. He is best remembered as playing on "Pa" Corbin's famous football team of 1888, which had the remarkable record of piling up 698 points to its opponents' nothing, and which has been termed one of the three greatest teams in football history.

On graduating from Yale in 1891 he became an instructor at Hill school, Pottstown, Pa. Later he attended the Harvard medical school from which he was graduated summa cum laude in 1889. In 1900 he married Miss Alice M. Chase. After marriage he studied several months in Vienna. In 1901 he became associated with Dr. William H. Baker at the Free Hospital for Women in Brookline and in 1907 became the chief surgeon of that institution, which post he had continued to fill until his retirement on January 1 of this year. He was appointed professor of gynecology at the Harvard medical school in 1911, this title being changed to William H. Baker professor in 1927, and on his retirement this year to William H. Baker professor of gynecology, emeritus. During this period he acquired world-wide fame by his many medical contributions and particularly for his famous text book on gynecology. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and president of the American Gynecological Society in 1931. In the last year he had several signal honors bestowed upon him, such as an honorary doctor of science degree from Boston University, and election to the Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi societies. Dr. Graves was recognized also as an expert on heredity and delivered numerous lectures on this subject in addition to writing treatises expounding his theories. Dr. Graves died at his home, 244 Marlboro St., Boston, on January 25, 1933. He is survived by Mrs. Graves, two sons and a daughter, his mother, and a brother, Henry S. Graves, P.A. '88, who is Dean of the Yale Forest School.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

ALAN R. BLACKMER

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

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DR. CLAUDE MOORE FUESS

DR. CLAUDE M. FUESS ELECTED TENTH HEADMASTER

ON May 28, Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, Acting Headmaster since the death of Dr. Charles H. Forbes on March 12, was elected by the Board of Trustees to serve as the tenth Headmaster of Phillips Academy. To the alumni of Andover an elaborate introduction of Dr. Fuess would be out of place. As his students in the quarter of a century during which he has been a member of the Department of English hundreds of Andover men have had intimate contact with his incisive mind, his wide knowledge of literature and history, and his genial personality. Hundreds more have loved him as their friend, to whom they have brought personal problems, certain of sympathetic understanding and wise counsel. And as alumni they have continued their close relationship with him through his long service as Secretary of the Alumni Fund and as editor of the BULLETIN.

Andover men who know "Jack" Fuess admire his intellectual energy and his capacity for hard, driving work, qualities which have resulted in significant achievements in every field into which he has turned. They respect his scholarship, which has won him a national reputation as a biographer, and have noted with pleasure that his learning does not breathe the atmosphere of the cloister but is of the world of action and of human affairs, known to him through close association with all sorts and conditions of men in the service of school, community, state, and country. They recognize his capacity as an administrator, his ability to meet problems decisively by intelligent, well-ordered planning. They rejoice that he is a man intimately acquainted with the ancient and honorable history of Phillips Academy, having a devotion to the old Andover equaled only by his love for every brick and every vista of the Andover of today. Lastly, they are happy in the knowledge that he is an educator who combines a respect for the wisdom of the past with a mind which is open and liberal, unafraid to experiment and seeking always to meet the conditions of modern life with modern methods.

On the Hill, as elsewhere, the choice of Dr. Fuess has been greeted with enthusiasm. After a crucial period during which the Academy was shaken by a series of unparalleled misfortunes, students and faculty alike rallied strongly under his leadership, inspired to build on the achievements of the past a future no less distinguished. There has been no difficult period of adjustment. Mutual friendship between Headmaster and his student body and his faculty, in many instances the growth of years, has enabled him to act with strength and confidence. In the short space of two months his constructive leadership has made itself felt. Optimism is everywhere apparent.

The history of Phillips Academy presents a line of renowned Headmasters, each revered for his part in Andover's contribution to American secondary school education. Inheriting from his predecessors all which could be desired of honorable tradition, with a faculty and a student group whose loyalty is unquestioned, and possessing in himself a rare capacity for intelligent and forceful leadership, Dr. Fuess begins his service under happy auspices. Under his guidance, and with the help of Mrs. Fuess, whose gracious hospitality is so warmly appreciated by all Andover men, Phillips Academy should justly be able to look forward to another golden period of truly constructive effort in the education of American youth.

Editorials

TO the casual observer the Andover Commencement of 1933 no doubt presented only the customary, though delightful, picture of a rather feverish week of distribution of awards for work well done; of parents moving about the campus eager to hear of the needs and of the triumphs of their sons and to express their appreciation of what Andover has been able to give them; and of speaking and singing, gaiety and good fellowship. But to those who are close to Andover life, Commencement this year had a unique emotional quality of an intensity not likely to be felt again for years to come. Here, during the week, past and present intermingled, each awakening its own response. The friends of the Academy who gathered for the Alumni Luncheon were present in great measure to pay their sincere respects to the great Headmaster, Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, who last winter was compelled, through ill health, to lay down his duties after thirty years of distinguished service during which the modern Andover was largely built and its modern spirit formed. They were here, too, to talk affectionately of those men who have passed on during the school year,—of Mr. Bancroft, of Dr. Ropes, and of Dr. Forbes, all of whom gave of themselves to Phillips Academy and are held by her in reverent memory. And they were here, also, to greet the incoming Headmaster, to offer him their congratulations and to wish him every success in his task of continuing Andover's leadership in the field of American education. Those who were present at the Commencement this June perhaps gained a new insight into the life of the school,

and recognized that Andover is well poised for the challenging task of adapting education to the complex and shifting scene of the modern world.



THE constructive temper of the Faculty during the spring months of this year could not better be indicated than by their vigorous action on several questions which had long been under consideration. The most important of these is the matter of the curriculum. At the instigation of the Headmaster a faculty committee of five undertook to reëxamine, in the light of the modern world and modern educational practice, the various fields of knowledge with which a boy should be familiar in order to be fitted for college and life. The results of this investigation, adopted by the Faculty as a whole and by the Trustees as the new curriculum of Phillips Academy, are set forth elsewhere in the BULLETIN by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lester E. Lynde. Suffice it to say here that it is a tribute to the breadth and impartiality of the men who played the most important part in framing it. At all times subordinating personal interests to the common good as they saw it, they evolved a course of study which, combining the best tradition of the past with sound, progressive ideas, constitutes one of the most significant educational reforms in the history of the Academy.



OTHER innovations have been made this spring. On the recommendation of the Committee on Religion, which made a careful survey of the effect of the Academy's religious exer-

cises on the spiritual life of the school, the Faculty voted to abolish a second compulsory Sunday service, at the same time providing for a Sunday evening program, of music and worship, with voluntary attendance, to be held during the winter months. New practices have also been introduced in the daily morning chapels. As an experiment, during the spring term various members of the Faculty have conducted daily chapel, each for a week, during which each has presented some aspect of religion in which he was particularly interested, ranging from a consideration of the great religious truths possessed by the ancients to a brief history of the English Bible. Also, each Wednesday morning, chapel has been given over to the Student Council for the transaction of school business and the discussion of student life and conduct. These experiments have thus far been signally successful. Lastly, with a view to shortening the Commencement exercises, in the past somewhat overburdened by the awarding of Andover's numerous prizes, Dr. Fuess and the Faculty initiated a special Prize Day ceremony, held Wednesday morning preceding Commencement. This ceremony, at which all but a few of the Academy's prizes were distributed, was made a festive one by the school singing led by Dr. Pfatteicher, the cheering of the Faculty by the students, and the wit and humor with which Dr. Fuess and Mr. Heely presented the awards.

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THE appointment of Mr. Lester E. Lynde as Instructor in Mathematics and Dean on the Alfred Lawrence Ripley Foundation, formerly held by

Dr. Forbes, is a fitting recognition by the Trustees of faithful and productive service to Phillips Academy over a period of thirty-two years. As Dean of Admissions Mr. Lynde has exercised discriminating judgment in the choice of entering students, enabling the Faculty to set high standards of intellectual attainment, confident that the new boys are of sound mind and adequate background. As a teacher of mathematics he is held in esteem. His counsels among the Faculty have been characterized by their sanity and their breadth, revealing his steadfast adherence to a type of education which is not fitted to rigid rules and standards but to the peculiar needs of individual boys. By all his associates his appointment has been received with keen satisfaction.

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THE Andover campus was surely never more full of splendor than this spring. Sensational effects of apple trees in bloom and of the flowering Japanese cherry combined with the delicacy of the forsythia, the tulips, the flags, and later the white and purple lilacs, to form an artistic whole which is a masterpiece of landscape gardening. As one moved about the winding paths watching the shadows of old elms fall across magnificent stretches of lawn, catching glimpses of pillared porticos and of spires cut clean against a sky whose blueness was reminiscent of an Italian sky seen from the cloister of an ancient monastery, and breathing an atmosphere laden with the scents of the spring, he was experiencing a part of Andover life which, though unnoted in any catalogues, is real and enduring, lying long in the memory.

THE NEW CURRICULUM

By DEAN LESTER E. LYNDE

THE changes, just announced, in the curriculum of Phillips Academy will be read with interest by all friends of the school. From some points of view they represent a wide departure from past practice, but the fact that they were adopted by the Faculty without an opposing vote indicates that the changes are well balanced and not too revolutionary. They are likely to be approved by alumni, parents, and undergraduates quite as unanimously as they have been by the Curriculum Committee, the Headmaster, the Faculty, and the Trustees.

In common with the general trend in education, the new program attempts to connect the student's work more intimately with his present and future life, and to that end provision is made for work by *every* student in science, history, music, and the arts as well as in mathematics and languages. An inspection of the program will reveal the distribution of time among these subjects.

Attention is especially called to the provision made for history. Each boy will study Ancient History (three hours a week) in his Junior year, European History (two hours) in his Lower Middle year, English History (three hours) in his Upper Middle year, and American History, Civics, and Current Problems (five hours) in his Senior year. Obviously, the lower courses can be outline courses only, but they should provide a background for a better understanding of the modern world and for the better comprehension of the facts presented in the foreign language courses and in English literature. The course in American History and Current Problems, given as the culmination of the series, will be especially valuable. In the old program few boys took more than one course in history and many none at all.

Another needed change is increased opportunity for the study of science. Each boy in his Junior year will study Elementary Science and, except in Course D, he will study Biology or Chemistry or Physics later. In Course D Biology or

Chemistry or Physics may be taken. In the other courses two of these three sciences may be studied if they are needed.

The new curriculum will eventually provide considerable work in art and in music, for which our equipment is already good and constantly increasing. There are already elective courses in Harmony and in the Appreciation of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Music. For many years there has been opportunity for instruction in applied music and more recently in applied art. Next year an elective course in Freehand Drawing will be added. Beginning in 1934-5 there will be a required course for Upper Middlers in the Appreciation of Art and Music. Its aim will be the arousing of the interest of the individual student in his own development in these fields.

The inclusion of history, science, and art in the program for every student compels lessened requirements in some other fields. In the old curriculum every boy was obliged to study three foreign languages or to take four full years of mathematics. In the new curriculum fourth-year mathematics is elective and only two foreign languages are required—three years in one language and two years in the other. The languages may be any two of French, German, Greek, and Latin.

Latin is thus no longer a required subject in Phillips Academy. This is a somewhat startling change, because until now all students have studied Latin during their first two years, and a large number have taken Upper Middle and Senior Latin. Beginning next June the diploma may be awarded to boys who have had no Latin. This placing of Latin upon an elective rather than a required basis does not mean a lessened faith in the value of the Classics, and the Academy will continue to advise most boys to study Latin. Obviously, however, there are some boys to whom another language offers greater reward, and the new curriculum permits them to obtain it.

In general, the new program offers a



AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ACADEMY CHAPEL, MAY 8, 1932

The Reverend Markham W. Stackpole, Dr. Charles H. Forbes, Dr. James Hardy Ropes, Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, and the Reverend Frederick A. Wilson

greater variety of work in each of the first three years than does the old curriculum, and especially is this of advantage in the Junior year. Only one foreign language will regularly be studied in that year instead of two, as now. History and science are added. This new Junior year will make better contact with the work of the lower schools and will be more interesting and profitable for the boys.

For the few boys who may be well prepared to carry two foreign languages in their Junior year and who for additional reasons should do so, the Courses EE, FF, and GG are provided. Admission to them will be by special permission. It is believed that few boys should take these double letter courses, because by so doing they lose some of the advantages in history and science which the other courses provide.

It will be observed that in the new curriculum each boy will have twenty (or twenty-one) hours of classroom work each

week instead of eighteen hours, as now. There will be changes, however, in classroom procedure and shorter home assignments, so that the net demand on the student's time will not be greater under the twenty-hour schedule than it has been on an eighteen-hour basis.

The changes outlined above and others which an inspection of the program will disclose mark distinct steps forward. They reveal the attempt which is being made, by a better analysis of the needs and abilities of the individual boy and better stimulation and direction of his efforts, to do more for him than has been possible in the past.

The new curriculum is printed below. The courses are arranged according to the languages chosen because this arrangement exhibits in the clearest way the range of possible studies. The Junior and Lower Middle years in this curriculum will go into effect in September, 1934, and the Upper Middle and Senior work a year later.

COURSE D <i>Latin and Greek</i>		COURSE E <i>Latin and French</i>		COURSE F <i>Latin and German</i>		COURSE G <i>French and German</i>	
JUNIOR							
Latin 1	5	Latin 1	5	Latin 1	5	French 1 <i>or</i> German 1	5
Algebra 1	5	Algebra 1	5	Algebra 1	5	Algebra 1	5
English 1	4	English 1	4	English 1	4	English 1	4
El. Science	3	El. Science	3	El. Science	3	El. Science	3
Anc. History	3	Anc. History	3	Anc. History	3	Anc. History	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20		20		20		20
LOWER MIDDLE							
Latin 2	4	Latin 2	4	Latin 2	4	French 2 <i>or</i> German 2	4
Greek 1	4	French 1	4	German 1	4	German 1 <i>or</i> French 1	4
Algebra 2	4	Algebra 2	4	Algebra 2	4	Algebra 2	4
English 2	3	English 2	3	English 2	3	English 2	3
Oral English	1	Oral English	1	Oral English	1	Oral English	1
Bible	2	Bible	2	Bible	2	Bible	2
Euro. History	2	Euro. History	2	Euro. History	2	Euro. History	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20		20		20		20
UPPER MIDDLE							
Latin 3	5	Latin 3	5	Latin 3	5	French 3 <i>or</i> German 3	
		<i>or</i> *Science	4	<i>or</i> *Science	4	<i>or</i> *Science	4
Greek 2	5	French 2	4	German 2	4	German 2 <i>or</i> French 2	4
Geometry	4	Geometry	4	Geometry	4	Geometry	4
English 3	3	English 3	3	English 3	3	English 3	3
English History	3	English History	3	English History	3	English History	3
		Art and Music	2	Art and Music	2	Art and Music	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20		21 <i>or</i> 20		21 <i>or</i> 20		20
Art and Music	2						
(<i>Elective</i>)							

*viz: Biology *or* Chemistry *or* Physics

SENIOR

English 4	4	English 4	4	English 4	4	English 4	4
Two of		†U. S. History	5	†U. S. History	5	†U. S. History	5
Greek 3	4	*Science (if not taken		*Science (if not taken		*Science (if not taken	
*Science	4	in U. M.)	4	in U. M.)	4	in U. M.)	4
†U. S. Hist.	5						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electives to total	20	Electives to total	20	Electives to total	20	Electives to total	20

*viz: Biology *or* Chemistry *or* Physics

†Including Civics and Current Problems

In general, the minimum foreign language requirement in each course is three years of one foreign language and two years of a second foreign language.

COURSE H
*German and Greek*COURSE I
French and Greek

COURSE EE

COURSE
FFCOURSE
GG

JUNIOR

German 1	5	French 1	5	Latin 1	5	Like EE	Like EE
Algebra 1	5	Algebra 1	5	Algebra 1	5	except	except
English 1	4	English 1	4	English 1	4	that lan-	that lan-
El. Science	3	El. Science	3	French 1	4	guages	guages
Anc. History	3	Anc. History	3	Anc. History	3	are Latin	are French
	—		—		—	and Ger-	and Ger-
	20		20		21	man	man

LOWER MIDDLE

German 2	4	French 2	4	Latin 2	4
Greek 1	4	Greek 1	4	French 2	4
Algebra 2	4	Algebra 2	4	Algebra 2	4
English 2	3	English 2	3	English 2	3
Oral English	1	Oral English	1	Oral English	1
Bible	2	Bible	2	Bible	2
Euro. History	2	Euro. History	2	El. Science	2
	—		—		—
	20		20		20

UPPER MIDDLE

German 3 <i>or</i> *Science	4	French 3 <i>or</i> *Science	4	Latin 3	5
Greek 2	5	Greek 2	5	<i>or</i> *Science	4
Geometry	4	Geometry	4	French 3 <i>or</i> Greek 1	4
English 3	3	English 3	3	Geometry	4
Eng. History	3	Eng. History	3	English 3	3
Art and Music	2	Art and Music	2	Eng. History	3
	—		—	Art and Music	2
	21		21		21 <i>or</i> 20

*viz: Biology *or* Chemistry *or* Physics

SENIOR

English 4	4	English 4	4	English 4	4
†U. S. History	5	†U. S. History	5	†U. S. History	5
*Science (if not taken in U. M.)	4	*Science (if not taken in U. M.)	4	*Science (if not taken in U. M.)	4
	—		—		—
Electives to total	20	Electives to total	20	Electives to total	20

*viz: Biology *or* Chemistry *or* Physics

†Including Civics and Current Problems

SENIOR ELECTIVES

English 5	3	Greek 3	4	Physics	4	Mechanical Drawing	2
English 6	3	Greek Testament	1	Astronomy	1	Free-hand Drawing	2
French 1	4	Latin 1	5	Geography	1	Harmony	2
French 3	4	Latin 4	5	American History,		Philosophy	2
French 4	4	Latin 5 (Horace)	1	Civics and Current		Social Problems	2
French 5	2	Latin Composition	2	Problems	5	Hist. and Appreciation	
German 1	4	Algebra 3	2	American Archaeol-		of Architecture	1
German 3	4	Trig. and Algebra 3	4	ogy	2	Appreciation of Art	2
German 4	4	Trig. and Sol. Geom.	4	Current History	1	Hist. and Appreciation	
German 5	2	Biology	4	Bible 2	2	of Music	2
Greek 1	4	Chemistry	4	Public Speaking	2	Hist. and Appreciation	
Greek 2	5					of Music	1



JUDGE ELIAS B. BISHOP
Recently Elected President of the Board of Trustees

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
COMMENCEMENT

THE one hundred and fifty-fifth Commencement of Phillips Academy was distinguished as the first presided over by Andover's new Headmaster, Dr. Claude Moore Fuess. To the numerous visitors during the week,—alumni, parents, and friends of the Academy,—it was one of the most significant of Commencement weeks, for it marked impressively the closing of an era of outstanding accomplishment in the history of Phillips Academy and the opening of a new one for which high hopes are held. Andover men returned this year in great numbers to pay tribute to Dr. Stearns and to wish him many more years of active life and the closest of associations with Phillips Academy, with which his name is forever linked. And they returned, also, to greet with enthusiasm his friend and successor, Dr. Fuess, and to wish him all success. Superficially the week was as every Andover Commencement week, one of gaiety and good fellowship, of reminiscence, of color and excitement, and the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with the old Andover and exploring the new, both men and buildings.

The Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 11, was preached by the Reverend Markham W. Stackpole, of Milton Academy, former Andover School Minister and long the friend of Phillips Academy. He spoke on the theme of the responsibility of the individual to carry out efficiently and faithfully the duties laid upon him, saying that this sense of responsibility is the key stone on which rests the integrity of the individual and of the social order. The music of the choir on this occasion was as inspiring as has ever been heard by a choir in the Academy Chapel.

Class Day, on Thursday, June 15, held in the gymnasium, which was decorated with red, white, and blue streamers for the June Promenade the next evening, was attended by a capacity crowd of parents of the graduating class and friends of the Academy. After a fine résumé of the four years of the class by Edward J. Magee,

Class Historian, William O. Embree, Jr., read the class poem, which was written by Louis J. Hector. A parody on Dante's *Divine Comedy*, the poem with humorous effect placed the members of the Class of 1933 in various levels of Hell or Purgatory. In its subtlety and wealth of clever literary allusion the poem was one of the finest ever delivered on Class Day. Perhaps the most entertaining of the events of the afternoon was the Class Prophecy of John B. Reigeluth, which was not only pointed and witty but delivered with great polish and charm. After a humorous skit in which the eccentricities of various members of the Faculty were taken off with rare skill at mimicry, to the extreme delight of the audience, Chauncey F. Howe, Class Orator, voiced very well the serious sentiments of the Class on the eve of their departure from Andover. Another enlivening feature of the program was the class quartet of Herbert Kibrick, Austin W. West, Roger U. Wellington, and Louis J. Hector, who sang songs dealing ironically or facetiously with various phases of Academy life.

Later in the afternoon the Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess held a reception in Flagstaff Court for the Senior Class, their parents, alumni, and guests of the school. This annual reception is always one of the most enjoyable events of the year. Meeting together informally after the work of the year is complete and all records closed, parents, boys, and Faculty can enjoy exchange of opinions, tell the intimate details of the year's work together, and express their appreciation of co-operative effort which resulted successfully.

After dinner, members of the graduating class and guests of the school joined together in singing on the steps of Samuel Phillips Hall. The day was brought to a close by the presentation, by the Dramatic Club, of Mordaunt Shairp's "*The Crime at Blossoms*," a difficult psychological play handled by a large cast of boys, including eight playing feminine rôles, in competent manner. Especially outstanding was the

work of George Peck in the leading feminine part.

On Friday morning, June 16, after a carillon recital by Dr. Pfatteicher, the Senior Class, Faculty, and several of the Trustees gathered in the Great Quadrangle in front of Samuel Phillips Hall and then followed the brilliantly costumed band around behind Day Hall and past the Library to march down the magnificent Lawn into the Academy Chapel. A larger and more colorful crowd than usual stood under the Elm Arch to watch the procession and applaud the Senior Class. After a prayer by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, School Minister, serving in this capacity at Commencement for the first time, Mr. John L. Phillips, of the Faculty, presented the names of candidates for initiation into the Cum Laude Society. They were as follows:

Warren Babb
 Rynn Berry
 John Paul Causey
 MacDonald Deming
 David Lovell Francis
 Richard Elwyn Fuson
 Emil Joseph Ganem
 Edward Vose Gulick
 Louis Julius Hector
 David Cole Jenney
 Robert Henry Kriebel
 Sidney Locock Lasell, Jr.
 Roger Beasley Martin
 William Laubach Nute, Jr.
 George Terhune Peck
 Herbert Scoville, Jr.
 Richard Snyder
 Thayer Solomon Warshaw
 Fredric Porter Weller
 Roger Underwood Wellington
 Joseph James White, Jr.
 Earl Jack Wofsey

The Headmaster then introduced Professor Arthur Stanley Pease, of Harvard University and formerly President of Amherst College, who gave an interesting address in which he discussed the relationship of scholarship to practical life.

After the address to the Cum Laude Society Dr. Fuess made the award of five of the Academy's most cherished prizes, reserved for this occasion because of their distinction. *The Faculty Prize*, awarded to

that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest average in scholarship, founded by Sanford H. E. Freund, '97, went to MacDonald Deming, of New York City. *The Fuller Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been in Andover not less than two years, has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, '94, was won by John Badman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. *The Otis Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has in the judgment of the Faculty shown the greatest general improvement, sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, '88, went to Daniel G. Lewis, of South Orange, New Jersey. *The Yale Cup*, awarded to that member of the senior class who has attained the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics, was won by John Badman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. And *The Headmaster's Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who exhibits most fully the qualities of co-operation and leadership, went to Murvyn W. Vye, Jr., of Wollaston.

After the presentation of the diplomas, accompanied by a short speech by Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, the Exhibition was closed by the singing of Oliver Wendell Holmes's hymn, "O Lord of Hosts, Almighty King," and a brief prayer and benediction delivered by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin.

At the close of these exercises the Academy guests strolled about the campus for an hour and then adjourned to the Borden Gymnasium, where the Alumni Luncheon was held. The Chairman and toastmaster this year was Mr. Archibald Roosevelt of the class of 1913, President of the General Alumni Association. At the head table were also Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Judge Elias B. Bishop, Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, Oliver G. Jennings, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund, Professor H. Conrad Bierwirth, of Harvard University, and the Reverend Eugene C. Webster. For this occasion the floor of the gymnasium was crowded to overflowing, a remarkable tribute to the loyalty of Ando-



PARADE OF THE SENIOR CLASS, COMMENCEMENT

ver men in this year of depression. Everything which has gone to making these Alumni Luncheons gay and memorable occasions was present,—old time popular songs by the band, cheering of the various reunion classes by the Senior Class, the spirited singing of Andover songs, and a gallery crowded with the feminine friends of Andover, who, after their own luncheon in the Commons, adjourned to the gymnasium to hear the speaking, this year of special significance as the retiring Headmaster responded with his farewell words to the toast of Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, and the incoming Headmaster paid tribute to Dr. Stearns and spoke succinctly of the future of Andover under his leadership.

After a prayer by the Reverend Eugene C. Webster, '83, Joseph L. Burns, '01, read the report of the Nominating Committee for Alumni Officers for the next year, which is as follows:

President, Judge John M. Woolsey, '94, of New York City; *Vice-Presidents*, Lewis Seymour, '83, of Binghamton, N. Y.;

Arthur H. Jameson, '88, of Branford, Conn.; William T. B. Williams, '93, of Tuskegee Institute, Okla.; Charles F. Samson, '98, of New York City; Edward P. Bagg, M.D., '03, of Holyoke, Mass.; William F. Flagg, '08, of Greenwich, Conn.; Beverley V. Thompson, '13, of Ft. Worth, Texas; *Statistical Secretary*, George T. Eaton, '73, of Andover; *Secretary*, Frederick E. Newton, '93, of Andover; and *Treasurer*, George F. French, '97, of Andover.

The after luncheon speaking was as follows. After paying tribute to Mr. Thomas Cochran, Trustee and generous benefactor of Phillips Academy, unable to be present at the Alumni Luncheon because of illness, Mr. Archibald Roosevelt introduced Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, who spoke movingly of the career and personality of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns and presented him with a travelling case, the gift of the Faculty and Trustees of Phillips Academy in token of their high esteem and sincere affection for him.

ADDRESS BY HON. ELIAS B. BISHOP

Dr. Fuess asked me a week or two ago to say something about a man whom we all love, and he instructed me that as our love for him was an admitted fact, I need not go into any long argument to prove that fact.

So I ask you to cast your minds back to the fall of 1886 and try to remember—there are some of us who can remember—the old yellow stage coach as it lumbered up the hill from the covered depot. One day in September of 1886 the stage coach made its customary trip and stopped before the double brick house, and there alighted from the stage coach and went into "Banty's" door a tall, lank, and rather lean boy with hair which was then of a decided auburn hue. Being a "prep," he was not much to look at, but in the spring of 1887 he was out in center field and we licked Exeter, 22 to 6. The next year he stood up on the mound and struck out seventeen Exeter boys. About the next two years, the less said the better concerning our athletic contests with Exeter. There was a very biased umpire in one game, and then certain events took place which we took deeply to heart. But in the spring of 1890 this boy that I am talking about brought back the tennis championship to Andover, and we felt somewhat better.

Then he disappeared from our view and went to a place, I think it was Amherst, of which his grandfather had been a most distinguished president. In the course of time—four years I think it took him—he presumably graduated there and then went down to a school by the name of the Hill School. But his love for Andover could not be stilled or stifled or smothered, and the next we knew he was back here as a "theologue." In those days theologues—well, they were tolerated. They were to the Academy boys what we called in Banty's day—I don't know how you pronounce it—*persona ingratis*.

But this young man was held in somewhat better esteem because there was a suspicion, whether well grounded or not, I do not know, that he had come back to coach the Nine. At any rate, he did coach

the Nine, and in 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 we licked Exeter, and there was no doubt about those victories. Incidentally, he held the office of registrar and is said to have taught one or two classes.

Then dear old Dr. Bancroft—and there are a good many of us yet who remember him and call him blessed—died. The trustees of those days, as the trustees of today, knew a good man when they saw him, and Alfred E. Stearns was elected Principal of Phillips Academy and came into his own.

When Dr. Bancroft, that dear old man who believed that there was good in the worst of us and who unceasingly, unfalteringly, had gone forward in the '80's and '90's, when his shoulders were burdened with the perplexities of the litigation of those days, when he laid down the torch, you, Sir, took it up and have carried it forward unfalteringly and ever onward and upward.

You took office when the endowment was, if I remember correctly, a little bit under \$200,000. You remember with a smile the time you were sent out with Jimmie Sawyer, in trepidation and fear, to raise the sum of \$10,000. And you brought home the bacon. You have seen our endowment grow until now, exclusive of our real estate holdings and the archaeological department, it is over two and a half million dollars.

You became principal in the days of English and Latin Commons, and you know the story of McDuffie's stove. You have seen the erection of Bancroft, Day, Adams, Taylor, Paul Revere, and many others. You conducted chapel and taught classes in the old brick academy building, and you leave to your successor George Washington and Samuel Phillips Halls. You have seen the student body almost doubled, and under your guiding hand the Faculty has grown from a scant baker's dozen to over half a hundred men.

Perchance you may say that these are material accomplishments. But material prosperity extending and continuing over such a period of years is not achieved in the case of an educational institution, at

any rate, unless those who are interested in education, who are willing to give of their time and of their money, those who earnestly desire to see the youth of the country prepared to meet the problems of today and the problems of tomorrow, believe and are firmly convinced that the educational institution to which they propose to give is an institution which is seeking accurate and honest thinking, which is seeking to give to its students, as Dr. Farland of Cornell said at our One Hundred and Fiftieth, "not only the informed mind, but also the inquiring and the open mind, the mind which is competent to form sound judgments free from prejudices."

Such was Phillips Academy when Alfred E. Stearns became Principal. Such it is today. For thirty successive years he has sent forth the graduates of this school equipped with intellectual powers to be used not for selfish or sordid purposes, but to be used for constructive work, each and every one of them imbued with the purpose to serve their country, to serve the world, and to serve their God with all their strength. He has built not for a year, not for a decade, but for all the years to come.

As a boy in school we respected, admired, and loved him. It was merely prophetic of the future. Never in all the years since then have those who knew him, however much their opinions might have differed from his, been able to do otherwise than to respect him and hold him ever in the deepest affection. He has had the courtesy and tact of Ebenezer Pemberton; he has insisted on the scholarship of Eliphalet Pearson, and, like Samuel H. Taylor and Cecil F. P. Bancroft, has left an abiding and indelible impression upon the thousands of boys who have been entrusted to his watchful care.

The reasons for his success, the reasons why he is known the country over as the greatest headmaster in America, the reasons for the love we bear him, for no man can have such success as has been his unless he is dearly loved by all of those who have worked with him and come in contact with him, are his earnestness and his singleness of purpose, his simple, sincere, and abiding faith not only in his Maker, but in his fellow men.

We have had in his predecessors men of sagacity, persistence, and vision, of learn-

ing, of strong common sense and seriousness of purpose, men who have had constantly before them "the great end and real business of living," and men who have met with foresight and wisdom the new and constantly changing problems of their times, but never have we had a Principal who combined so many of these characteristics and virtues as we have had these past thirty years in "Al" Stearns.

God grant that you may be with us for many succeeding Commencements, but we, your co-workers on the Faculty and on the Board of Trustees, your friends always and ever, cannot let this day, the thirtieth anniversary of your leadership, pass without manifesting our love and affection in something which is more tangible than mere words. So on behalf of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, may I present to you this traveling bag or traveling case, fully equipped for all the needs of a reasonable man. We had thought of a loving cup or some piece of silver, but they are soon emptied, and, moreover, we could not find one of sufficient size, not for your capacity, Sir, but large enough for us to put into it all the love and affection which we have ever had, now have, and will ever have for you.

God bless you always, Dr. Stearns.



DR. FUESS AND GOVERNOR ELY AT THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

RESPONSE BY DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS

After stating his feeling that the Alumni Luncheon should properly be devoted to the incoming Headmaster, Dr. Stearns spoke as follows:

I do want to express my very grateful appreciation for what Judge Bishop has so generously and kindly said and to express my thanks also for this material evidence of friendly good will on the part of the Trustees and the Faculty alike. I think that it will go very nicely in the bag that I carry with a great deal of pride, which was presented to me by the senior class at the time of my twenty-fifth anniversary. But wherever it goes, its significance will not be lost and its meaning will be ever an inspiration. I thank you, Judge Bishop, and I thank the other members of the Faculty and the Trustees alike who have contributed in this generous way.

I cannot help contrasting this occasion with my first appearance before a group of this kind in the year I was made principal of the school. The Trustees, I suppose with a thought of my natural timidity and humility on such an occasion, furnished a counter attraction in the presence of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the newly appointed Minister in China, who had just come to this country, an old Andover boy himself, to grace that occasion, and I remember very well the speaker's table over on that side of the gymnasium, with the dragon flag of China, for they used the dragons then, spread over the wall, and the Chinese Minister and his bedecked attendants all in flowing and brilliant robes at that table. It was enough to appall any Yankee, and I felt duly appalled.

Let me remind you that when the Anglo Saxons first broke into China some decades ago, they were very commonly and popularly described as foreign red-headed devils, and they were very popularly and commonly despised and frowned upon. And now today for my successor you provide a red-headed foreign devil for distraction, for I want you to remember, as Judge Bishop has suggested, that this March mush which I have on my head at present was once red. I can only hope that

Dr. Fuess will not suffer as I suffered in the reflection of that glory that was around me at the time I made my maiden appearance on one of these occasions.

The feelings that come over me as I face this group today, as I have done for so many years now in the past, are mingled ones, I can assure you. My thought goes back to those earliest years. Here is the Class of '03, my baby class, here today, and I had the pleasure of joining them at their dinner last night. I wish I could tell you some of the experiences we went through together, but I am not going to reminisce or I would never get through.

And yet those were happy and glorious days, if we didn't have a material equipment that is the wonder of the world, as ours is today. There was a ruggedness and a wholesomeness and a good deal else about it that did not add to the hours of sleep to which a head master could nightly look forward. The task is simpler today, but the fun I think in those days was greater . . .

But as I look back on the years here, as I look today on this magnificent hill top with its superb equipment and all its beauty and all its glory, I cannot believe that there is any credit to me in that. If I feel any selfish satisfactions at all, and I cannot feel those selfishly, for, after all, it was the group of loyal colleagues that worked with me on the problem that made its solution possible, it is in the fact that we made this school safe for democracy. We had the democracy all right in those earlier years, but it was not altogether safe.

If you of the older years will recall, you will remember that you probably awaited with trepidation those final faculty meetings at the end of the term. With an enrollment of about three hundred to three hundred and fifty, the faculty did not hesitate to send out at Christmas some twenty-five to forty of them, and at the Easter season generally ten to twenty, and then at the end of the year I don't know how many. But as a rule the mortality in those first five or six years ran from a hundred to

a hundred and twenty-five boys, or about one-third of the school. And that was going some. Today with six hundred and fifty boys the mortality is comparatively nothing, and even those few who go almost always return and finish out their courses here with credit. They did not return very often in those earlier years.

The reactions that were met from that sort of thing the Faculty never fully appreciated. I had to take all the cabbages and the bricks, and there were more bricks than cabbages even, when we sent out some twenty-five to forty boys in a lump—parents and law suits and God knows what. It was strenuous work, but what we did do was to make this a school to which the alumni were willing at last to send their own boys. In those earlier years when I was sent out on the road with Jim Sawyer to collect money, I will never forget how startled I was to find, wherever I went, that old Andover men, whom I had supposed were the most loyal alumni in the world, would say to me, "It is the grandest school in the world. I had a wonderful time when I was there, but it's too risky, and I don't dare to send my boys there." And they were sending their boys to other schools.

Our boys were coming to Andover for only a year to finish off for college. Seventy per cent of the student body was new each year. I remember a group of my student council in the earlier years coming to protest to me that there were so many preps on the hill that they were impudent and fresh, and something had to be done about it. They agreed with me that the only way to change the existing order was to build up a new student body that went right straight through. That was what we worked out, and that is what I think we really accomplished. And I know it was that that won the confidence of our alumni and good friends like Mr. Cochran and others who made possible this later splendid material development.

There is another thing I want to remind you of, and that is that all of these glorious things or nearly all of them that we see around us today are the living tribute of the boys of Dr. Bancroft's time to a rare, sweet, and splendid soul. I knew something of Banty more intimately than

most of the boys of the school, for I lived in his house for four years. From the time of my father's early death until I went through school here Banty was practically a father to me as well as the principal of my school. I knew something of the struggles that he went through that not even the members of his faculty suspected.

The trustees were tied up almost entirely in the business of the Theological Seminary, which they guided at that time along with the Academy, and over and over again in the records, after pages of minutes, in Dr. Bancroft's fine hand would be written, "No Academy business transacted at this meeting." Here were three hundred and fifty boys almost neglected. And I remember very clearly, too, Judge Bishop, that Dr. Bancroft often said to me that if it had not been for your father, who alone of the trustees took an active interest in the school's affairs, he would have had practically nothing from his Board of Trustees. He had no buildings to work with, and the boys lived scattered all over the town, where the price of the room was gauged entirely by the amount of liberty furnished by the voracious landlady, and you paid \$10 for a hovel, provided there were no rules to be enforced, and you dodged the low priced rooms, the best on the hill, perhaps, or in the vicinity, if the landlady was strict.

He had no money to work with. He did not even have a secretary or a stenographer to help him until the last two or three years of his strenuous life. The longer I have lived and have gone on in this work, the more I have realized the tremendous obstacles that that man overcame, and the fact that he kept the reputation of this school at the top notch before the public, with all those handicaps, is to me a tribute not merely to a man, but to a genius.

Another interesting thing in that connection. These fellows that I look at here, so many of them of my own time or since I came here, are the ones who are going to do things for the school in the future, in the newly starting administration, I hope. I want to remind you that, however impossible it may seem to you at the moment to think of doing anything substantial for the school along material lines, there is no such thing as impossibility in this land of



PHILIP L. REED, '02

Recently Elected to the Board of Trustees

ours for the man with ambition and vision who is bound to go ahead.

Some year or two ago my secretaries were looking over some of the older correspondence that was being put into shape for filing, and every little while they would come across some interesting letters and leave them on my desk. One day I found a letter from the father of our greatest benefactor, whose name has been mentioned here already today, a man we all know and love for what he has done for us as well as for himself. I want to call your attention to that letter because it is so suggestive of what this school has stood for and what it has meant in the lives of so many men. Mr. Cochran, Sr., was writing from out in St. Paul, and his son had just finished his course at Andover. In that letter he thanked Dr. Bancroft in most vigorous words for making it possible by some slight scholarship aid which he had given to his boy for Tom to complete his course at Phillips Academy, and he added this little significant statement at the end: "It is my hope and prayer that

some day Tom may be able to appreciate this and do some little thing for the school to help repay you for all you have done for him." That is Phillips Academy, and it is the Phillips Academy that we love.

I am not going to take the time today from my successor to whom this occasion properly belongs. If I had known that he was to be officially made the Headmaster of this school when I accepted the invitation to come here, I never would have accepted it because, after all, this is properly his show. But I do want to say just a word to him by way of felicitation and to express my good will and good wishes. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one who has been such a staunch friend and one with whom I have labored in such full, free co-operation through all these years is to carry on the standard here. It is a deep satisfaction, too, to know that, in spite of the losses this school has suffered this past year, losses irreparable and losses such as no other institution in history, I think, has been called upon to face in the space of a single season, that there is still that splendid group of men over there, so many of whom have been my colleagues for so many years, who are going to work with "Jack" Fuess in that same spirit with which they worked with me. I cannot pick any of them out singly to express to them my appreciation, but I do want to express that appreciation to all and every one of them for what they have made possible for us together to achieve. It has been their steadfast devotion to the common ideal and their splendid support that have made it possible for us to attain such heights as the school has attained in these recent years.

And then a feeling of deep sadness comes over me, too, as I think of those who have gone. Of Banty, loyal, devoted, hard-working, conscientious, clean, wholesome, whom the boys, when they came to know him, loved and for whom they have always and will always retain a deep and abiding respect. No man could have given more wholeheartedly of himself to the school than did Cecil Bancroft.

And Charlie Forbes, the best friend I ever had in this world or hope to have, a man whose name and whose work were known all over this land and even in for-

eign lands. And to think that he who had written me just before I left the Riviera last March that he would meet me without question, no matter what obligations he had, at the wharf when I landed in Charlestown, should have passed away just as I was embarking on the boat!

And yet those who have caught the vision that he caught and have seen, as he did, what was necessary in order that that vision might be realized, will, I am sure, under the splendid leadership which is now secure for you carry on as he would have carried on had he still remained with us.

I have no fears about the future of this school with its splendid traditions and glorious past. I know the tendencies and influences that are apt to sway our educational institutions from time to time when the superficial and claptrap clamor of the public becomes too loud; but, after all, our traditions here are rooted deep and I do not believe they can be uprooted by the passing clamor and hurrah of the moment.

So, Dr. Fuess, I wish you and your colleagues every blessing in the world as you go on with the great work which you are called on now to do. You are facing a period of readjustment. Changes will have to come in these changing times. Readjustments must be made if the school is to maintain its position in this new and unusual world in which we are entering now. But, after all, if the fundamentals are still held and if the old ideals prevail, I know that the test will be met and met right.

There is a friend of mine who stopped once in a little country hotel in New England for a meal, and after he had finished the main course the buxom waitress stood at his side and asked him what he would have for dessert. He said, "What have you for dessert?" She said, "Three kinds." He said, "What are they?" She said, "Pie." "Well, I thought you said three?" "There are three—open, shet, an' criss-cross—all appel."

I don't care very much what the outward covering is, so long as the filling remains sound, though I do think there is altogether too much of a tendency in this modern and somewhat jazzy age to favor the criss-cross. But if you keep to the "appel" I don't think that you will go far

astray. And let me remind you, too, Mr. Successor, that in spite of the very remarkable qualities and the larger size of and sometimes the greater bloom upon the western variety of that fruit, the old New England apple still has a flavor of its own.

George Whicher has written some verses which express my sentiments as I would like to leave them with you in closing. Let me give them to you, especially for a school which has such a history and such memories to look back upon as we have.

"Oh, do not wrong the generations past
By scorn, or bitter prating of dead hands;
It is not chance that their achievements last,
Nor whim of fortune that their building stands.
It was for us they strove; we are the heirs
Of all their agony and sweat and tears;
And, willing or ungrateful, each one shares
In the vast legacy of toilsome years.
They would not bind us; theirs no selfish aim
To chain the future to their halting-place.
They mourn our failures, glory in our fame,
Thrill with our struggle in this mortal race.
A Cloud of Witnesses, O doubtful Soul,
Applauds your straining footsteps toward the goal."



LLOYD D. BRACE, '21
Recently Elected to the Board of Trustees

ADDRESS BY DR. CLAUDE M. FUESS

President Roosevelt then introduced Headmaster Claude Moore Fuess, saying that "under his leadership Andover should be carried forward to new heights in the service of the nation." The address of Dr. Fuess, somewhat abbreviated at the Alumni Luncheon because of the exigencies of time, is here printed in full.

This day is rightly devoted to laudation of the Great Headmaster whose career here, after thirty years of continuous progress and success, was rounded out triumphantly last January; whose enduring monument is in brick and granite on this hilltop; whose personality has stimulated thousands of Andover graduates; and whose achievements are woven into the history of American education. The formal tribute to him has been justly and ably paid. I should like to add my word as his friend, and, if he will allow me to say so, his disciple,—as one who has admired him as a leader and loved him as a man. Whoever writes the annals of Phillips Academy under "Al" Stearns must emphasize not only his official virtues,—his patience, his sagacity, and his faithfulness to duty,—but also his modesty, his unselfishness, his sincerity, and his robust manhood.

To follow in the footsteps of "Al" Stearns is difficult because he did so much. It will be my task as his successor to see to it that the constructive work which Dr. Stearns so brilliantly carried through does not rust or crumble, and to continue those progressive policies under which the school has won and held the confidence of the public. New issues will arise and new decisions must be made, but those problems can be settled in the spirit which "Al" Stearns has shown. He has set a high standard for others to maintain.

I do not need to say that it has been in many respects a very trying and sorrowful year. First came the not unexpected death of that kindly, unselfish soul, Cecil Bancroft, who did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame. Next in the early winter arrived the discouraging news of Dr. Stearns's resignation. Hardly had this

blow fallen before Dr. Forbes, on the verge of being elected Headmaster, died suddenly, before the honorable and crowning reward of his distinguished career could be bestowed upon him. Of "Charlie" Forbes there is no need to speak before this audience. A scholar, an inspiring teacher, a very gallant gentleman, he moved among us as our companion and leader. He would have been a great headmaster, for whatever he undertook he did well. That he should have been stricken was the climax of calamity.

Since then, with the aid and forbearance of instructors and undergraduates, I have tried to carry on. Confronted with a responsibility, we have felt linked together in a co-operative enterprise, in which each had his share and duty. We shall continue, I trust, to work in this fashion. I have never, in my experience of a quarter of a century in Andover, seen a student body so willing to help. They have borne with my mistakes, warned me against errors, stood by me in difficult crises, and sustained the morale of the school. I thank them from the bottom of my heart,—especially this newest group of alumni, the class of 1933, to whom I owe so much, many of whom I regard, indeed shall always regard, as my intimate friends.

As for my colleagues on the faculty, I can only state that they have comforted me with their encouragement and loyalty. They have repeatedly subordinated their own personal desires to the common good. Together we have tried to solve some perplexing problems. I should be unresponsive indeed if I did not acknowledge here and now how much these men have done to make my position tolerable.

One qualification for the Headmastership I do possess. I love this hill-top,—every spreading elm, every "smooth shaven green," every pillared portico. To me its history, its traditions, its reputation, are very dear. Changes will, of course, be necessary as time goes on, for Phillips Academy is alive, not moribund or dead. The curriculum will be altered, new programs will be established, new teachers will come

and old ones will retire. But whatever Andover may do to keep in tune with this modern world, the essential spirit of the place will remain unaltered. It will always be a great liberal school, unostentatiously holding up lofty ideals, dedicated to the pursuit of sound learning, and not afraid to meet new problems with new methods. To such a creed, to the perpetuation of the best out of the past, to the adoption of the best in the present, and to constant planning for the future, I pledge myself before you this day, so help me God!

It is of one of our difficulties that I propose to speak briefly,—very briefly,—this afternoon. The problem on Andover Hill today is not primarily one of buildings or equipment,—although I must confess that we should not complain if we were given a new hockey rink, a new gymnasium, and a new infirmary. It is not one of conduct, for the undergraduate body trouble us very little in that respect. I trust that I shall not be accused of lack of reverence for middle-age when I say that these boys of 1933 are more sensible, more self-controlled, more clean in their minds and actions than their fathers were a quarter of a century or more ago. The real problem is one of education. The question is this, "How can Phillips Academy keep the leadership which she has held among American secondary schools?"

Certainly we cannot retain it if, like Walter de la Mare's Old Jim Jay, we get "stuck fast in yesterday." These are times when the theory and practice in education are moving forward with startling rapidity. Everywhere teachers are experimenting, formulating ideas some of which may be wild and some unpractical, but many of which are evolved after careful weighing of the evidence. No school, not even long-established Andover, can afford to ignore these new theories. We may delude ourselves into a myopic smugness, but we cannot long deceive others.

Let us admit at once that education, like religion, is one of the great conservative forces in civilization. In a sense the two are stabilizers of society, holding fast to traditional formulas and creeds in periods when reckless men are rushing after false gods. Nevertheless humanity cannot stand still, even when preachers and teachers are

guiding it. Evolution must carry it towards

"One far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

Often we feel pessimistically that religion does not progress. And yet if we remember the doctrines taught in Andover Theological Seminary a century ago, we are bound to believe that sweetness and light have driven out intolerance. Few clergymen anywhere would care to defend openly from our church pulpit the theory of a fiery hell for the wicked. We have eliminated the bigotry, the inhumanity, the complete lack of logic, which once earned for this beautiful spot the name of Brimstone Hill. Nor is there one man or woman here who would willingly return to the so-called "good old days."

So, too, in education, we have advanced and are advancing, though reform seems painfully slow and must always be made against stubborn opposition. We now realize that pounding useless facts into the head of a resisting boy is not making him a better citizen or a fitter candidate for heaven. We have discovered that it is wrong to apply the same system to all boys or to expect the same results from everybody in the classroom. We have learned that, before we can really teach a pupil, we must investigate his aptitudes and abilities, and that we must not demand the highest proficiency in algebra from a lad whose sole interest is in language study. Perhaps we are too sanguine in thinking that we have cast off the old shackles. But I, for one, have no hesitation in saying that I am glad that the methods once made notorious by "Elephant" Pearson and "Uncle Sam" Taylor have been abandoned.

Let me make myself entirely clear. No training is valuable which is not based on the fundamental virtues of honesty, perseverance, and hard work. We do not want our sons to grow up into flabby, indecisive, lazy men. But it is equally important that school should be a friendly place, where sympathy is better than severity, kindness is more frequent than kicks, and courtesy is used instead of curses. Education is not merely a memorization of useless facts, but an awakening of the mind and spirit. So we are convinced that it must bring a

young man into touch with the world about him,—with the great and far-reaching discoveries in science, with those fine arts which stir the imagination, with the prophets, priests, and kings who have directed the course of history. Above all, we must create in the boy a desire for further acquisition, a passion

“To follow knowledge like a sinking star
Beyond the utmost bounds of human thought.”

Many people have tried to define education. To me it is the process of so broadening and intensifying a person's latent intellectual, artistic, and moral power as to enable him to develop his capacity for enjoyment, to increase his efficiency and his capacity for service, and to enlarge his esthetic and spiritual resources. The means of doing this are not the same in each case; but it should be Andover's proud boast that she does her best for every one whom she admits to her brotherhood. If Phillips Academy is to maintain her leadership, she must keep in tune with the world not only as it was under Rameses or Caesar or Charlemagne, but also as it was under Louis, the Sun-King, or as it is under

Mussolini and Hitler and Roosevelt. As a school, it must be liberal without being irrational, progressive without being ruthlessly destructive. Above all it must be alive, vital, dynamic. The Andover which you and I love must be open to new ideas, willing in some degree to carry on experiments. The only institution, the only man, who is hopeless is the one which is complacent.

“From compromise and things half-done,
Keep me, with stern and stubborn pride;
And when, at last, the fight is won,
God, keep me still unsatisfied.”

This is no time for dwelling on details. But I do want every Andover man within the sound of my voice, indeed every Andover man from Maine to California, to know that the old ship is neither sinking nor driving recklessly before the wind. We still have a compass, and a crew of worthy mariners, and our course is set towards those Happy Isles which no educator ever reaches, but towards which every good teacher aims to go. Heaven grant she may not founder, or be beaten by gale and storm.



SPEAKERS AT THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

Mr. Archibald Roosevelt, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Governor Joseph B. Ely, Dr. Alfred E. Stearns,
and Judge Elias B. Bishop

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR ELY

The final address of the afternoon was delivered by Joseph B. Ely, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Governor Ely opened his speech with a humorous reference to the proposition that the Town of Andover have a state school for the mentally deficient which he has opposed on the ground that such an institution might be detrimental to the reputation of Andover and the progress of Phillips Academy.

The main part of Governor Ely's speech concerned the two essential factors which in his opinion are necessary for an understanding of present day problems. One is the fact that the American frontier has vanished, closing such opportunities for development which have heretofore always been open to the ambitious in times of economic stress. The other is the shift in the direction of science away from the creation of new industries and toward the perfecting of the process of production, thereby putting men out of work. "It is the climax of those two salient facts," he said, "which have combined in

America to produce an almost intolerable condition of economic chaos."

Treating then the national industrial recovery bill, which introduces unparalleled government control over national industry, he said that it means the fixing of America's capital according to present standards, thereby minimizing the possibilities either of great wealth or of great poverty in the future. The most serious problem which it brings up, in the opinion of Governor Ely, is how to work out this government control without robbing American youth of the opportunity for success which has been the life blood of the American people. In closing he spoke of the new leisure which the new order will afford, making possible more time than ever before for the cultivation of the things of the mind, with the result that we can "weave into a life that may have been robbed of the opportunity of wealth the satisfaction of a keener understanding of the ways of men and the real glory of living."

When the program was over, many of the visitors accompanied the band over to Brothers Field, where the annual baseball game between the school team and the alumni took place. "The Old Grads" surprised the youngsters for the second year in succession when they took this game 7-5. Coach Billhardt, pitching for the alumni, was backed up by an all star team which included two members each from both the Burdette and the Lord families, "Dick" Merritt, George Mumby, H. O. Barker, and others of nearly equal eminence. For the alumni the hitting of George Mumby and a miraculous one-handed catch by H. Burdette featured. "Mike" Reiter of the school team crashed out a home run, which Pitcher Billhardt claimed should

have been caught by some fielder whom he refused to specify.

In the evening was held in the gymnasium the June Promenade, at which Mrs. A. Buel Trowbridge, Mrs. Willet Eccles, Mrs. Allan V. Heely, and Mrs. Claude M. Fuess were hostesses. The music furnished by Eddy Duchin, in particular his fancy work on the piano, and his Central Park Casino Orchestra, pleased an unusually large number of attractive couples. It was a fine June evening, and the lanterns scattered among the elms, the colorful decorations of the gymnasium, the delicious refreshments served in the Commons, and the good spirits of everyone present made it a delightful occasion.

CLASS REUNIONS

*The Centennial Class of 1878 Celebrating
Its Fifty fifth Anniversary In Absentia*

To my Classmates:

Through my correspondence with you in behalf of the Alumni Fund I have sensed the difficulty of holding a Class Meeting at Andover during this 1933 Commencement Season. It is so easy to drop out of sight that I am taking this method of bringing to your attention '78 up to date.

We graduated as the Centennial Class on June 18, 1878. There were forty-six in the Class. For forty years not a single Class Meeting had been held and it was anybody's class. During those years I saw but few of my classmates and knew but little of them. In the Spring of 1918 while arranging for my son to enter Phillips Academy, it occurred to me that '78 should hold a Class Reunion at the Commencement Season. So an expression of opinion was called for and the idea met with approval.

At the Roll Call eleven men answered to their names: E. A. Dyer, Chase, Gates,

Gilman, Poor, L. M. Silver, Stewart, Treadwell, Truette, Welsh, and Wheelwright. For a full description of this Reunion vide BULLETIN Vol XII, No. 4, July, 1918, page 30. Up to this Reunion the following classmates had died (chronologically): Quimby, F. A. Eaton, Newton, McKone, Tilton, Flemming, Spring, Belcher, Webster, Firman, Brigham, Smith, and Burnside Foster.

Here I should like to call the attention of my classmates to the Class Album. Finding '78 was not represented in the collection of Class Albums, I made an intensive search lasting for three years for the pictures of each member taken at the time of graduation. In this I was completely successful, forty-three years after, and I had the satisfaction in presenting this Album in behalf of the Class to the Academy Library, where it now may be seen.

The Forty-fifth Reunion was equally successful, though attended by only six classmates, Chase, Jenkins, L. M. Silver, Stewart, Truette, and Wheelwright. (BULLETIN, Vol. XVII, No. 4, 1923, page 52.) Again death had entered our ranks and



THE CLASS OF 1883 AT ITS FIFTIETH REUNION

the following had answered to their last Roll Call: E. A. Dyer, J. B. Dyer, Tada Burni Torie, and Henry Parker.

The Fiftieth Reunion is still fresh in the minds of those of us who were fortunate enough to be there. Nineteen of us could say they had assisted in the celebration of the one hundredth and one hundred and fiftieth Anniversaries of the school. They were: E. Bailey, Blackington, Chase, Gilman, Jenkins, Johnson, Lovering, David Kinley, Mills, Poor, Pressey, E. V. Silver, L. M. Silver, Stewart, Treadwell, Truette, Wells, Wheelwright, and Whitridge. (BULLETIN, Vo. XXII, No. 4, 1928, page 52.)

Those who died between 1923 and 1928 were Parkwood, M. E. Bailey, F. M. Eaton, Gates, Brown, Welsh, Adams, and Pendleton.

Since the Fiftieth Reunion and up to the present the following have passed on: Gilman, Stewart, E. V. Silver, and Garman, or twenty-nine since our graduation in 1878. There are seventeen of us left, all keeping on to the best of our abilities and quietly awaiting what the future has in store for us.

As Agent for the '78 Class Alumni Fund I would be remiss in my duty if I did not call to the attention of my classmates the great devotion of two of the former members of our class, both loyal and ready to

respond to my appeals. I refer to Doctor Arthur C. Jelly of Boston and Mr. Fred-eric Cameron Church of Lowell. Dr. Jelly died November 19, 1928. Mr. Church I have never met but in this manner I send him my greetings and thanks.

To those of us who went to Yale it is interesting to know that Mr. William H. Parsons, President of the Class of 1882, has recently presented to the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library the "Fiftieth Anniversary Record of the Class of 1882, Yale College, 1932." Those of '78 who went to Yale were Edward Bailey, M. E. Bailey, F. M. Eaton, Burnside Foster, Chas. F. Gardner, David Kinley, Martin Lovering, Arthur Scranton, Edward V. Silver, Lewis M. Silver, and John L. Wells. I hope some of my classmates will look at this interesting historical book.

LEWIS M. SILVER,
Class President

Class of 1913

The following members of the Class of 1913 attended the Reunion: Hogg and son, Hartigan, Hale, Medlicott, B. V. Thompson, E. L. Davis, Hamilton, Barker, Wilson, Auty, Hudson, Jones, Keeney, Farrell, Woodbridge, Hobden, Roosevelt, and Gould.



THE CLASS OF 1913 AT ITS TWENTIETH REUNION

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

By SARAH L. FROST

With material supplied almost entirely from the school's own resources several interesting exhibitions were arranged by the clubs of the Peabody Union and by individual students working with the library staff. By displaying from time to time some of the library's special collections much valuable material is brought to the attention of the students about which, otherwise, they might not learn. Supplementing, as the exhibitions have been this year, by the collections of the clubs and of individuals, they have been of wider scope and aroused greater interest than usual.

The school is fortunate in possessing a valuable and well-selected library of books on English Public Schools, which includes the histories of well-known schools, lives of famous headmasters, and a few school stories. Many of the volumes are illustrated with fine engravings and, in addition, as part of the collection, there are several books of photographs showing grounds and buildings and many school activities. Also included in the collection are a few choice color prints of the early days at Eton, Harrow, and Rugby. These prints, photographs, and a selection of books from this library formed an attractive exhibition, which was arranged by a member of the library staff assisted by two Phillips boys who were former students in English Public Schools, one at the Westminster School in London and the other at the King's School at Canterbury.

With a view to making known to the students some of the archaeological and geological remains to be found in this vicinity, three of the Andover students arranged an instructive exhibit consisting of Indian relics, lent by the Department of Archaeology through the courtesy of Dr. Moorehead, and a collection of specimens illustrating the different geological formations characteristic of Andover and its neighborhood. This latter collection was assembled and classified by Mr. Edwin T. Brewster of Andover. There was also shown interesting archaeological and geological material from the National Parks,

collected and mounted by one of the students, the result of a summer's study and investigation.

To illustrate the development of French thought as shown in its art and literature an exhibition was sponsored by the French Club under the direction of Mr. Hagenbuckle of the Faculty. The display was arranged by centuries, with a brief account of the writers and the literature of each period. The library's fine collection of French books formed the nucleus of the exhibit, and this was supplemented by pictures of the art and architecture of France and by interesting objets d'art.

The exhibit arranged by the Science Club was, perhaps, the one which aroused the greatest interest in the student body. The members of the club, under the direction of Mr. Shields of the Faculty, worked untiringly to make the display popular and, at the same time, scientifically correct. All the exhibits were carefully labeled, and interesting information was given about the different specimens shown. One of the chief features was a collection of stuffed birds native to New England, the gift of Mr. Frank Mills, '83. Another display which attracted much attention was the equipment of the Phillips Academy Bird Banding Station, which works with the United States Biological Survey in banding and recording the migratory birds. One member of the club showed two cases of small mammals which he had caught and stuffed himself, several students had exhibits of tropical fish, and there were living specimens of many amphibians. The whole exhibition was of absorbing interest and was a revelation to many of the students and faculty of the work accomplished by the Science Club.

Early in June, when the thoughts of the older students are turning toward college, a very attractive collection of books, pictures, and engravings, representing fourteen different colleges, was placed on display. A little later, during the Commencement season, material of interest to the classes which were holding their reunions

was shown, with particular emphasis on memorabilia which related to the history of the class of '83.

The librarian again asks that the alumni send to the library all class pictures, programs, and leaflets which they do not wish to keep. An especial appeal is made at this time for material concerning the Society

of Inquiry, which, in the fall of 1933, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. For this occasion the library wishes to collect personal reminiscences, programs, and pictures,—in short, any material which will help to furnish a permanent record of the long and honorable history of this Society.

KÜHNER'S BURIAL AND RESURRECTION IN 1865

By CHARLES POMEROY SHERMAN, '67

IN the PHILLIPS BULLETIN for January, 1933, is an article by James K. Hall, of the Class of '65, in which he writes:

"The great event of the school year in 1865 occurred in the night before Commencement, the burial of the Latin Grammar by the Senior Class. The class had Gilmore's Band, then of Salem, to head the procession of Seniors. The Grammar, placed in a minute coffin and guarded by the stoutest of the class, armed with canes, and followed by the remainder of the class, took its position next to the band, and started its doubtful march through the town, amid the howls and jeers of the remainder of the student body. The idea was to bury the body under the walk leading to the main door of the Academy. The effort of the Juniors was to prevent the burial. At the proper time the band played a dirge, and the trouble began. There were many bruises, some black eyes, and lame legs and arms, but the burial was accomplished, and from then was forever safe from molestation, and everyone was happy and contented."

(As Mr. Hall now agrees with me, it was not the Latin Grammar which was buried, but the Greek Grammar—"Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar.")

So (as Mr. Hall writes) "the burial was accomplished, and from then (Kühner) was forever safe from molestation."

Thus Kühner, the torment of many a weary hour, was buried at last, gone forever from the young lives it had tormented—safely buried, those Seniors thought: and, to insure that safety, Senior guards paced slowly around the grave.

Among the battling throng, of the earlier night, was a little clan of Juniors, always ripe for adventure. ("Uncle Sam" called it "mischief"—but we knew better.) We gathered in conclave after the burial, and laid our plans for the ultimate discomfiture of the Seniors. Singly we interviewed the other Juniors—the husky Juniors—and soon we had a small army, enthusiastic for the coming fray.

In the gray dawn that army—the Clan as leaders—silently crept upon those pacing Seniors. There was a rush—Senior guards held firmly down—a frantic digging by the Clan—an unearthed coffin—a wild scattering—and the coffin borne into the (to the Seniors) unknown. In that unknown, in the growing light, the coffin was carefully dismembered, and each member of the Clan had his piece—I had mine.

Kühner itself was returned to the Seniors, with a polite note apologizing for its reappearance.

I had mine, I said: I think I still have mine among the treasures of the long ago, in the attic. And if I have, I will have it framed and duly labeled; and, if the Authorities assent, it will be hung, in the coming (I am informed) Andover Room of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, beside the class photograph, taken in 1865 before the apple-trees, which I donated to the Academy last September (see page 15 of the said January number).

Of the Juniors of '67, shown in that photograph of 1865, only four of us survive:—I was eighteen then; now I am eighty-five.



THE FACULTY

UNDERGRADUATE MEMORIES OF "CHARLIE" FORBES

By HIRAM BLAUVELT, '16

*"Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."—Vergil.**"Perchance even these things it will be hereafter delightful to remember."*

READING Mr. Poynter's anecdotes about Charles Henry Forbes in the April issue of THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN brought back a flood of memories of one of the most vivid personalities the young men of my generation were ever privileged to know in secondary school or college. He was a genial soul, and most beloved by students of our day. When we had pored over the bitter pages of our Caesar and our Cicero—often equally bespattered with tears and perspiration—we looked forward eagerly to Vergil with "Charlie" Forbes. It was *the* thing to do to get into Charlie's Vergil class if you could, and when you asked anyone "Why?" the answer would invariably be, "You have fun in Charlie's class."

And we did. He seemed to make play out of translating Latin into pidgin-English; we would laugh, giggle, and guffaw; apparently there was no discipline at all, but really there was always the sense of control emanating from a strong, sympathetic, yet dominating character.

This sense of humor made him tremendously popular in my time at Andover, not only in his Latin classroom, but also among the student body at large. In those days we used to have mass meetings in the gymnasium the night before an Exeter football game to get ourselves all pepped up in preparation for the next day's game. We needed it, because those were the days when Exeter was taking us over at the rate of 78's to nothing's. "Charlie" Forbes was a great favorite addressing these mass meetings, usually humorously, and in a very witty, clever way. We liked to have him talk better than anyone else, saving perhaps Al Stearns himself.

In class often Charlie's reputation for a humorist used to backfire, for, just as people did with Mark Twain, his students sometimes laughed at his most serious and dignified comments, which weren't meant

to be funny. Puns were certainly his weakness; he was most inordinately pleased with himself when he made a good one. The average was very high, but some of them were "horribile dictu." I remember that one afternoon in class, during the War when Henry Ford was going abroad with his famous peace mission, Charlie remarked,

"One wide river to cross, and the ocean's being Forded."

Another time an ingrown hair and an unsterilized needle produced a boil on the side of my face like a walnut. Leading up to it very nicely, he called upon me to stand and recite, which I, sensing something impending, did excitedly and very fast. He called a halt to my ebullitions, paused dramatically, and queried,

"What's the matter with you today, *boiling* over?"

As a pun it was not too good, but as an exhibition of adroit preparation and setting the stage, it was nothing short of a piece of dramatic artistry, and the class, of course, howled with glee.

Of his teaching, it is hard to say. He didn't drive us, he didn't coax us, he just seemed to take it for granted that we wanted to learn, and most of us did work hard for him. Even students who loafed along in other classes seemed to work for Charlie Forbes. That he was an inspiration, there is no question of doubt. Although I was reading Homer at the same time and felt the immense literary and artistic superiority of that poet over Vergil, Charlie made them seem of almost equal talent at the time.

"Trots" he could smell a full mile-stone (Roman, of course) off. Every trot used then to have its glaring defects; either it translated too literally, or in some places gave the poor unsuspecting student an absolutely wrong steer to a point of absurdity. Charlie Forbes, we believed,

could recognize what trot a man was using by the way he translated in class. When he would get to a point where he knew a certain trot was especially bad, it was his keen relish to tangle all up in knots the men who, he felt, were using this particular version. This also was to the delight of the class, for a part of the joy of studying under him was the fact that you always felt you were being 'let in' on everything that was going on, even though it might be at the immediate expense of one of your closest classmates.

Charlie's "Word Tests" were the fear and abomination of us all. He would go right through the book of Vergil we had just covered and write down a list of some twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred words on the board in exactly the form, tense, or case in which they occurred in the text. We were given a limited time to write down the English equivalent opposite each word. We loved Charlie's teaching, but we surely hated his "Word Tests." One day, I protested against a test he proposed shortly to give us, and the class backed me vociferously,

"That isn't fair," I protested. "We've had an awful lot of hard words in this last book and you'll probably give us a lot of words like 'bubo'." This was the Latin for 'owl' and the only time I remember running across it before or since in several years studying Latin.

"No I won't," replied Professor Forbes, "because every living man of you would get it right. Don't you know it is always the hard words that a person remembers, and the easy words you forget? I'm going to give you common, frequently used Latin words. I could ask you what 'bubo' was a month from now and every member of the class would know it."

His psychology was certainly right. To this day I have never forgotten the word for 'owl' in Latin. Almost two decades later I distinctly remember it, though in looking it up again in my abridged Latin dictionary it isn't even listed there.

That Professor Forbes' "Word Tests" were invaluable as a method of teaching, I for one discovered afterwards. Later in college, my room-mate and I used to make out our own word tests not only on the modern languages we were studying, but

on English, and found there was no better way of strengthening our vocabularies and increasing our grasp of the language.

Perhaps from golf Professor Forbes learned what "mental hazard" meant to young students in learning. We all sat aghast one day when he calmly announced, "Now I'm going to teach you some Latin poetry."

Our idea of learning Latin poetry was to get off in a room somewhere all by ourselves when we had a couple of hours to spare, sit down with a pencil and paper, write notes, stare at the printed page, and after such Herculean efforts to emerge with a fragment of tattered verse in a fierce death-grip between our teeth. We didn't think you could learn any line of poetry, much less Latin poetry, without the consumption of much mental candle-power. Notwithstanding, Charlie made us close our books, lay aside all paper and pencil, and just repeat after him, striking the tops of our desks for rhythm and picturing in our mind's eye the meaning of the words, "Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit."

We all laughed, enjoyed it, and were sure we would forget it before the end of term. Today I remember the incident and the Latin as though it all happened last week. I rather think that Charlie Forbes sent several generations of Andover students out with that bit of Latin on their tongues. It seems to have been one of his favorite lines from all Vergil.

Another favorite line which made a particular impression on me was,

"Obiectae salsa spumant adspargine cautes-s-sss."

Charlie could say it so that you could just see the white waves come sweeping in from the sea, and hear their foaming back-lash lick hissing at the rocky cliffs. No one needed to know any Latin to visualize the slash and the crash of sea against rock when he read those verses to us.

It was right at the time of the War, and he had some very interesting stories to tell of his experiences in Germany, when he was pushed off the sidewalks by Prussian officers and had to put up with their overbearing insolences. He told one time of dining in a restaurant with Mrs. Forbes. A troop of young German officers came in

and found the two Americans sitting at the table which they were evidently accustomed to occupy. It mattered nothing that one of them was a lady born. They made things very uncomfortable and disagreeable. Charlie was not the man to be brow-beaten by military whipper-snappers of this ilk, and when they became openly insulting, he quietly went over to another corner of the room where were sitting several other military men, apparently from their uniforms, very high officers. He picked out him who looked to be the highest in rank and addressed him to this effect, "I had always been under the impression that officers in His Majesty's Imperial German Army were gentlemen."

The General was very gracious, sensed the situation at once, apologized profusely, and dispatched an aide who routed the young Prussians to another distant corner of the room and left Mr. and Mrs. Forbes in undisputed and sole possession of their luncheon, while the General from time to time smiled graciously through his huge mustachios over at them.

This, and many other stories, Charlie found time to tell in class, or just before it or just after it. Sometimes they were about Italy or other experiences in Europe. Sometimes they were laid at home about some straight-laced New England farmer who loved his church and his hard cider, and would argue for hours on end against strong drink.

What time these interesting digressions lost was quickly made up by our greater will to work. To loafers Charlie Forbes was merciless and made his classes a very uncomfortable place for such a type of student. To those who were dull plodders he was ever tolerant and never lost patience. I was, I am afraid, one of the latter, but I worked for him very hard more out of loyalty to him than out of love for the subject. At the end of the year he forced us to take the examination for the Dove Prize in Latin. I finished my paper in due time and was just about to hand it across to him at his high desk when I suddenly realized in a cold sweat that I had completely misread and misinterpreted one of the questions, answering not at all what had been asked

for. I explained. He told me since I had discovered it myself before turning the paper in to go back and sit down to it. There had been no time limit announced for the exam. It was a long question, and, though I worked furiously, everyone else had left by the time I had finished and it was almost supper time. Charlie never said a word, never hurried me, just sat at his desk quietly. I felt terribly embarrassed about keeping him waiting after all the others had gone, but he smiled and said he was glad to do it. That was his way. His time and his convenience were always those of his students'. He had seen me work hard for him all year and wanted me to have a fair chance at the prize. Naturally, though his name isn't even on it, I always think of Charlie Forbes when I see the small black-framed card on the wall of my bedroom:

Phillips Academy,
Andover, Mass.

For the School Year of 1915-1916

Mr. Hiram Bellis Blauvelt

Has Been Awarded the following prize
The First Dove Prize—Twenty Dollars—
For Excellence in Latin.

ALFRED E. STEARNS,

June 16, 1916.

Principal

Somehow or other Charlie got me interested in his hobby of carving. He showed me with great pride, as he used to show so many, the famous dolphin-tailed side-board which he had hewn out by his own hand. Just before graduation he brought me a little list pencilled on a bit of yellow paper of the tools that I would need as a starter. On returning home from Andover that summer I sent for the tools but somehow never got into motion using them. They are still in the original box and wrappings intact. Every couple of years they get an oiling of sorts, are rewrapped carefully, and put away again; there they have lain in my attic chest for over seventeen years; with their real master gone I don't think I shall ever permit them to be used at all now. Other better tools he put into the heads of Andover students of our day, and these we have been using steadily ever since.

SCIENTIFIC HOBBIES AT ANDOVER

By JOHN S. BARSS

FOR a year or more a strange, musty odor has been apparent to those whose business takes them to the Science Laboratory, Morse Hall. The building is kept scrupulously clean—in fact, the janitor follows one about with a mop on damp days—and it is well ventilated, but the odor persists. A stranger of an inquisitive turn of mind, following his nose, would presently find himself outside a door in the basement, and inside . . . ! Inside are rows and tiers of little wire mesh cages, and their occupants are almost countless mice, black, brown, gray, yellow, white, and spotted, large and small, actively scrambling about or sitting and twitching their noses.

The first reason for keeping mice in Morse was to provide food for the snakes which live in the Biology Department's conservatory, and William Chandler, '33, offered to look after them. Aided by Frank Bosler, '33, he learned to construct cages, to turn test tubes into watering devices, and to supply a balanced diet. But after the next vacation another boy returned to school with a pair of waltzing mice, of which in due time he tired, and which he added to the Biology stock. It was a fairly obvious step to try the effect of breeding the waltzers with ordinary animals, but it was not so obvious to think of writing to an authority on Mendelian inheritance for help. The heartening result was an enthusiastic offer of advice and of breeding stock, together with an invitation to gain first hand information at the Harvard Medical School; and Chandler has carried his work to such a point that he hopes this summer to publish an account of it in a technical journal, backed with data from nearly a thousand separate observations, no mean achievement for a schoolboy.

A group undertaking by six or eight boys was begun in December, 1931, when a bird banding station was set up. A retired chicken house was secured and rebuilt for a blind, and installed in a suitable location, close to the school but on land now grow-

ing up with bushes. Almost thirty traps, mostly automatic, are in operation, properly protected from cats, and they are inspected according to a regular schedule of visits. Numbered aluminum bands, supplied by the Biological Survey in Washington, are clamped on the legs of the birds which venture into the traps.

There are about two thousand such stations in operation in this country. Over a period of years, the information obtained by them will be of great value, particularly in determining migration routes. The Andover station has trapped some five hundred individuals of about twenty species. It is evident that the trapping and banding operations cause neither discomfort nor serious fright to the victims, since of the two thousand birds caught, only one in four has not been trapped before. Occasionally the same bird will find himself in difficulties four or five times in the course of a single day. Whether this is an evidence of a low degree of avian intelligence or of a high grade of bait is left to the reader to decide.

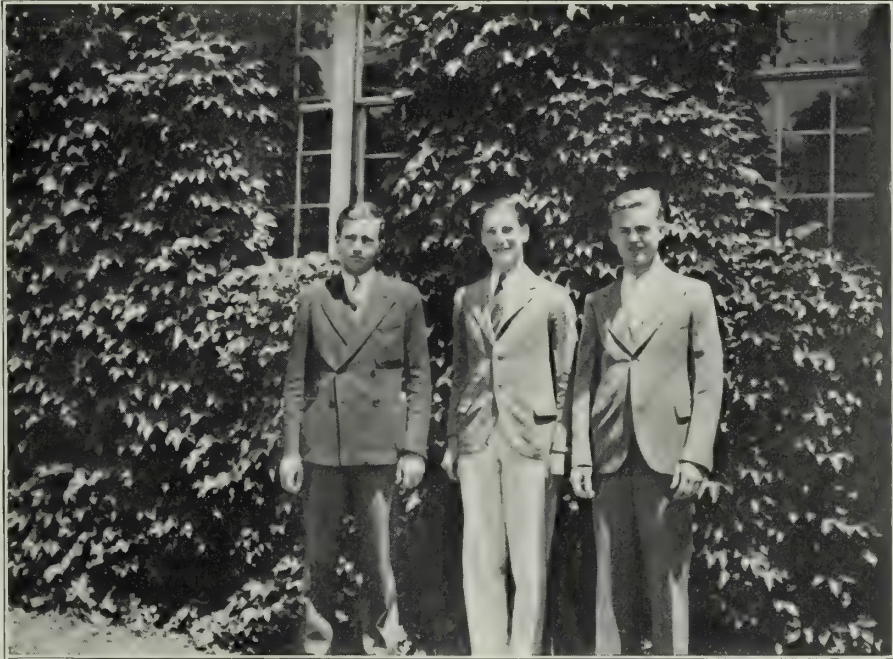
Biology is not alone in providing stimulus for serious work beyond the school's requirements. For about two years Nathaniel Wales and George Peck, '33, have been engaged in the extremely arduous task of grinding a telescope mirror. A slow and wearisome process at best, it has been made still slower by the necessity of using only their spare time, but late this winter the mirror was finished. It has a diameter of six inches and a focal length of about four feet. The design and construction of a suitable mounting called for a different kind of skill, and their classmate, Wilhelm Baum, joined in this part of the work. The eyepiece, small directing telescope, and graduated circles were taken from obsolete laboratory equipment; the town junk heap yielded gears, handwheels, and miscellaneous ironware. Fortunately, the Physics Department was provided with a small workshop when Morse Hall was built, and although it is

not completely equipped with tools, it has an excellent metal-working lathe. This has proved indispensable. It has been an exciting and stimulating experience to see a mass of rusty metal emerge from treatment in an acid bath and a whirl on the lathe to take its due place in the fabric of the telescope, which is of the Newtonian type, equatorially mounted, and designed to make possible quantitative measurements of position of a reasonable degree of accuracy. It has been placed on a permanent concrete foundation, and, with characteristic generosity, given to the Department of Physics. It makes an extremely valuable addition to the school's equipment, formerly totally lacking in this field.

Baum's mechanical abilities first came to the notice of the faculty when he requested permission to use the lathe in constructing a working model of a two-cycle gasoline motor. The rough castings for this were bought from a supply house, but the milling, turning, drilling, and fitting of the parts, together with the man-

ufacture of tapered bearings and cutting of threads, two particularly delicate processes, have all had to be carried out. The project is not yet complete, for it was necessary to set it aside until the telescope could be finished, but it is well along.

Such activities as these are largely a growth of the last few years. At another time an account can be given of the setting up of X-ray equipment; of building a miniature van der Graaf apparatus, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology plans to use to develop hitherto unheard-of voltages for atomic disintegration; of the design and construction of a Tesla coil; and of the operations of the Radio Club. It is interesting to see that the pursuit of scientific hobbies, for which elaborate and expensive equipment is provided at some schools, is possible also at Phillips. Here, however, it is carried on almost without financial assistance, using in the main facilities already in the possession of the school. The active co-operation of the faculty goes without saying.



THREE COMMENCEMENT PRIZE WINNERS

Murvyn Vye, Jr. (*The Headmaster's Prize*), MacDonald Deming (*The Faculty Prize*), and John Badman (*The Fuller Prize and The Yale Cup*)

General School Interests

Faculty Notes

The Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, for the past three years Instructor in Religion and Modern Life, has been appointed by the Trustees as School Minister. During the past year he spoke on October 2, 1932, at Williams College, on March 19 at Northfield Seminary, on June 11 at Abbot Academy, and on June 25 at the Blairstown Student Conference.

Mr. A. Buel Trowbridge has been appointed Assistant Professor of Religion and Ethics at Rollins College, Florida. He will take up his duties there next September.

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields, now instructor in Biology and Assistant Track Coach, will give up his athletic work to devote his full time to curricular work.

Mr. Bernard Boyle has been appointed Assistant Instructor in the Physical Education Department and will succeed Mr. Shields as Assistant Track Coach.

Mr. Scott H. Paradise spoke on May 14 before the Young People's Society at Christ Church.

Dr. Willet Eccles, on April 7, gave the Peabody Union an informal account of his experiences in the Navy during the World War.

On April 25 Mr. Alan R. Blackmer read a paper on "Elizabethan Literary Criticism" to the Modern Language Association of Harvard.

Mr. Allan V. Heely spoke during the spring to the North Andover Country Club on "John Galsworthy and the Modern Novel," and at a dinner given by the Alumni Association of the Pynchard High School to the graduating class.

"Comprehension Tests in German," a book intended for use in secondary schools and during freshman year in college, has been written by Mr. Lester C. Newton. He has also written an article entitled "Isn't This a Better Way?" which, appearing in a June number of the School and Society Magazine, makes a plea for more extensive use of reading for comprehension in modern languages.

Speaking Engagements of the Headmaster

- May 17 District Conference of the Cum Laude Society at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
- May 19 Merrimack Valley Superintendents' Association at Peabody House, Andover, Mass.
- May 30 American Legion at Memorial Tower, Andover, Mass.
- June 6 125th Anniversary of the Founding of the Andover Theological Seminary, at Newton Centre, Mass.
- June 17 Alumni Council Luncheon at Amherst, Mass.
- June 30 Dedication of the Mount Greylock War Memorial, Pittsfield, Mass.

Addison Gallery of American Art

The Addison Gallery completed its second year with a series of exhibitions which brought visitors from all parts of New England. The attendance for the year was over twenty-five thousand, breaking an established principle among museums that the second year's attendance is less than the first. The most significant aspect of this record was a marked increase in the proportion of student attendance.

During the month of April, the Addison Gallery had an exchange exhibition with the Whitney Museum of American Art, which attracted great interest in both New York and Andover. The carefully selected group from the Whitney collection was considered by the critics as one of the best exhibitions of contemporary painting that has been held in New England. Of equal interest was an exhibition of "Glass—Its Modern Treatment in the Decorative Arts," which included the products of Continental, English, and American designers and factories. The exhibition was arranged with textile draperies as a background, forming a composite installation which added much to the interest of the exhibition.

An exhibition of "Water Colors by Twelve Americans" was held during the month of June. The artists represented were Benson, Burchfield, Davies, Demuth, Dickinson, Homer, Hopper, LaFarge, McKnight, Marin, Prendergast, and Sargent, who are among the leaders of both the traditional and contemporary schools. Small exhibitions of the work of William Page (1811-1885), a popular painter of the '40's and a Phillips Academy alumnus, and of the work of Donald Greason, the resident instructor of the Sketch Club, have been held over Commencement.

At the same time, the Sketch Club, a voluntary student organization, has held an exhibition. The acquisition of a printing press led to the execution of a number of fine linoleum cuts. More work has been done this year in oil, and the entire exhibition showed a greater variety than last year's. Reproductions of some of the best student work appeared in the June issue of *The Mirror*. The advantage of having a resident instructor, and the increased membership in the club, have contributed to the success of the Sketch Club this year. Warren Beach was awarded the Morse Prize, sustained by Winslow Ames, P. A. '25, for having "displayed the greatest individuality, as shown by a definitely personal style, in drawing, painting, or sculpture."

Carnegie Corporation Gift to Addison Gallery

Phillips Academy has been fortunate in being one of the schools to receive a Teaching Set for the Fine Arts, a gift of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The set consists of more than a hundred books related to art, and nine hundred mounted photographs dealing with architecture, sculpture, and painting. This generous gift will add greatly to the building up of an art library, as well as making available illustrative material which can be correlated with other school courses.

"The Crime at Blossoms"

The Academy Dramatic Club presented "The Crime at Blossoms" before a capacity Commencement audience on

the evening of June 15. The play, which is by Mordaunt Shairp and has only been presented once before in America, is described as "The Aftermath of Murder," "A Satire on Morbid Curiosity." It describes the efforts of a conscientious wife to pay off the debts contracted by a useless husband by capitalizing a murder which had been committed in their cottage. The characterization of Valerie Merryman, the heroine, by George T. Peck, was particularly effective. William L. Nute as the charwoman and Richard E. Fuson as the fat lady were also unusually convincing in their parts. Mr. Leonard James, who was coaching his first play at Phillips Academy, deserves great credit not only for the beautiful setting of the stage but also for the skill shown by the whole cast.

The Peabody Union

The Peabody Union, established during the winter on the model of Harvard's similar organization and using the old Peabody Club as a foundation, has completed a successful season. From a central unit radiate eight clubs which offer entertainment and education to all students who wish to join them. At present the registration of the Union is well over one hundred. The Literary Club heard readings of poetry by its chairman, John Bishop, and papers by Earle Newton and Wells Lewis. The French and German Clubs held weekly dinners in special rooms at the Commons, where only the appropriate foreign language was spoken. Interesting talks were also given by students in both French and German. The Science Club sponsored a remarkable exhibition of natural life, held in the Library. Especially active was the Social Problems Club, which held open discussions of modern problems regularly and which took two field trips to study prison conditions, one to Norfolk and one to Charlestown. Offering students a chance for entertainment in the Club's two recreation rooms or opportunities to follow intellectual hobbies in company with boys of similar interests, the Union is meeting a real need in Andover life.

Archaeological Notes

Dr. Moorehead, of the Department of Archaeology, gave an informal illustrated talk on April 13, in Peabody House, on exploring in the Painted Desert country; another on April 20 on the Mound Builders and the primitive art of the early American Indians; and on May 23, he held an open forum discussion on various features of primitive life. During the spring he attended the following meetings; that of the Illinois Academy of Science at East St. Louis, Illinois; that of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys of the National Research Council; and that of the American Anthropological Association and Section H, American Association for the Advancement of Science, both held in Chicago in June. His Secretary, Mrs. E. R. Jump, visited Dr. Ramera, Secretary of Education and Fine Arts in Cuba, and through his kind permission studied there the valuable collection at the Museum Montane of the University of Havana.

Mr. Douglas S. Byers of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Department of Archaeology at Phillips Academy and will take up his duties next September. At present he is engaged in field work for the Peabody Museum in the Southwest.

Music Notes

On the evening of April 22, in the Meeting Room, the annual concert of the combined Musical Clubs of Phillips Exeter and Andover Academies was held. The program, enjoyed by a capacity audience, consisted of choral and orchestral numbers ranging from Bach and Handel to Gilbert and Sullivan. The New Jersey String Quartet, composed of distinguished musicians, played an interesting program in the Meeting Room on the evening of April 28. On May 13, the Glee Club ended its season, presenting a joint concert with Bradford Junior College at Jordan Hall, in Boston. Two numbers, a recently discovered Quodlibet by Bach and a Motet by Buxtehude, were there sung for the first time in America. After the concert danc-

ing was enjoyed, the music being furnished by the P. A. Riveters, the school's unofficial jazz orchestra. On May 19, Mr. Howard Harrington, assisted by Mr. Edwin Biltcliffe at the piano, gave a song recital in the Meeting Room.

On Monday of Commencement week, the competition for the C. F. Cutter Prizes for Proficiency on Orchestral Instruments was won by Herbert V. Kibrick for his masterful performance on the flute. The second award went to Frank C. Powell, whose instrument was the clarinet, and the third prize was won by Emil J. Ganem, who played the violin. On the same evening W. P. Rudd was awarded first prize in the Dirk Hugo van der Stucken Prize Contest for Proficiency in Piano Playing, and G. P. Bartholomew received the second prize. The next evening Louis J. Hector was awarded the first prize in the Frank van der Stucken Competition for Proficiency in Organ Playing, with T. H. Moyer second and Stephen Powelson third. The contest was held in the Academy chapel on the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ, which was recently pronounced by Ramin, the famous German organist, to be the best in the United States.

Debating

The one hundred and seventh year of the Philo Debating Society found an increased interest in the school, as more than forty-five boys participated in the various debates and the average attendance at the weekly meetings was over sixty. Contests were held throughout the winter and spring terms, the outstanding ones being the debate with Exeter and the Robinson Prize Debate. The Andover team, composed of Austin, Emerson, and Capers, with Horner as an alternate, upholding the affirmative side of the subject: "Resolved, That The United States Should Recognize Soviet Russia," lost to Exeter. Later, however, this same team, representing the school, won the Robinson prizes and defeated the team which had given the best debate in Philo during the season. This time the school speakers had the negative side of the question: "Resolved, That Modern Advertising Is Detri-

mental To The Best Interests Of The American People." Thacher, Hite, and Woolsey made up the Philo team. Outstanding speakers were Austin and Woolsey, who carried the burden of the rebuttals, and W. B. Burnet, president of Philo, who presided throughout the season.

Prize Speaking Contests

This year the three traditional prize speaking contests were all held in the spring term. The sixty-seventh annual Draper Declamation, the oldest contest in the school, was won by Marion Harper of Bronxville, N. Y., who gave "The Defence Of Dreyfus," by Emile Zola. Second prize went to Philip Scarito of Lawrence, who delivered three poems: "The Man With The Hoe," "The Fool's Prayer," and "The House By The Side Of The Road."

The sixty-sixth Means "declamation of original essays" was won by William Laubach Nute, Jr., of Adana, Turkey, who delivered a thoughtful essay on "The Movie As An Art Form." Robert Edgar Long won second by his witty "Defence Of Procrastination," and Roblin Henry Davis, Jr., took third with his essay on "The Fallacies Of Technocracy." Nute's father was a prize winner in this same contest in 1909.

The Potter Prizes "for the best two original essays delivered by Seniors at Commencement" were won by MacDonald Deming of New York City and Earl Jack Wofsey of Stamford, Connecticut. Deming's subject was "Fatalism Or Free Choice," and Wofsey's, "Conservatism—Tradition's Handicap."

Society of Inquiry

The outstanding speakers before the open forums of the Society of Inquiry during the spring term were Dr. Erdman Harris, of Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Samuel Higginbottom, well known missionary to India. During the year 1933 the Society is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. Next fall special exercises will be held to commemorate this anniversary, and a pamphlet on the his-

tory of the Society will be published. After one hundred years it is still firmly rooted in the life of the school. As visiting speakers for next year's program such men as Dr. Erdman Harris, Dr. Russell Wicks, Dr. Ralph Harlowe, and the Reverend Arthur Kinsolving have been secured.

Memorial Day Observances

On Memorial Day the colorful parade marched up the hill to pay its annual tribute to the eighty-seven Andover men who died in the World War. At the Memorial Tower Headmaster Claude M. Fuess expressed his appreciation of this courteous gesture, and spoke of the firm friendship which should exist between the school and the town.

At the Chapel service preceding the parade Mr. Lionel Denis Peterkin, of the Faculty, previously a captain in the Highland Light Infantry, addressed the boys on the significance of the day.

Student Efforts to Help Unemployed

The students of Phillips Academy, aware of the suffering among the unemployed of the town, have made a number of voluntary efforts to alleviate the distress. On April 11, an old clothes drive produced four truck loads of clothing, books, and other useful articles, which have been distributed among the various charitable organizations in the near vicinity. Throughout the year the boys have eaten one meatless meal a week so that the money saved might go to charitable purposes. So far a total of \$1612.44 has been dispensed.

Senior Class Tea to the Faculty

A very pleasant feature of the term was the tea given in honor of the Faculty by the Senior Class. The affair was indicative of the feeling of cordiality and friendliness existing between the Faculty and students. With ladies of the faculty pouring and members of the Student Council acting officially as hosts, the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed both by the boys and their teachers.



Dr. Fuess Responding to the Greeting of the Student Body upon His Election as Headmaster

Students Congratulate Dr. Fuess

On the day that the election of Dr. Fuess as Headmaster was announced, six hundred students gathered at Bulfinch Hall, and headed by the student band playing *Royal Blue*, marched to the Headmaster's house to express their joy at his election. Shouts of "We want Claudie" brought forth Dr. and Mrs. Fuess. The new Headmaster said in part, "This has been a co-operative year and I hope there will be many more co-operative years to come." After Mrs. Fuess had said a few words, the gathering broke up with a "long Andover with seven Claudies on the end."

Mr. R. T. H. Halsey Lectures on Mt. Vernon

On April 14, Mr. R. T. H. Halsey, former professor of American history at St. John's College and an authority on early Americana, spoke in the Meeting Room on "George Washington, the Virginia Gentleman." The sixty-odd lantern slides used to illustrate the talk portrayed the beautiful grounds of Mt. Vernon, the details of its architecture, and its interior. Mr. Halsey emphasized in an interesting way Washington's intellectual interests, dwelling on his good taste in pictures and books.

Alfred E. Stearns Foundation Lecture

On June 6, the Alfred E. Stearns Lecture was delivered by the Honorable Vincent Massey, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Canada. Dr. Massey's subject was "The Problem of Leisure," and in dealing with it he combined a lightness of touch with a depth of scholarship which afforded one of the most delightful evenings Andover has experienced for some time.

The Phillips Club

On January 9, before the Phillips Club, Mr. Philip Martindale, for many years a ranger at the Yellowstone National Park, gave a thoroughly entertaining talk on "The Habits of Wild Animals and the Winter Life of a Ranger." On January 30, Mr. Luther Gable delivered an amusing fantasy on "The Cosmic Ray from the point of view of a Technocrat." Other Phillips Club speakers of the winter term were Mr. Percy A. Brigham, who gave

an illustrated talk on "Nantucket"; Mr. Charles W. Hawkes, who spoke on "City Directories"; and Professor John J. Coss, of Columbia University, who discussed with delightful informality and much good sense "Some Recent Developments in Education."

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin, of the Faculty, spoke at the Phillips Club smoke talk on the evening of April 17, presenting an illuminating discussion of Galsworthy, his contribution to literature, and his place in literary history. On the evening of May 1, Mr. Everett D. Martin, Director of the People's Institute, Cooper Union, New York, spoke on "Our Faith in Progress." The occasion was a Ladies' Night, and a large audience felt well repaid by the searching brilliancy of Mr. Martin's observations. Mr. Edward R. Scott, Visiting Professor of English on the Harkness Plan at Phillips Exeter Academy, came to Andover on May 8, dined with several members of the English Department, and spoke before the Phillips Club on Kipling. Both Mr. Scott's personality and his remarks made the evening a delightful event. On the evening of May 15, Mr. Columbus O. Iselin, who has navigated his own small sailing boats across the Atlantic and far into the Arctic, and now on a grant from the Carnegie Institute of Oceanographic Research operates the *Atlantis*, a 120 foot schooner for oceanographic research, spoke on "The Development of Our Conception of the Gulf Stream."

Andover Boys Place First in Classics Examination

The George Emerson Lowell Prize Examination in classics amounting to \$400.00 is open to schools all over the country, the papers being corrected at Harvard. The examination contains three divisions: a Greek sight passage, a Latin sight passage, and Latin composition. This year first prize was won by Joseph James White, Jr., while Warren Babb and Mahlon R. Mason placed second and third. All three boys are seniors at Phillips Academy.

Graduates Win High Honors at Yale

To Willard A. Rill, P. A. '29, was awarded the DeForest Prize of \$100 for "writing and pronouncing an English oration in the best manner." At Yale Rill took part in a number of intercollegiate debates, won a Thatcher Prize in debating, and this year was President of Delta Sigma Rho, the honorary debating society.

To Joseph B. Ullman, P. A. '29, was awarded the Warren Memorial High Scholarship Prize, given to the candidate for the bachelor of arts degree who has the highest rank in scholarship. Ullman has been a consistent winner of high scholarship prizes throughout his Yale career.

General two-year Honors for excellence in special subjects were won by Yardley Beers, P. A. '30, in mathematics; by Jacob Wilbur Hershey, P. A. '30, in Applied Economic Science; by Charles Bridgen Lansing, Jr., P. A. '30, in Industrial Administration; and by Campbell Hall Steketee, P. A. '30, in Applied Economic Science.



Photograph by Edward F. Ryman, '99

DOORWAY OF FOXCROFT HALL

Graduates Win Scholarships at Harvard

The Fiske Scholarship, providing for a year at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, was awarded at the Harvard Commencement this June to Peregrine White, P.A. '29. White was president of the Harvard Crimson and also of Phillips Brooks House last year. One of the Frederick Sheldon prize scholarships went to Winfield Huppuch, P.A. '29. Huppuch graduated magna cum laude and was captain of the basketball team last winter.

Cum Laude Conference Held at Andover

The District Conference of the Cum Laude Society, Division One, was held Wednesday, May 17, at the Academy. The gathering was a large one, delegates from all over Massachusetts attending.

The delegates were received in the Headmaster's reception room, George Washington Hall, between 12.15 and 1 P.M., by Dr. and Mrs. Fuess, and Secretary and Mrs. John L. Phillips. The ushers were all members of the undergraduate body of the Academy. At 1.15 luncheon was served in the James Hardy Ropes Room in the Commons, accompanied by music. After a welcome by Dr. Fuess, the delegates discussed the question: "How Can Student Interest in Scholarship Be Stimulated?"

After the discussion opportunity was given the visiting representatives, with the Andover members as guides, to see the campus. In the meanwhile the carillon was played in the Memorial Tower. At 3.30 a half-hour recital on the Martha Cochran organ was given, and shortly afterward afternoon tea was served at the Log Cabin, in the Bird Sanctuary.

Student Council Regulates Student Offices

In order to prevent students from becoming too involved in extra-curricular activities, to the detriment of their school work, and to make possible a more equitable distribution of campus honors, the Student Council has laid down rules which limit the holding of positions and honors. These various positions have been divided into major and minor classes, the major

ones counting one point, and the minor ones, one-half point. Two is the maximum number of points that may be obtained by one student. In classifying the positions, the honor of each was considered as well as the amount of time it requires.

Society Scholarship Averages

The scholarship averages of the various societies during the winter term were as follows:

P A E	72.18
K O A	71.37
F L D	71.18
A U V	68.82
A G C	68.48
P B X	68.26
P L S	68.03
E D P	67.50

Information Sought on Matthew Arnold

The BULLETIN has received the following letter from Dr. Chilson H. Leonard, of Phillips Exeter Academy. Perhaps some graduate of Andover can supply reminiscences of Matthew Arnold's visit.

June 10, 1933

To the Editor:

Matthew Arnold, the English poet and essayist, lectured in Andover in December, 1883. For several years I have been compiling from newspapers, magazines, books of reminiscences, and such sources a record of Arnold's relations with America. I should like to add to this study some of the more personal and first-hand accounts of his visit which possibly some readers of *The Andover Alumni Magazine* might be able to supply from contemporary letters and diaries or from memory. Any manuscript materials submitted to me would be copied and returned promptly.

Very truly yours,

CHILSON H. LEONARD, Ph.D.

Abbot Hall
Phillips Exeter Academy
Exeter, New Hampshire

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

Somebody wrote:

"The years go fast at Oxford,
The happy years and gay.
The hoary colleges look down
On careless boys at play . . ."

So it is with us, as from beneath the noble elms another class has gone. It is not without a distinct feeling of loss that we see them depart from the gridiron, diamond, and track, momentarily unconsolated, as we are, by the thought that other fine athletes and sportsmen come to take their places and that those who have left may look back on their years of sport at Andover with more than passing pleasure.

The highlights of the spring term of athletics, beyond the defeat of the baseball team by Exeter, which was a low light, were a nine to nothing victory by the Andover tennis team over Exeter, the first time in recent history that such a sweep has been made; the victory of an outstanding track team in both the Harvard Interscholastics and the Exeter meet; and the success of the infant Lacrosse team, which acquitted itself with honor under the leadership of their coach, Leonard F. James, who joined the austere ranks of the Faculty this year.

Baseball

The baseball team lost nearly twice as many games as they won, but at times showed flashes of genius. Reiter pitched effective ball for the Blue, and Holt, for his first year on an Andover diamond, gave promise of becoming a real ball player. The Exeter game, which was won by Exeter, 3-1, was a fight from start to finish. Andover played a good game behind the tight pitching of Captain "Mike" Reiter, but could not hit in the pinches. With three men on in the eighth, and Bilodeau pitching for Exeter in place of Batten, the Andover batter, amidst tense excitement, was first almost walked, and then fanned.

ANDOVER

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.
Badger, c.f.	2	0	0	2	0
Pomerleau	1	0	0	0	0
Stevens, r.f.	3	0	0	2	0
Heller, s.s.	4	0	1	3	1
McTernen, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0
Kellogg, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Holt, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
Sumner, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1
Weller	1	0	1	1	0
Packard, c.	3	0	0	4	2
McElroy	1	0	0	0	0
Reiter, p.	3	0	0	1	3

EXETER

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.
Kohlman, c.f.	4	1	1	2	0
Chubet, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1
Batten, p., l.f.	3	1	1	1	2
Bilodeau, s.s., p.	2	0	1	1	0
Allen (Capt.), 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Colwell, c.	4	0	0	9	2
Olney, r.f.	4	0	2	2	0
Barnickle, l.f.	1	0	0	0	1
Woodman, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3

Error: Holt. Three-base hit: Chubet. Home run: Batten. Stolen base: Bilodeau. Sacrifice hit: Sumner. First base on balls: Off Batten 5, off Reiter 5. Struck out: By Batten 6, by Reiter 4, by Bilodeau 2. Double play: Kellogg and Heller. Passed ball: Packard. Umpires: Jack MacDonald and Ed Kelleher. Time: 2h. 15 m.

Track

Although the Harvard and Yale Yearlings handed defeats to Captain Badman's track team, the season may be considered as one of the brightest among the almost yearly successes of Mr. Shepard. Andover entered the Harvard Interscholastics as the journalistic underdog and emerged with a confidence that swept them to a decisive victory over Exeter. At Harvard we produced six of the winners of the fourteen events: Kitchel in the low hurdles; Furse in

the four-forty; Kingman, tennis captain, in the mile, which he had run only once before in competition; Harding in the pole vault; Harry Sears in the hammer; and Captain Badman in the high jump.

The Exeter meet was more of a walk away for Andover than had been hoped, the Blue track team performing to the maximum of their possibilities. In this meet, Badman broke the school and dual meet record in the high jump, while Ray Graham put the shot for another double record. Crosby and Wolf took turns winning the sprints; Furse and J. B. Stephens placed first and second in the quarter; and Kingman won the mile. Howe, Mahoney, and Brayton shut out the Red runners in the half mile; Sears won the hammer throw; and Harding tied with Campbell of Exeter in the pole vault. Dwyer and Graham took care of the first two places in the discus. Our New Hampshire rivals won but three events. The final score was sev-

enty-nine and one-third points to forty-six and two-thirds for Exeter. Our Junior Varsity had even more of a field day than the Varsity in scoring over twice as many points as the Exeter second team.

It is interesting to note that in the recent meet between the Yale and Harvard Varsity and Freshman teams one time wearers of the Blue scored twenty times for one or the other of the colleges. Several Andover men will compete on the Yale-Harvard team that is to meet the Oxford-Cambridge squad in July. Brown, Moore, Ritzman, Calvin, and Jackson are among them. Keith Brown, who broke the interscholastic world's record for the pole vault when at Andover two years ago, is considered by many experts in the field of athletics as one of the greatest vaulters and high jumpers ever produced.

Manager Davenport will be succeeded next year by John M. Woolsey, Jr., and William H. Harding will captain the team.



William H. Harding, Captain-Elect of the Track Team



Crosby and Wolf of Andover Placing First and Second in the 220-yard Dash against Exeter

Tennis

After a bitter fight for places on the team, six men emerged who were rated very evenly, thus forming a strong combination in match play. Losing only to the Harvard second team, Andover went into the Exeter contest with confidence. Captain Kingman, who had divided his time between tennis and track, came through with a splendid victory in the Exeter match, 6-2, 6-1. With this as an inspiration, Andover took all the remaining matches, even playing the eighth and ninth ranking players in the third doubles, which were won 6-1, 6-1. Although Exeter had lost her first ten players by graduation last year and thus had a team somewhat below her usual standard, after three years of defeat Andover was gratified with this decisive victory. After the playing the team gave a supper party for the Exeter squad at the Log Cabin, a practice which is becoming a tradition. The Second team match also went in Andover's favor, 6-3. Dalrymple was elected captain for next year.

Lacrosse

The Lacrosse team this year under the tutelage of Mr. James, who received his lacrosse training in England, showed a finesse which has not been seen before in Andover lacrosse. Clever handling of the sticks and shiftiness and speed this season began to replace brute strength. The team ended the season with only one defeat chalked up against them, winning against the Harvard Jayvees, the M. I. T. Freshmen, the Harvard Freshmen, and the Dartmouth Yearlings. The one defeat was incurred at the hands of the Boston Lacrosse Club, a group of professionals. Boston's superiority of play spurred the Blue on to their best efforts, and with the advantage of youth they managed to finish the game only one goal behind, a very creditable result against mature and experienced players. Lacrosse is gaining in favor at Andover, as elsewhere in the country, and on the basis of present interest should take an important place in our spring athletic program.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Obituaries

1858—George Herbert Palmer, son of Julius Auboyneau and Lucy Manning Peabody Palmer, was born in Boston, March 19, 1842, and graduated from Harvard in 1864, studied in the University of Tübingen, and graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1870. He was tutor, instructor, professor, and professor emeritus in Harvard, author of many books, and translator into prose of the *Odyssey* of Homer. He died in Cambridge, May 7, 1933. A brother, Frederic, was in the Class of 1865.

1858—Edwin Stewart, son of John and Mary Aikman Stewart, was born in New York City, May 5, 1837 and graduated from Williams in 1862, having been one term at Yale. He was appointed September 9, 1861, by President Lincoln assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy, became paymaster-general in 1890, and retired in 1899 with the rank of rear-admiral. He died in South Orange, N. J., February 28, 1933, in his ninety-sixth year.

1859—George Thaddeus Davis, son of Horatio Thaddeus and Almira Stearns Davis, was born in Bedford, July 29, 1840. He served in the 47th Mass. Infantry in the Civil War and has lived in Colburn, Va., and died in 1925.

1862—Joshua Edwin Waterhouse, son of Joshua William and Caroline Smith Waterhouse, was born in Portland, Me., March 17, 1845, and engaged in ranching and stock-raising in Kansas and died some four years ago.

1864—Charles Augustus Peabody, son of Jeremiah Flint and Betsey Wilkins Peabody, was born in Danvers, June 4, 1845, and graduated from Amherst in 1868 and from the Jefferson Medical College in 1873. For two years he was the superintendent of the Worcester City Hospital, for three years a physician in Bombay, India, and for more than twenty years he was again at the head of the Worcester City Hospital, where he died March 21, 1933.

1866—Charles Elias Cooper, son of Charles Augustus and Caroline Howell Cooper, was born in Wantage, Pa., March 6, 1847, and was a member of the Yale Class of 1870. He engaged in the oil business in Oil City, Pa., and died there January 6, 1933. Two grandsons attended Phillips, Charles Cooper Eeles, 1925, and Charles William Cooper, 1929.

1866—George Wheelwright Hobson, son of Joseph and Jane Jewell Libby Hobson, was born in Hollis, Me., August 18, 1847, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1870. He engaged in the lumber

business and opened a school of languages and music in the city of Lowell in 1886. He had been connected with the Lowell Gas Company. He died in Lowell, March 2, 1932.

1866—Edward Osgood Otis, son of Israel Taintor and Olive Morgan Osgood Otis, was born in Rye, N. H., October 29, 1848, and graduated from Harvard in 1871 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1877. He made a special study of pulmonary diseases and was an eminent authority on tuberculosis. He was appointed professor in Tufts College Medical School in 1901 and held many offices in medical circles and wrote extensively. He died in Exeter, N. H., May 28, 1933.

1867—Lucius Adelno Sherman, son of Asahel and Eunice Walker Sherman, was born in Douglas, August 28, 1847, and graduated from Yale in 1871. He became a professor of English and Literature in the University of Nebraska in Lincoln after having taught in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Conn. Later he was dean of the Department of English in the University of Nebraska, and when he retired in 1930, he had been connected with the institution for forty-seven years. He was an author of distinction and died in Lincoln, February 13, 1933.

1868—George Richardson, son of Josiah and Harriet Elvira Goodnow Richardson, was born in Shrewsbury, January 17, 1850. He became president of the large department store of Clark—Sawyer in Worcester and was a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank. He died in Worcester, May 19, 1933.

1869—Forrest Girard Berry, son of Milton and Nancy Maria Clark Berry, was born in Reading, February 8, 1856. He became a contractor's superintendent and city engineer at Laconia, N. H. For twenty-nine years he was a civil engineer with the General Electric Company in Lynn and died in Lynn, March 28, 1933.

1869—John Newton Turner, son of Samuel Hubbard and Joanna Amelia Saxton Turner, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 20, 1850. He became a dealer in stoves and house-furnishing goods in Lakewood, N. J. He died in Lakewood, July 11, 1932.

1870—Halsey Marsh Barrett, son of James Marsh and Sarah Fitz Randolph Barrett, was born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 14, 1852. For six years he was assistant actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. For the rest of his life he practiced law in Newark and Bloomfield, N. J. and died October 22, 1928, in Bloomfield.

1870—Thomas Parmelee Wickes, son of Eliphalet and Ellen Parmelee Wickes, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1853, and graduated from Yale in 1874 and from the Columbia Law School in 1876. He was a law clerk in the office of William C. Whitney and was in private practice in New York City, in Alaska, in San Francisco, and in Los Angeles, Calif. He died in Los Angeles, January 18, 1933. A son, Henry P., was in the Class of 1896.

1872—Randolph Henry Chandler, son of William Henry and Martha Helen Allen Chandler, was born in Thompson, Conn., January 11, 1853. He became a lawyer in Connecticut and served in both the state House of Representatives and the Senate, and died January 12, 1933, in Thompson.

1872—Richard Leighton Clapp, son of Richard and Eunice Amelia Slate Clapp, was born in Montague, March 21, 1851, and was a farmer in Montague. He served as selectman of his native town and died in Montague, November 21, 1932.

1872—William Goodrich Morse, son of Samuel Finley Breese, 1802, and Sarah Elizabeth Griswold Morse, was born in New York City, January 31, 1853, and entered upon outdoor life in the west, gaining fame as a hunter and fisherman. At one time he was governor of the Lambs Club in New York City. He died in San Diego, Calif., January 12, 1933. His sister, Mrs. Leila Morse Rummel of Paris, France, spoke at the Phillips Alumni meeting in Andover, in June 1930.

1872—Lucius Augustus Mudge, son of Augustus and Lucy Ann Wentworth Mudge, was born in Danvers, October 4, 1852, and was engaged in shoe manufacturing and died in Greenfield, August 6, 1932.

1874—Harlan Page Beach, son of Joseph Wickliff and Mary Angeline Walkley Beach, was born in South Orange, N. J., April 4, 1854, and graduated from Yale in 1878. He was an instructor in Phillips 1878-1880 and entered the Andover Seminary, graduating in 1883. For six years he was a missionary in China, was a pastor in Minneapolis, Minn., Superintendent of the School for Christian Workers in Springfield, educational Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, and was D. Willis James professor of the theory and practice of Missions at Yale 1906-1921. He died in Winter Park, Fla., March 4, 1933.

1874—William Cogswell Clarke, son of John Badger and Susan Greeley Moulton Clarke, was born in Manchester, N. H., March 17, 1856, and was a member of the Dartmouth Class of 1876. He served in the New Hampshire legislature in 1891 and was mayor of Manchester 1895-1902. He was a member of the Manchester school board for fourteen years, eight years as chairman. He was a journalist on the staff of the *Manchester Mirror* and later of the *Manchester Union*. He died in Manchester, May 22, 1933. A brother, Arthur E., was in the Class of 1874.

1874—Gilbert Colgate, son of Samuel and Eliza-

beth Ann Breese Morse Colgate, was born in Orange, N. J., December 15, 1858, and graduated from Yale in 1883. He became president of Colgate and Company, soap manufacturers, and was a director of the Colgate—Palmolive—Peet Company. He died in New York City, January 5, 1933. He was a president of many social and religious organizations, president of the Orange Y. M. C. A., and a trustee of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. A son, Robert B., was in the Class of 1920, and two brothers attended Phillips, Richard M., 1872, and Russell, 1892.

1876—Dexter Franklin Abbott, son of William and Sarah Job Abbott, was born in Andover, September 7, 1855, and was a member of the Dartmouth Classes of 1879 and 1880. He became a farmer in Andover and in Greenfield, N. H., and died in Concord, N. H., October 14, 1930. Two sons, Albert B., 1915, and William J., 1912, and a brother, Alson B., 1862, attended Phillips.

1876—William Alfred Bartlett, son of Samuel Colcord and Mary Bacon Learned Bartlett, was born in Chicago, Ill., February 17, 1858, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1882 and from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1885. Gifted musically he served as organist in chapel and college church. He was pastor in Lowell, Chicago, Hartford, Conn. and Lewiston, Me. For six years he was the New England director of the Near East Relief and died in Natick, December 15, 1932.

1877—Samuel Trask Parker, son of Samuel Trask and Margaret Patton Parker, was born in South Reading, April 12, 1858. He was a florist in Wakefield, chairman of the board of assessors, president of the trustees of Lakeside Cemetery, and prominent in town affairs. He died in Wakefield, January 26, 1933. A twin brother, William C., was in the Class of 1877.

1879—Edward Wilder Boutwell, son of Edward Hyde and Ellen Maria Herrick Boutwell, was born in Andover, April 4, 1862. He became a farmer in West Andover and was prominent in its social and church life. He had been a master of the Andover Grange and of the Essex County Pomona Grange. He died in Andover, December 20, 1932.

1879—Edmund Ringgold Webster, son of Edmund Gage and Sarah Ann Ringgold Webster, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1860, and was a merchant in his native city. He died in Cincinnati, December 26, 1931.

1880—Charles Asa Clough, son of Benjamin and Charlotte Chase Downs Clough, was born in Vineyard Haven, June 24, 1859, and was a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1883. He had been connected with the General Electric Company nearly his whole life and died in Vineyard Haven, June 16, 1933. Two sons attended Phillips, Charles Asa, Jr., 1922, and Clifton C., 1907.

1881—Walter Allen Halbert, son of Delancey Morell and Sarah Raymond Morgan Halbert, was born in Ottawa, Ill., January 28, 1862, and grad-

uated from Harvard in 1885. He was a real estate appraiser for insurance firms and lived in Binghamton, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. He died in Chicago, July 26, 1932. A brother, Delancey M., was in the Class of 1892.

1881—Chester Whitin Lasell, son of Josiah and Jane Whitin Lasell was born in Holyoke, July 5, 1861, and, leaving Andover, entered his father's machine works. His love for horses led him to own and train harness horses for the turf, and he became a reinsman of national reputation. He died in Whitinsville, December 17, 1932. A brother, Josiah M., was in the Class of 1882.

1882—Malcolm Douglass, son of Malcolm and Sarah Elizabeth Hale Douglass, was born in Windsor, Vt., November 25, 1864. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 and was a physician in Philadelphia, Pa., and died recently.

1882—William Gray Schaufler, son of Henry Albert and Clara Eastham Gray Schaufler, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, October 28, 1863, and graduated from Amherst in 1886 and received an M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1889. He was a professor in the college at Beirut, Syria, 1891-96 and a physician in Lake-wood and Princeton, N. J. He died in Princeton, April 30, 1933.

1883—Elbridge Stoye Carleton, son of Elbridge Gerry and Susan Stoye Carleton, was born in Rockdale, February 17, 1864. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888, became an architect in Worcester, and died October 10, 1932.

1883—Rosecrans William Pillsbury, son of William Stoughton and Martha Silver Crowell Pillsbury, was born in Londonderry, N. H., September 18, 1863, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1885. He engaged in manufacturing, for four terms was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and was the publisher of the *Manchester Union*. He died in Springfield, September 23, 1932.

1883—Jacob Levi Snook, son of Isaac Coursen and Irene Roy Snook, was born in Fredon, N. J., December 29, 1854, and taught in the public schools of New Jersey until 1906. He then took charge of "The Elmwood" in Chatham, N. J. His later years were spent in Coral Gables, Fla., where he died April 11, 1933.

1885—Walter Dodge Jameson, son of Nathan Woodbury Cleaves and Mary Jane Dodge Jameson, was born in Antrim, N. H., July 10, 1865 and became a merchant in New York City. He died in Islington, June 10, 1933. A brother, Nathan C., was in the Class of 1866.

1885—William Francis Richards, son of Dexter and Louisa Frances Hatch Richards, was born in Newport, N. H., January 28, 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1889. He became president of the Dexter Richards & Sons Co., manufacturers of flannel. He removed to Colorado Springs, Colo.,

and was vice-president of the National Bank there and was connected with other corporations. He had been a member of the New Hampshire legislature and was upon the staff of Governor Jordan. He died in Boston, March 5, 1933.

1886—Willard Hall Bradford, son of Thomas Budd and Lucinda Hall Porter Bradford, was born in Dover, Del., May 11, 1868, and graduated from Princeton in 1891. He was a coal dealer in Philadelphia and died in Princeton, N. J., March 29, 1933. Three brothers attended Phillips, Thomas B., 1877, Robert R. P., 1883, and William, 1883.

1887—Arthur Ward Eaton, son of Moses Currier and Ellen Ward Eaton, was born in Warren, N. H., October 18, 1868 and became a salesman in Boston. He died November 13, 1932.

1887—John Raymond Mitchell, son of John Lamb and Harriet Raymond Mitchell, was born in Franklin, Pa., January 9, 1868, and graduated from Sheffield in 1889. He was vice-president of the Winona (Minn.) Deposit Bank and president of the Capital National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and died January 31, 1933, in Minneapolis, Minn.

1887—George Edward Smith, son of John Low, 1852, and Mary Barker Smith, was born in Andover, December 14, 1868, and became an engineer in New York City, where he died February 25, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, David B., 1876, and John E., 1878.

1887—Samuel Raynor Whiting, son of William and Anna Maria Fairfield Whiting, was born in Holyoke, January 20, 1867, and became a paper manufacturer in Holyoke and North Wilbraham. He died in Holyoke, February 5, 1933.

1888—Samuel Richard Maynard, son of Isaac and Margaret Aiken Maynard, was born in Utica, N. Y., September 12, 1867, and was a member of the Sheffield Class of 1890. He was a broker in New York City and died in Brookline, February 6, 1932.

1888—Willard German Reynolds, son of James and Antoinette Severance Reynolds, was born in Fulton, N. Y., July 6, 1866, and graduated from Amherst in 1890 and from the Bellevue Medical College in 1894. He was on the surgical staff of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and on the visiting staff of St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn and of the Southside Hospital, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 27, 1932.

1890—Joseph Hall Brewster, son of Charles Edward and Ruth Ann Donaldson Brewster, was born in Wellsborough, Pa., January 5, 1869, and studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical College. He practiced his profession in Baltimore, Md., Elizabeth, N. J., and was assistant chief medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He lived in Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., where he died, August 28, 1932.

1890—William Norman Harrison, son of Albert and Margaret Harris Harrison, was born in Williamsport, Pa., February 18, 1871, and became a

farmer in Wellsboro, Pa. He died in Detmar Township, Pa., April 20, 1926.

1890—Alfred Johnson, son of Edward and Georgiana Parker Miller Johnson, was born in Boston, June 28, 1871, and graduated from Harvard in 1895. In 1901 he received the Litt.D. degree from the University of Paris. His life was spent in literary and historical work. He died in Boston, January 13, 1933.

1891—Gorham Kimball King, son of Charles Willard and Hattie Emeline Kimball King, was born in Milltown, Me., June 14, 1870. He was president of Cone & Kimball Company, dealers in general merchandise, Red Bluff, Calif., where he died November 17, 1932.

1891—John Wesley Ladd, son of William Sargent and Caroline Ames Elliott Ladd, was born in Portland, Ore., January 3, 1870, and was a member of the Amherst Class of 1893. He was assistant cashier in the Ladd & Tilton Bank of Portland and an ardent tennis player and mountain climber. He died in Portland, June 23, 1932. Two brothers were in Phillips, William M., 1874, and Charles E., 1877.

1891—William Usher Parsons, son of George and Sarah Elizabeth Eddy Parsons, was born in Kennebunk, Me., October 24, 1873, and graduated from Sheffield in 1895 and studied law at Columbia. For three years he was in a law firm in New York City and was assistant United States Attorney. He was secretary and treasurer of the Sheffield Company and a director of several railroads. During the World War he was a 2d lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. He died in Birmingham, Ala., May 30, 1933. A brother, Joseph, was in the Class of 1889.

1892—Glen Arnold Grove, son of Horace Sweet and Augusta Jenks Grove, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., January 31, 1869, and graduated from Colgate in 1897 and received a post-graduate degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1901. For three years he was teaching the classics in Vermont Academy, then was professor of English in the Packard School, New York City. He was lecturer for the board of education and died April 25, 1933, in Palisades, N. Y.

1892—Fred Alban Weil, son of Louis and Anna Moore Tuttle Weil, was born in North Andover, May 7, 1874. He entered at once upon newspaper work and continued associated press assignments until 1900, when he entered Meadville Theological School and graduated in 1904. He was pastor in Chicago, Ill., in Bellingham, Wash., in Denver, Colo., in Quincy, for nine years, and in Salem, Ore. He died in Portland, Ore., June 7, 1933. A brother, George L., was in the Class of 1876.

1893—Oscar Arthur Brown, son of Thomas Henderson and Mary Morse Brown, was born in Broadhead, Wisc., July 14, 1871, and engaged in the real estate business at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., where he died September 24, 1932.

1893—John Homer Smith, son of John Homer

and Hortense Olivia Knapp Smith, was born in Brewster, N. Y., December 5, 1874, and graduated at Cornell in 1905. He became an examiner in the patent office in Washington, D. C., and died in that city December 24, 1932.

1893—Clarence Baker Sturges, son of Edward Baker and Marian Sanderson Sturges, was born in Scranton, Pa., June 19, 1874, and graduated from Sheffield in 1896. He became a coal operator in New York City and died in Southport, Conn., October 25, 1932.

1894—Everett Lee Millard, son of Sylvester M. and Amelia Chapin Collins Millard, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1877, and graduated from Harvard in 1898 and from the law school of Northwestern in 1900. He practiced law in Chicago and was president of the Chicago Suburban Gas & Electric Co., the North Shore Gas Co., director of other public utility corporations, president of the Municipal Art Commission, and president of the City Club. During the World War he was Secretary of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago and was decorated Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. He died in Highland Park, Ill., March 21, 1933.

1894—Carl Rudolph Schultz, son of Carl Hermann and Louise Eisfelder Schultz, was born in New York City, August 10, 1876, and graduated from Sheffield in 1897. He was president of the Carl H. Schultz Co., manufacturers of mineral waters and president of the Equitable National Bank of New York City. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., November 5, 1932.

1894—Eldon Merriam Votaw, son of Elihu Hillis and Harriet Adelaide Weber Votaw, was born in Geneva, Ohio, October 16, 1868. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1895 and practiced law in Chicago, Ill., for over thirty years and was highly esteemed. He died in Chicago, February 6, 1933.

1895—Mason Tyler Adams, son of Charles Dickinson and Mary Clark Wood Adams, was born in New York City, May 18, 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1899 and received the degree of mining engineer from Columbia in 1901. He was with a copper company in Mexico, with a coal company in Minersville, Pa., and in Canada, and in 1909 was made vice-president and general manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Conn. He died in Waterbury, Conn., May 1, 1933.

1895—Allan Bouton Patterson, son of Joab Nelson and Sarah Cilley Bouton Patterson, was born in Concord, N. H., January 22, 1875, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1898 and from the Yale Forestry School in 1904. He was a forest supervisor on the Pacific Coast and died in St. Helena, Calif., January 24, 1933.

1895—Lebbeus Harding Rogers, son of Lebbeus Harding and Laura Effie Clearwater Rogers, was born in New York City, July 28, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in 1898 and became a lawyer in New York City and died December 16, 1932.

Personals

1870—Rev. Dr. Edward W. Babcock, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross of Troy, N. Y., was recently elected president of the Upper Hudson Valley Association of Phi Beta Kappa.

1870—It has come to the attention of the editor of the alumni interests of THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN that some years ago, Nathan Haskell Dole received from Oglethorpe University in Georgia the honorary degree of Litt.D.

1873—Alfred L. Ripley, a member of the Yale Corporation for thirty-four years, will retire from that office at Commencement in June. Mr. Ripley has been a member of the Phillips Academy Board of Trustees since 1902, and for many years was President of the Board. He is Chairman of the Board of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

1874—The many friends of the Hon. Frank L. Gerrish of Boscawen, N. H., will be sorry to hear of his failing eyesight. He will welcome calls from friends who are passing by.

1876—Edmund K. Alden last October made his fiftieth ascent of Mt. Whiteface in New Hampshire.

1888—Sherwood Eddy has written *The Challenge of Europe*, published by Farrar and Rinehart.

1888—Dean Henry S. Graves of the Yale Forest School has been elected president of the Community Chest of New Haven. *Forest Education*, by Dean Graves and Mr. Cedric H. Guise, has recently been published by the Yale University Press.

1889—There has been completed and dedicated within the year a fine school building in Townsend, the gift of Huntley N. Spaulding, 1889, and Rolland H. Spaulding, 1893, as a memorial to their parents.

1890—Rev. Dr. William Beard at the opening of the winter term joined the staff of Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., to assist in the financial program and in the religious work of the college.

1890—Dr. Harris B. Haskell has left Seattle, Wash., and is practicing his profession at 9 Pleasant Street, Leicester, Mass.

1890—Charles G. Osgood was recently appointed Silas Holmes Professor of Belles Lettres at Princeton University.

1893—Frederick E. Newton is president of the Alumni Association of Mount Hermon School.

1896—Roger Pierpont Tyler and Miss Glenna Bigelow were married in Branford, Conn., April 7, 1933.

1896—The Archaeological Institute of the German Empire has chosen as regular members Professor Albert W. VanBuren, of the American Academy in Rome, and Mrs. VanBuren.

1896—Harry P. Wood resigned his position as Chief Justice of American Samoa and returned to the United States in March and may be addressed at Gloversville, N. Y.

1897—H. Stuart Hotchkiss is the senior representative in Sweden of the Irving Trust Company, trustee in bankruptcy of the International Match

Corporation. His address is Kungsgaten 6, Stockholm.

1897—The law firm of Satterlee & Spence having been dissolved, a new firm under the name of Satterlee & Green will continue in the practice of law at 52 William Street, New York City.

1900—Henry H. Stebbins, Jr., has been elected vice-president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Rochester, N. Y.

1900—A son, Lawrence J., 2d, was born November 17, 1932 at Englewood, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Webster.

1901—Edwin Mortimer Barnes and Mrs. Mary Manger Mays were married in New York City, March 22, 1933.

1904—Dr. Charles W. Knapp is chief of staff at the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital.

1909—Miltimore W. Brush has recently been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Corps.

1909—Alonzo Elliott has been in Europe for the past two years, but expects to return to this country shortly. He has spent much of his time while abroad on the composition of an opera.

1912—David N. Beach on June 6 was given an honorary degree at the American International College of Springfield.

1912—The Reverend Alvin B. Gurley and Miss Frances Stevenson Chapman were married on October 29, 1932, at the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

1912—A son, Angelo Giovanni, 2nd, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Angelo G. Perez on September 2, 1932. He is their first child.

1912—A son, John Frederick, was born April 1, 1933, to Rev. and Mrs. Frederick C. Wilson of Ipswich.

1914—On January 1 Allan W. Ames retired from general partnership in the firm of C. D. Halsey & Co.

1916—A son was born in Boston April 22, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. John Donald Falvey.

1917—J. Alden Van Campen has been elected vice-president in charge of the construction department of the Corning Building Company, the oldest business concern in Corning, N. Y.

1918—A daughter was born in Newton, April 21, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Foster C. Barnard of Andover.

1919—Worth English and Miss Inez Jean Ferguson were married in Miami, Fla., March 27, 1933.

1919—A son, John Rogers, Jr., was born May 24, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Flather.

1919—Albert L. Russel has become a member of the firm of Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, attorneys at law, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

1920—A son, Oliver Stuart, was born February 13, 1933 to Mr. and Mrs. C. Thurston Chase of Deerfield.

1920—Franklin Muzzy Crosby, 3d, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Muzzy Crosby on December 30, 1932.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

ALAN R. BLACKMER

M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

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THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

OCTOBER, 1933

Editorials

ANDOVER alumni will be gratified to learn that for the year 1933-1934 Phillips Academy will have a capacity enrollment of about 660 boys. As in the past, they have been carefully selected by the Office of Admissions and in background, character, and intelligence fully meet the Andover standard. From a national point of view, this registration figure may be taken as an encouraging sign of the lifting of the depression, although it is still evident that parents are continuing to sacrifice themselves and their possessions that their children may be educated. From a more personal point of view, Phillips Academy is glad to see in its full enrollment this year an indication that the public has confidence in the strength of Andover's new administration.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY continues each year to perfect its facilities for discovering and meeting the needs of the individual boy, the focal point of its educational program. Andover expects its students to assume a full share of the responsibility for their own education and in the process to acquire self-reliance and independence of thought and action. But it realizes that the channels through which this goal may be approached are almost as many and as varied as the individual boys

who constitute the student body. For this reason teachers, coaches, and dormitory masters are making every effort to know intimately as many boys as they can, learning through informal contacts all that is possible about their family backgrounds, their interests, and their ambitions. In the office of the Registrar will now be centered the personnel work of the Academy. Acting as a clearing house for detailed information about each boy, this office will now be in a position early in the year to aid boys who are making an adjustment to school life too slowly and to stimulate those with marked talent in special fields. Old teachers are giving more of their time than ever to association with students outside the classroom, and new ones are being added to give a definite part of their time to special tutorial work. Early in the fall, on an experimental basis, a Scholastic Aptitude Test was given to all students in the attempt to discover their aptitudes and weaknesses and guide them into the most productive lines of study. Far from a sink or swim, devil take the hindmost education calculated to mould a rugged Andover "type," Andover education is concerned with the maximum development of the inherent possibilities of each of its boys. Its success will be measured by the degree to which it achieves this.

RELATIONS between the Faculty and the students continue to be increasingly friendly. Just as "the eternal barrier" between different generations remains effective through the ages, perhaps the natural enmity felt by boys to exist between themselves and their instructors will never wholly disappear. But students of today in increasing numbers seek informal social contact with members of the Faculty, coming to their homes, singly and in groups, to listen to music, to read, or to talk. And, in a more official relationship, when summoned for conference, students of today are becoming accustomed to receive friendly guidance rather than well-intentioned abuse. There are many reasons for this. Most teachers now hold individual conferences with their boys as part of their scheduled work. In some instances the informal seminar or conference method of education is supplanting the formal class room recitation. Then, too, over a third of the Faculty meet boys on the athletic field, where solid friendships are formed. Teas given by Faculty for students and by students for Faculty are becoming increasingly frequent. Education being to so great an extent a by-product of such friendly association with men and women of cultivated taste, keen minds, and sound character, Andover is doing everything in its power to foster informal contacts between boys and their teachers.

A SPECIAL attempt was made this fall to make new boys and their parents feel at home in Andover upon their arrival. During the summer the Headmaster sent a letter to each student entering Andover this year, telling him of the friendly spirit of the school and of its opportunities. On Monday and Tuesday of the opening week, members

of the families of incoming and returning students were invited to tea in the lounge of the Phillips Inn, with the Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess and Dean and Mrs. Lynde receiving. A tea was also given for the new boys on Saturday under the auspices of the Society of Inquiry. With members of the Faculty to act as guides, the grounds and buildings of the Academy were open to parents and friends of the school throughout the week. It is hoped that the pleasant contacts established in this way early in the school year between the Faculty and new boys and their parents will form the basis for a warm relationship throughout the year.

AN important educational trend of the century, powerfully stimulated by the depression, is that towards the scientific study of social problems. Traditional classical education directed towards the refinement of taste, the cultivation of the imagination, and the improvement of the reasoning powers has had as its primary goal the enrichment of the personal life. Many thoughtful people are now wondering whether this education, fruitful as it is, is adequate to meet the acute economic and social crisis facing us today. What, they ask, have the schools and colleges of the world been doing all these years if unable to prevent the collapse which modern civilization has experienced? Noteworthy, too, is the disparity between the scientific advance of recent years and our tentative gropings towards a knowledge of man and his relation to his fellowmen. Complex and perplexing as all human relationships are, human intelligence cannot admit failure to fathom them without an honest attempt, the beginnings of which, on a scientific basis, we are witnessing now. Although much of this

study must await the more mature intellects of college students, Andover boys under the new curriculum are to be given an opportunity to orient themselves in the field through an elective course for seniors in social problems. Under the auspices of the Peabody Club a group of boys are also discussing current problems and taking brief field trips to investigate conditions first hand. Learning to view our institutions not as divinely ordained but as half-solved problems, these boys are acquiring a new sense of social responsibility. If, as H. G. Wells says, "History is coming more and more to be a race between education and catastrophe," Andover's new courses in social problems and contemporary life may help in their small way to tip the scales in the right direction.

IN its desire to picture in interesting fashion the life of Phillips Academy, past and present, the BULLETIN wishes to take this opportunity to renew its standing invitation to Andover alumni to send in manuscripts of personal reminiscence or of opinion. In past years many of the best pages of the BULLETIN have been those written by alumni, some of them containing rich personal memories of older days, of great intrinsic and historical value, and some presenting valuable comment on significant developments in the modern Andover. To the extent that the BULLETIN is a coöperative magazine, sharing news and opinions from its alumni and friends throughout the country, it will be a readable one as well as an index of the vitality of the school.



ON THE STEPS OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL



"TEMPLE FEAST, BALL," BY MAURICE STERNE
A recent accession to the permanent collection of the Addison Gallery

MODERN ANDOVER

BY ALLAN V. HEELY

WHENEVER alumni of the 'eighties and 'nineties are gathered to celebrate by-gone days, their talk glows with the memory of escapades nocturnal and not infrequently destructive. The hours devoted by the provident to slumber were then at intervals disturbed by the raucous serenade of groups straggling homeward from a party at Pomp's Pond; or the night would leap suddenly into life with the mounting flames of an extra-curricular bonfire. Class fights and sundry marauding expeditions found numerous support; while the student imagination, protean and prolific, gave birth to such immortal histories as the saga of MacDuffie's stove. The talk harks back also to the vanished days of the Latin and English Commons, whose facilities for the good life contemporary catalogues described as "very plain"; and to the private boarding houses, some of them remote and pleasantly anarchic, their prestige rated in direct proportion to the convenient negligence of their landladies. "Chap's" and Hinton's plied a brisk and partly lawless business under the very eyes of a helpless faculty, who often had no course but gratitude that, since regulations could not be enforced, students could at least assemble for their evening's entertainment in places so accessible and harmless.

The rough practical joking and the midnight prowling were the visible symptoms of a traditional good-humored lawlessness which knew no just control. The temper of the student body was one of rugged independence, resisting vigorously, though without rancor or malevolence, all attempts to curb its liberties. It was a hardening life, and often enough a strengthening one; few who lived it would part with the experience; and that the fundamental virtues were always dominant the steady progress of the school and the quality of her alumni give ample evidence. But it was a time to try the courage of a Faculty perplexed with problems which

could not be solved. The task of administration and discipline was often desperately hard.

Today alumni, revisiting the school with cherished memories of decades past, come upon a setting changed past recognition from the days of "Banty" and "Uncle Sam" Taylor. The old Commons are gone but not mourned, the eating "joints" and the boarding houses long since liquidated and defunct. One chapter of the story of Phillips Academy during the past three or four decades is the growth of a school from poverty to prosperity, from a few cramped and flimsy structures to a physical plant which in modernity, completeness, and beauty knows few rivals. But material expansion has been a chapter only, and by no means the most important one. Andover has never placed her faith in brick and mortar, has never believed that a school is great because it is big. Her most vital revolution has been invisible—the slow solution of those questions of discipline and administration which in "Banty's" early days were vexing problems. Her most significant achievement, not revealed to casual visitors, has been a patient, steady progress in meeting the needs of the individual boys committed to her care.

Much surplus energy, of course, was automatically diverted from undesirable channels by the introduction of compulsory athletics. When every boy must play games hard four days a week, his career as a potential trouble-maker is likely to be short-lived. The division of the student body into four clubs, each containing its proportionate share of large and small boys, permits them to compete in team sports with others of their age, size, and ability. Club contests, in consequence, arouse keen rivalry and wide interest. Physical and medical examinations, special exercises for the under-developed, and expert infirmary administration provide the necessary safe-guards against injury and over-exertion.

Gradually the school has been gathering her boys under her own roofs, for Andover intends that eventually every student shall live in a dormitory, house, or cottage supervised by a resident instructor. Peabody House, with its comfortable lounge, where smoking is permitted, robs of a part of its point the rear-room smoking in the down-town shops. The new Commons, with a separate dining hall for each class, has closed the last few eating "joints" and brought the entire school under one roof at each meal. Such progress in physical development has done much to solve the major problems of supervision and administration.

But the most potent and pervasive growth has come in the careful programme of individual guidance which has supplanted the necessarily *laissez-faire* methods of an earlier day. At the modern Andover the credentials—moral, social, and intellectual—of each applicant receive the careful scrutiny of men of seasoned judgment before admission is granted. When a boy enters the school, he is assigned in each subject to a section suited to his apparent capacity, on the basis of his previous record and of placement tests given by the school. With the advice of an experienced instructor he chooses his course from a curriculum designed to furnish for everyone a sound general background, yet permitting him, as he advances through the school, a gradual increase in the time allotted to the subjects of his special interest.

His progress in every phase of school life is watched by a member of the faculty as his Division Officer. Andover is opposed to the point of view that a teacher's job is done when he has left his classroom. The boy's conduct, therefore; his temperament and peculiarities; his needs and habits, physical, mental, and moral; his family background; his scholastic progress—on everything affecting the growth of the boy the Division Officer is expected to be an expert. In the dormitory the master, although technically a disciplinary officer, makes it his business to know as much about his boys as possible. A casual chat in the boy's room during a round of inspection, a more leisurely talk in the master's study, a tea or dinner at the

master's table—all such contacts play a valuable part in building up between boys and masters a feeling of friendship and confidence which is the school's aim. With masters serving as athletic coaches and as directors or advisers in a wide range of other school activities, a community life exists which has made the school, as the Headmaster has recently said, "a cooperative enterprise, in which each had his share and duty."

In the government of the school the student body is represented by the Senior Council, whose members are elected by their fellows. The Council meets regularly and informally with the Headmaster. Their advice as to the temper and attitude of the student body is often of great value to him in setting administrative policy; and they in turn are charged with the responsibility of interpreting administrative measures to the student body, of winning coöperation for them, and of guiding student conduct and opinion in general. Once a week, on Wednesday morning, the period usually devoted to the daily chapel service is turned over to the uses of the Senior Council for the transaction, under their leadership, of general school business. In this way every boy is given a chance to express himself on matters of common interest, and a sense of community responsibility is fostered.

An important influence toward the development of a responsible social attitude is also found in the work of the Society of Inquiry and of Toc H, whose members perform social service to the community, and may, by means of visits to factories and prisons and by informal discussion, gain first-hand insight into the pressing social problems of the day.

During recent years the school has rapidly expanded her facilities for the stimulation of special hobbies. The Sketch Club, now housed in its own studio in the Addison Gallery, is a flourishing group of students interested in drawing, etching, and painting. They work during their free time under the direction of a resident instructor, and each spring they exhibit in the regular show-rooms of the Gallery. Short elective courses, for which academic credit is given, have placed painting, music, and architecture on the same basis

of recognition as the traditional subjects of study. Research in science is carried on by a few; others use the surrounding countryside, and particularly the extraordinary facilities of the Moncrieff Cochran Sanctuary, to pursue the study of nature and small animal life. The recently instituted Peabody Union, using the Peabody House as its home, embraces groups for the study of modern languages and the classics, social problems, current events, and other intellectual hobbies. Most of these hobby groups are associated with members of the faculty as advisers.

At heart, of course, the school has not changed. The traditional and characteristic virtues of Phillips Academy—integrity, self-reliance, hard work—are in no way weakened or perverted. In all that has made the school great and greatly loved

she is still building firmly upon the old foundations. In a sense, indeed, the modern developments are only the perfection or the logical sequel of the hopes and aims which in the 'seventies and 'eighties seemed immeasurably distant. In the process, the individual has become the focal point. What each boy needs is now the main concern of the school, to the end, as the Headmaster said in his address to the alumni last June, of "so broadening and intensifying his latent intellectual, artistic, and moral power as to enable him to develop his capacity for enjoyment, to increase his efficiency and his capacity for service, and to enlarge his esthetic and spiritual resources." Phillips Academy believes that, in the highest and the fullest sense, "school should be a friendly place."



THE HEADMASTER AND MRS. FUESS IN THE GARDEN OF THE PHILLIPS INN

RECENT BOOKS BY ANDOVER ALUMNI

JESUS, A MODERN STUDY — By HENRY FRANK, P. A. '74

Reviewed by A. Graham Baldwin

THIS book, written by a man whose main concern seems to be to get at the truth and state it, regardless of how it may be accepted by the reader, is devastating to the naive faith of the Christian who has accepted without question the literal interpretation of the gospels. Its theme might be expressed in the following questions. What about the historicity of Jesus? How much, if any, of the gospel stories are grounded in actual fact and how much springs from the imagination of the writers? The author says in his foreword, "It has long been suspected and sometimes boldly asserted that the entire story of Jesus as recorded in the four Gospels is a pure myth and the gospels themselves palpable forgeries." From this point of departure he proceeds to subject to the closest scrutiny the entire content of the New Testament, i.e., the Gospels and the letters of Paul. And in the process he reveals a scholarship which is sound and undeniably thorough. Again and again Mr. Frank makes reference to the opinions of such men as Benjamin W. Bacon, T. R. Glover, Kirsopp Lake, and Deissman, showing that he has reckoned with the conclusions that such eminent scholars have reached. And yet he does not merely pick and choose from the opinions of other men. He has his own convictions, some of them revolutionary, and his reasons for them.

His aim, however, is certainly not to be construed as merely destructive. I quote from his last chapter entitled "Fact or

Fiction." He says, "The fact, however, that the Jesus of the Gospels may be dissolved as an historical character, or discerned to be nothing more than a mythical personification of a metaphysical concept, in no wise neutralizes the beauty and exaltedness of the literary creation. Theologically, of course, such critical analysis is utterly devastating; it leaves not a shred of the fantastic eschatological structure reared in the name of the Man-God Jesus, on whose actual existence the redemption of the human race depends. But ethically, spiritually, esthetically nothing of the beauty is lost, nothing of the moral grandeur, nothing of the exalted inspiration." Evidently the author wants to retain the values inherent in Christian belief by helping to establish religion on a foundation of intelligent comprehension of fact rather than ignorant acceptance of a myth as historical truth.

Finally, whether or not the reader agrees with Mr. Frank's conclusions, he cannot help admiring the spirit of a man who concludes his study with these words, "For finally truth will prevail; what there is of love, beauty, justice, moral grandeur and nobility in the Christ of Paul, as portrayed in the Gospels, will neutralize and disestablish the barbarities and perverse autocratic power, acclaimed and exercised in the name of an artificial Jesus. Whether Paul or Jesus 'planted,' if 'God gives the increase' in the final betterment of humanity, the verdict of history will decide."

THE WHITE AFRICAN — By GEORGE A. WILDER, P. A. '73

Reviewed by Roy E. Spencer

The White African, an autobiography by the Reverend George A. Wilder, of the class of 1873, Phillips Academy, gives a vivid picture of a rich and versatile personality living a colorful and useful life.

Referring to himself as "Mafavuke," his Zulu nickname meaning "He who dies and lives again," Mr. Wilder describes his boyhood spent with Zulu lads in his father's African mission. Here he hardened

and trained his muscles by contesting with his savage comrades in javelin throwing and running; so that later as an American student he became a mighty track man and baseball pitcher. While playing with the young Zulus he learned their language and customs, thus making possible his unique achievements during his subsequent forty-four years in Africa. His education was received at Phillips Academy, Williams College, and the Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was known as a debater and an athlete.

Returning to Africa in 1880, he devoted himself to helping and teaching the Zulus in his district, his knowledge, tact, and energy producing remarkable results. For years he was the loved and revered friend of the natives for miles around his dwelling, and when in 1924 he retired and settled permanently in the United States, he left as a monument twenty-five schools with a total enrollment of 2,757 pupils and four churches, besides hundreds of educated, law-abiding natives whom he had lifted up from savagery.

His book is extremely readable, with its stirring stories of lion and leopard shooting, its pictures of African life and character,

and its amusing anecdotes. He recalls with a reminiscent chuckle how he once excused himself to "Uncle Sam" Taylor for being late to a Bible class by explaining gravely that the bell stopped ringing before he could get into the room. And then, miracle of miracles, "Uncle Sam" accepted the novel excuse, remarking drily, "But I hope you don't blame the bell." His cherished African experience was meeting a little Zulu boy who had never seen a white man. With one terrified glance at the strange apparition the youngster dashed away, shouting wildly, "Help, Help! a wild animal!!"

However, the cry, "A wild animal" generally meant grim work for Mafavuke, for it was part of the day's work for him to seize his rifle when he heard such an alarm and rush forth to shoot the marauding lions or leopards. On several occasions he narrowly escaped being killed by one of the big cats, once being badly wounded in the head by a charging leopard.

"The White African" takes its place among the interesting books written by Phillips Academy alumni, and it is a valuable record of the life and work of the highest type of American foreign missionary.

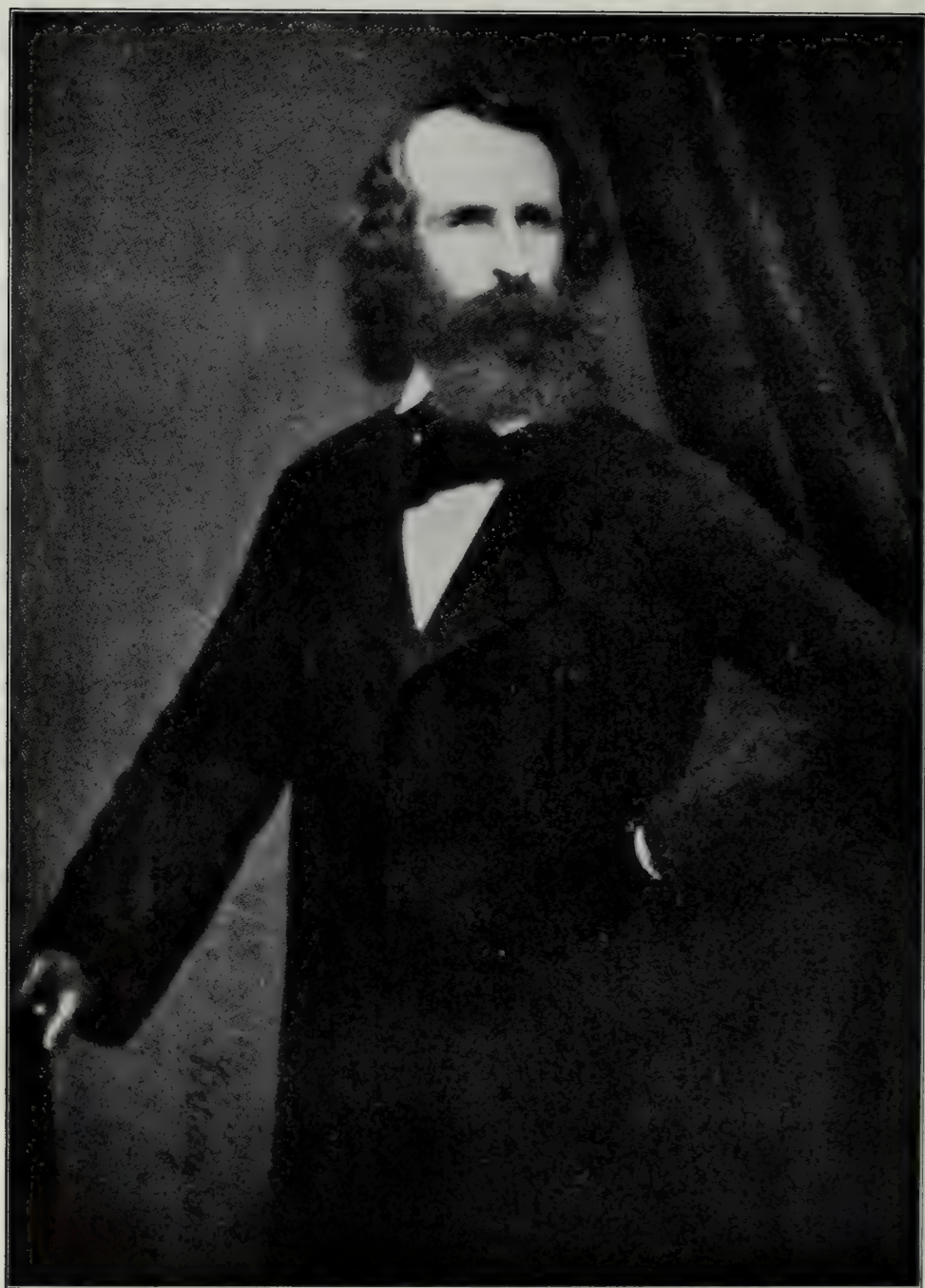
MISERERE

By JOHN HOMER DYE

If measure there were to measure the time
 Since you have been away,
 The age of the earth that measure would be,
 Though you left but yesterday.

Today I sat in a vaulted nave
 To hear the holy word;
 But words about the end of the world
 Were the only ones I heard.

But little I got from words like that,
 'Twas strange to talk that way,
 For it seemed so odd that no one knew
 That it ended yesterday.



WILLIAM PAGE
1811 — 1885

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

23. William Page, 1811-1885

By SCOTT H. PARADISE

FEW alumni of Phillips Academy have been so admired by people whose judgment we still respect as was the artist, William Page, P. A. 1828. And certainly none of our alumni has sunk from a position of great eminence to one of obscurity more completely than has this same once famous painter. While still an almost unknown young man, of rudimentary schooling, and from outside New England, Page was received by that exclusive circle which made Boston of the 1840's and '50's truly "the Athens of America"—the circle of Longfellow, Holmes, Dana, Hale, Lowell, Story, and Norton. Before he was forty he was an intimate of another distinguished group, that which gathered about the Brownings in Florence and Rome. It seems strange that the admiration he aroused, both as an artist and as a man, among the most intelligent and discriminating minds of his time has not by its very momentum carried his fame down to the present day. Lowell spoke of him as "the most remarkable painter we have," a "noble, great man," and dedicated the 1843 edition of his poems to him in extravagant terms. Story, although genius was almost a commonplace among his intimates, said, "I have met very few, if any, persons who affect me so truly as men of genius as Page. Certainly there are very few *artists* like him." Browning, speaking of the portrait Page had just completed of him, stated, "The result is marvellous. So it is here, the marvel of everybody; no such work has been achieved in our day—to my knowledge at least." And a writer in the *London Art Journal*, speaking from a country whose attitude toward things American was only too often supercilious, was even more emphatic: "At the risk of being thought guilty of ex-

aggeration, I declare, after visiting his studio, that Page is the best portrait painter of modern times; he has the same traits as Titian and Veronese."

And yet it was of this man, loved only this side idolatry by so many people of culture and judgment, that Henry James could write, "that strange, dim shade of William Page, the painter of portraits, who peeps unseizably, almost tormentingly out of other letters, (from his friends) who looms so large to Story's and Lowell's earlier view, who offers the rare case of an artist of real distinction, an earnest producer, almost untraceable less than half a century after his death."

"Almost untraceable"—that is the paradox of William Page, once so secure in what seemed like immortality. Save for a few references in letters of his friends, several brief and erroneous biographical notices, and some scraps of artistic criticism largely vitiated by the change in taste, the man has vanished. His work seems as insubstantial as his personality because in large part the paint has faded or darkened on the way to complete obliteration. And his fame has proved equally transient. Once he was so highly thought of that he painted, among his many subjects, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, Hiram Powers, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and General Grant. Today the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has five of his portraits but stores them underground, while the Boston Athenaeum, which for thirty-four years was proud to exhibit his work, in 1906 gave away, as of little value, his famous *Holy Family*. Page was a great figure, lofty, earnest, idealistic, but because so impermanent, a tragic figure.

Why is it that Page, so revered by his associates, should have been almost the

only one among them not to gain a more or less secure reputation? The answer lies partly in the artistic conditions of the time, the most unsettled and indeterminate period in American art, and partly in Page's enthusiastic nature, which led him to experiment with methods and to follow different schools until he lost all chance of building a solid foundation for his style. It is unfortunate that in spite of his undoubted genius and serious endeavor his work should remain rather a record of struggle to overcome the difficulties peculiar to his day and to his temperament than a positive achievement.

The decades between 1830 and 1860, when Page was doing his best work, were for several reasons a barren period in American art. In the first place the opening of the West dissipated American thought and drew away the more active spirits, who took with them the wealth and vigor of the seaboard communities. Then as early as the beginning of the 19th century the ideals of the frontier began to flow eastward, inoculating the nation with suspicion of caste and discrediting anything, such as painting, which seemed to be associated with effete European culture. The earlier group of artists, West, Allston, and Copley, which derived its strength from the pre-Revolutionary, aristocratic communities, had passed away, though Page had touched it briefly through his master, S. F. B. Morse. There were at this period no worthwhile schools of art; and outside a few private collections there were no works of art to be seen. A further and vital handicap to serious students was the incredible prudery which forbade study from the nude and even, according to Mrs. Trollope, "caused men and women to be admitted in alternate groups to the gallery of casts from antique statues." There is little wonder that under these conditions the general taste in art was illiterate and vulgar, that Mrs. Trollope found a "most extravagant passion for wax figures," that the Chatham Museum in New York advertised a collection of wax figures, a grand Cosmorama, shells, animals, corals, and then almost as an afterthought, a "neat gallery of paintings and engravings," and that one of the chief attractions of Peale's museum of art

and natural history was "the celebrated learned dog, Romeo."

There was, moreover, an element in Page's nature which made him particularly the victim of these adverse circumstances; restlessly eager for the best, he could find no guiding principle and seemed bewildered as to what course he should adopt. Had he established himself in one technique, he might still rank high among American artists, but his powers were dissipated in experiments in the various schools of painting, and he turned impatiently to new masters before he had learned all that the old had to teach. Page came before his time. Had he lived twenty-five years later when American conceptions of art had begun to stabilize under Whistler, Innes, Homer, and Wyant, he might well have earned a lasting place in the first rank.

William Page was born on January 23, 1811, in Albany, N. Y. At once we wonder where, considering the times and his own background, he gained his overmastering impulse for artistic expression. His father, Levi Page, was the son of a farmer in Coventry, Connecticut, a man of considerable mathematical ability, who suffered from an instability of purpose which was perhaps typical of the restless energy of the age, and which he unfortunately passed on, in a sense, to his son. Levi had followed a singular variety of pursuits—he had been a mail carrier on horseback, a printer, a shop keeper, a sailor on the Hudson, and a maker of carpenters' planes. Tamar (Gale) Dunnell Page was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts. William was the only surviving child of her second marriage.

When William was nine, the family moved to New York, and the boy was put at school with Joseph Hoxie in the Bowery. Hoxie being apparently more successful as a politician and as a fluent and humorous after-dinner speaker than as an educator, in less than a year William was transferred to the public schools, and here at the age of eleven his artistic proclivity first showed itself. A copy in India ink of a portrait of Louis XIV so impressed the principal that he exhibited it at the American Academy, and a prize was awarded the young draughtsman.

We can understand the uneasiness with which Mr. Page watched his son's growing artistic interests. He looked back upon his own wandering life with distaste, and he looked forward with apprehension for his son to the itinerant, almost vagrant life of a portrait painter, searching for commissions where he could find them. So he took what seemed the quickest way out of the difficulty and placed the boy at the age of fourteen in the law office of Frederic De Peyster. Here, under the eye of one of the old Knickerbockers, William could settle down and become a genteel and established member of the community. But DePeyster had some taste in art himself, and when he saw his clerk spending every spare moment copying the pictures about the office, he took some of the sketches to the venerable Colonel Trumbull, the President of the American Academy of Arts. That gentleman, irascible and bitter over the disappointments of his life, sourly admitted that the boy had talent, but asked Mr. DePeyster if he could make a lawyer of him.

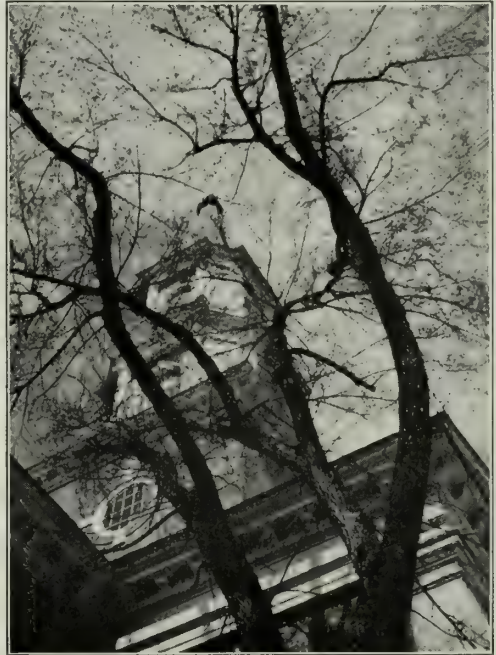
"He has brains enough," replied Mr. De Peyster, "for any profession."

"Tell him, then," was the characteristic reply, "to stick to the law, for in that he may attain wealth and fame. As an artist in this country he can have little expectation of either."

But Page was by nature ardent. Discouraging obstacles meant nothing to him. Trumbull's advice he ignored; his father's hopes he destroyed by straightway abandoning the law. And young as he was he picked out a teacher, apprenticing himself to James Herring, a relationship which must have been in itself discouraging to a young idealist. For Herring could scarcely be called an artist. Like many painters of the day he had reached his doubtful eminence by devious paths—work in his father's brewery, coloring prints, and tinting maps. However, William must have learned something from him, for in 1826 Samuel F. B. Morse was willing to accept him as a pupil. He then became a student of the newly formed National Academy, and in 1828 received a medal from that body.

Page was now seventeen and had shown decided talent in his chosen work. But

temporarily he turned aside. Perhaps he began to appreciate more vividly as he grew older the obstacles which confronted a young artist; perhaps he remembered Trumbull's warning and recalled Gilbert Stuart's bitter comment that one had better be a tea waterman's horse in New York than a portrait painter anywhere; perhaps he noticed how many artists turned to other pursuits to eke out a precarious income from painting: Fulton to science and invention, Trumbull to business, Peale to organizing a gas company, and Vanderlyn to showmanship. But more probably he was swept away by one of those great enthusiasms which at intervals directed his destiny. At any rate he turned from art to religion, joined the Presbyterian Church, and entered Phillips Academy (not the Theological Seminary as his biographical sketches state) so as to be near the fountain head and source of religious inspiration in America. He could have found no more ardent center of religious enthusiasm than the Phillips Academy of that day under John Adams, where revivals which often reduced the



AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE STEEPLE
OF THE ACADEMY CHAPEL

boys to tears were encouraged, where the atmosphere of the school was pervaded by the spirit of the Seminary, and where the great figures of Leonard Woods, Moses Stuart, and Ebenezer Porter, thundering from the pulpit of Bartlet Chapel, dominated the hilltop like gods on Olympus. We know nothing of Page's life at Andover beyond that he must have suffered the hardships which were recognized as part of life in that Spartan day, that he lived with Mr. E. Abbot, and that a schoolmate, Dr. J. T. Tucker, says, "I remember him pleasantly; too full of artistic genius ever to have been anything but what he was. He stayed but a short time at Phillips . . ." It is said that while at Andover he supported himself by painting miniatures for which he received twenty or thirty dollars apiece.

For some reason, in spite of his surroundings, perhaps because of them, a change came over Page's religious enthusiasm. He left Andover for Amherst, though apparently not to attend the college, and by 1830 was back in Albany painting portraits with great ardor and marked success. The total result of his stay in Andover seems to have been that he succumbed to and remained for almost twenty years in a state of disbelief.

For a young man of Page's artistic promise a period of study in Italy was essential to complete his training and to ensure his prestige. In 1831, apparently, he set out for New York to undertake the voyage, but again a great enthusiasm altered his plans, and while still under the age of twenty-one he suddenly married Miss Lavinia Twibill, sister of George Twibill, the artist. Europe was now out of the question, and Page settled down to acquire fame which came to him with apparent ease. He opened a studio on Broadway, was elected a member of the National Academy, and completed such pictures, famous in their day, as a full length likeness of Governor Marcy for the gallery of the City Hall, a portrait of John Quincy Adams for Faneuil Hall in Boston, a Holy Family, a prison scene called "The Wife's Last Visit to Her Condemned Husband," and a picture representing the infancy of Henry IV of France.

While in Boston Page met Lowell

through the Whites, to whose lovely daughter, Maria, Lowell was engaged. An intimacy sprang up between the two young men which developed, when Lowell visited New York in 1843 to be treated for eye strain, into a devoted, life-long friendship. Page introduced Lowell to the young New York intellectuals such as Charles F. Briggs, painted his portrait, and with the indiscriminating enthusiasm of youth looked upon him as "our greatest poet since Shakespeare." Lowell, for his part, dedicated the 1843 edition of his poems to Page in words which seem fulsome but were no doubt sincere: "I have never seen the works of the Great Masters of your Art, but I have studied their lives, and sure I am that no nobler, grander or purer spirit than yours was ever anointed by the Eternal Beauty to bear that part of the Divine Message which it belongs to the Great Painter to reveal." There is something beautiful about the mutual admiration of these two young men, and each seems to have brought to the other some quickening impulse of his own art. When Page moved to Boston in 1845 and opened a studio at 8 Tremont Row, he and Lowell were able to be constantly together, and Page became a member of that brilliant group of which Lowell was a part.

There must have been something unusually compelling in Page's personality. Boston's best families rendered him homage, and yet he had committed what was in the 1840's and particularly so in Puritan Boston one of the great social sins. Mrs. Page had borne him three daughters; yet he divorced her and sometime between 1840 and 1843 married Sara A. Dougherty, a celebrated beauty. Page's biographers are careful to mention that this domestic tragedy came about through no fault of his own, and that his wife deliberately left him. But it is easy to imagine him as a difficult husband. True, his tall figure, his flowing locks and Jove-like beard, his straight nose and piercing grey eyes had an abiding fascination for the other sex; but to a wife his devotion to his masculine friends, his absorption in his work, and his vast enthusiasms must have been a little trying.

In 1847 Page returned to New York and in 1849 realized his dream of going to

Italy. This naturally was the ambition of every American painter and sculptor, for his own country had little to offer in the way of artistic stimulation. Yet in a sense it often proved a barren experience. The American did, indeed, learn much, but all too frequently he fell under the influence of the 19th century school which, particularly in Italy, pretended to offer a formula which would guarantee nobility of effect in the works of painters who had no nobility of spirit. Inevitably the artist learned that a few years residence abroad was not enough to establish him in the tradition of the great masters, and while he modelled his work upon the classic school, it was a pale imitation, the form without the substance.

Page must have been ideally happy during his eleven years abroad. He became an honored member of the select little group the Brownings had gathered about themselves, whose members were "usually cultivated Americans, among whom Mrs. Browning's writings were exceedingly popular and among whom also her husband was appreciated long before his poetry found general acceptance in England." Among them were Hiram Powers and Thomas Crawford, the sculptors, Charlotte Cushman, one of the greatest actresses of the day, Margaret Fuller, the writer and critic, Mrs. Gaskell, the author of *Cranford*, and W. W. Story, the Boston poet and sculptor, whose presence in Italy Henry James points out was an illustration of the general good nature prevailing in Boston during the golden age. He had received the commission from a group of citizens, and he "went to Italy to learn the sculptor's trade so that he might make a statue of his father; he was not to make the statue because he had learned the trade." With this group, for part of the time at least, were Page's two Boston friends, Charles Eliot Norton and James Russell Lowell. With this chosen circle, in surroundings where to "the sensitive American deprived in his native land of every soft, caressing touch of art or poetry" and where "it seemed as if culture could be picked off the trees and breathed in through the air," Page revelled in the friendship, the stimulation of beautiful emotions, the picnics, the long

evening talks. And well may Page have rejoiced in his position, for he was handsome with his tall, slender figure and his striking features which in a way resembled Lord Tennyson's; he was popular, for Lowell, who, against his inclinations, had been struggling to postpone a visit to Italy wrote to Norton: "Your mention of Page blew up in one grand explosion all the ramparts I had been painfully (erecting) against my hopes and wishes, and I am left defenceless again." And, moreover, Page was admired; he was commonly known as "the American Titian," and Browning told the Pages that he wrote *Cleon*, in which he is supposed to have described the artist's character and genius, for his American friend.

The affectionate admiration with which Page was regarded by his intimates was no doubt increased by the painter's immense love for literature. As he painted he recited poetry, and his memory was remarkable. Mrs. Page recalled that "he read and repeated the Bible as well as Shakespeare and Lowell only with more devotion. He would never allow me to move until he had finished a Gospel—the same law for *Hamlet* or *Lear*—nothing less than the *whole* of a thing—so of Lowell's *Columbus* and *Prometheus* and *Sir Launfal*—he knew them all by heart. I can never forget Page's telling me of reciting Lowell's 'Washing of the Shroud' to the Poet—30 years ago—and how Lowell listened as though it was a new Revelation—and when it was finished said, 'It is a great poem.' So he used to recite Browning's *How They Brought the Good News to Aix* and *Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came* a thousand times while he painted his *Flight into Egypt*, and strange, Hood's *Bridge of Sighs* while he painted his *Venus*. Every picture I saw him work on seemed to cling to some rhythm."

W. J. Stillman also recalled of Page: "I used to visit the studio of William Page, the poet's intimate friend and ardent admirer, to whose almost inspired (oracular certainly) improvisations on art and poetry I used to listen till my own blood ran quick and my own enthusiasm made me see what was never to be seen again, even in dreams. Page used to repeat Lowell's poems with his own commentary, so subtly

fantastic at times that it made me think he had taken part in the composition of the poet's text, or thought he had, at least."

Another great happiness came to Page while in Florence, for there his religious doubts, apparently conceived at Andover and of twenty years' standing were finally resolved. Hiram Powers led him to read Swedenborg's interpretation of the Bible, and he became such an enthusiastic Swedenborgian that Lowell, at least, found it a little boring. He wrote: "Just now it is Swedenborg whom he insists on decanting for you all the time. Naturally I wanted to see Page and not Swedenborg, so it was rather a bore, because I could not get *en rapport* with him." The regaining of religious faith must, however, have satisfied a vital need in Page's nature, for a friend said: "With the single exception of George Inness I know of no man in whom the religious sentiment is so strong as in Page or who has so vivid and logical apprehension of spiritual things."

Page's active mind was engaged in many directions. He patented various improvements in guns and boats and developed a theory which he called "The New Geometrical Method for Measuring the Human Figure, Verified by the Best Greek Art." It was founded upon, among other things, the verse in the *Revelations of St. John* "the measure of a man that is an angel," and Mrs. Browning refers to it and to its author with admiration in *Aurora Leigh*. Robert Browning, to whom it was first disclosed, was much interested in the theory, and Mrs. Page recalled that he advised the artist to publish it on the grounds that "William Story, the sculptor, was stealing it." Perhaps Mrs. Page's memory was a little at fault; it seems unlikely that any act of William Story's would justify such a charge. However, Page published his theory when he got back to America in 1860, six years before Story published his "Proportions of the Human Figure, According to a New Canon, for Popular Use."

But even the blissful Italian days were not to be without their domestic storms. It was Page's nature to follow each enthusiasm, for only a little while it is true, but with utter absorption. Gradually his

wife became estranged from him "apparently," says the biographical sketch, "for no reason but his intense devotion to his art." Significant words! It is not hard to picture the poor woman enduring his creative abstractions, bewildered by his enthusiasms and his theories, sitting impatient and idle until he had finished some interminable recitation, spending long evenings while he argued with Browning or Powers or Lowell, in fact intellectually a stranger to her husband. What a sad lot for one who had been a famous beauty! Perhaps she felt relief when Page divorced her. In 1857, in Rome, he married his third wife, Sophie Candace Stevens.

But family troubles did not interfere with Page's great joy in his work. He resolved to equal Titian in the most difficult of all painting, flesh in sunlight, and to surpass Titian and equal the Greeks in perfection of form. Lowell wrote of him in 1852: "He was copying a Titian as he was never copied before. I used to see picture and copy side by side—too severe a test—but his copies will bear it." Perhaps this was the very copy once seized by the Florentine authorities in the belief that Page was making off with the original. Again Lowell wrote in 1856: "He has painted a Venus which all the galleries in Europe would contend for if it were by Titian However, I hope the Venus will stand, and if she does his monument is built beyond all time and chance."

Alas, the fate of the Venus or rather his three Venuses was symbolic of the fate of the painter. It is not clear which Venus Lowell refers to—*Venus on a Dolphin*, *Venus Rising from the Sea*, or *Venus Guiding Aeneas and the Trojans to the Latin Shore*. They were all exquisite and remarkable for "the golden fleece of hair floating from the head, the color and texture of which are so lovely that it has been called the most beautiful hair there is now in the world." Perhaps the very Venus which Lowell declared was to establish Page's immortality now lies obscure, while the memory of the man himself exists only dimly in the few remaining references of his friends.

This again raises the question of why Page, of whom H. T. Tuckerman says:



PEARSON HALL, FROM THE STEPS OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

"No American and few modern artists of any nation have reached a higher point than Page in his felicitous works," a man whose mind possessed distinction and refinement and who worked with energy and perseverance should have almost vanished from our sight.

One explanation lies in Page's ardent nature—"beautiful enthusiast" Lowell calls him—a quality which resulted in instability and unevenness of work. Tuckerman remarks: "We doubt if in the range of modern art there can be found from the same hand so great a variety of triumphs and crudities; the works of Page justify the highest eulogiums of his admirers, and the severest protests of his critics." Lowell had seen the danger as early as 1842. "The fault of Page has been a propensity to try experiments, a propensity ruinous to present and even lasting success—as Leonardo da Vinci proves. He has hardly ever profited by what experience he has already gained, so desirous has he been of acquiring more. In short, he has seldom painted as well as he could."

Later Isham declared that Page "was driven from one of the great masters to another as gusts of enthusiasm struck him, glowing with their inspiration, experimenting with their methods, and leaving a mass of work most various and unequal, and even at the best tentative and imperfect. . . . If Page had early had access to a few good paintings of the Venetian school, it is possible that his style might have formed and he might have followed a single path to success. As it was he went from experiment to experiment, and when he finally reached Venice by way of Rome, it seems to have been too late. His admiration for the Venetian school was unbounded, but he had accumulated too many tricks and crotchets on the way. His work shows this mental dissipation."

Another factor in Page's impermanence was his theory of color, which was correct enough, but which he carried to an extreme. Paul Akers explains it. "Mr. Page adopts a key somewhat lower than that of Nature, as a point of departure, using his

degrees of color frugally, especially in the ascending scale. With this economy, when he approaches the luminous effects of Nature, he falls, just when any other palette would be exhausted, upon his own, a reserve of high color." It can be seen that this practice would tend to make Page's pictures dark to start with. That darkness was accentuated by two further errors—one his belief that paint did not darken with age and no allowance should be made for that process, a theory with which the sculptor William R. O'Donovan, when speaking of Page's work heartily agrees, "if it is necessary to paint falsely with the expectation that time will right the matter, painting is a useless and trifling art, which ought at once to be abandoned." But time has proved them both wrong, and Page's canvasses have almost invariably faded or darkened, a process still further aided by his second error, a faulty mixing of pigments which Lowell had noticed in 1856. "He is painting better than ever, but the artists say he uses too much boiled oil, and that his pictures *must* grow black. Some I have already seen which had reached a mulatto stage, and were on their way to perfect Uncle Toms, which, considering the prejudice of color, is a pity. He will prove to you that it can't be so, but his pictures never get so good a light as from the effulgence of his personal presence." And two years after Page had presented his portrait of Browning to Mrs. Browning the poet is found expressing, in a letter to Rossetti, the fear that it is deteriorating. "So it fares with Page's pictures for the most part; but they are like Flatman the Poet's famous 'Kings' in a great line he wrote—'Kings do not die—they only disappear!'" And in this case Browning's words were prophetic; Blackness has stolen over the canvas, and the likeness can now barely be discerned.

Another defect in Page's work was due to an idea prevalent at the time. Photography, which had its beginnings in the thirties, had the effect of tempting portrait painters to compete with photographers by painting photographically. Both in sculpture and in painting "people demanded an exact rendition of superficial appearances: fabric, laces, flowers, skin, that simulated reality and fell lamentably

short of realization because the painter failed to respect the terms of his medium; he tried to make it appear something else." Page was inclined to agree with this idea and thought he had found confirmation for it in the words of Titian when that artist said that flesh would not let itself be painted in less than four paintings. As a result Page attempted to paint a face by first laying on the red muscle, then the color of the under-skin, then the thin veil corresponding to the cuticle, and lastly the fine down and polish and hairs, each layer of paint showing through the others as their corresponding substances do in nature. It seems to us as if Page had sinned against the canon of his art in trying to make paint imitate actual flesh and blood, and the results were sometimes disastrous, for Tuckerman speaks of having seen portraits by Page in which the color was peeling off in flakes because of this method of applying it layer by layer.

There was another quality in some of Page's work which aroused great controversy in his day though it would be less exciting in ours. Page was praised for his delicacy and refinement in presenting the female figure, but in the day when Power's *Greek Slave* aroused a storm of protest and the baby forms of Greenough's *Chanting Cherubs* seemed to threaten the morals of the nation there is no wonder that a naked Venus should convince many of Page's lack of "taste." The prudery of the '40's had not been outgrown. "Delicacy" and "refinement" were all important to our grandfathers, and Lowell seems to be afflicted with the same obsession when he exclaimed in 1856, "but why a Venus? It is his everlasting luck or destiny or whatever it may be—his want of taste I think we must call it. That seems to me his weak point"

It is difficult for us to understand the horror on one side and the delicious titillation on the other caused by the presentation of a nude female figure. Nor can we see any need of the fervor with which good men sprang to justify such a painting. *Venus Rising from the Sea* caused much discussion, and in a pamphlet which accompanied the exhibition of *Venus Guiding Aeneas and the Trojans to the Latin Shore* it was felt necessary to defend

the picture with almost passionate emphasis. After calling it "the finest picture of its kind, or probably, of any other kind, ever seen in America," it goes on. "A healthier, a purer, or a nobler work of art than this representation of the Queen of all Grace, and of the principle of loveliness was never placed on canvas. The Pharisee and the bigot who object to the design, and raise an outcry as to its influence, simply place themselves, in the view of the educated and the refined of sound tastes and tendencies, as either grossly ignorant, or vulgarly and morbidly corrupt." The defence ends with a poem by William Ross Wallace which is perhaps a greater indictment of the taste of the age than any number of lovely, unclothed Venuses.

"Goddess and Woman! with a reign that never
Shall cease to bless, to glorify the heart
A thing of beauty, and joy forever
From Nature, Page, and Art."

It was an unhappy combination of his artistic surroundings and the defects of his own qualities that has almost eliminated Page from the list of famous American artists. But in spite of his fallacies and his ungoverned enthusiasms which made him shift from one experiment to another, there was greatness in the man. An obituary in *Harper's Weekly* expresses what all who knew him must have felt.

"Out of all his divagations, his intellectual excursions, his fantastic enthusiasms, he emerged a steadfast seeker of truth. He did nothing by halves. Even his commonplace work seemed to Page the product of extreme exaltation. There was complete contagion in the spiritual atmosphere of the man, such earnestness and conviction that he made his friends believe as he did.

"He outlived his effect and his reputation, but he made an enduring mark upon his time."

Returning to America in 1860 Page lived for four or five years near George Innes at Eagleswood, New Jersey. It is claimed that the spiritual quality in Innes's later landscapes is the result of his association with Page.

In 1866 Page with his family of wife and four children moved to Staten Island and three years later built a house at Tottenville. He established his studio in the well

known studio building on 10th Street in New York and settled down to become a figure of legendary greatness. In 1871 he was elected president of the National Academy and held the office until 1873. As president, he and his aged master, Samuel F. B. Morse, received the Russian Grand Duke Alexis on his visit to this country and presented him Page's famous portrait of Admiral Farragut lashed to the shrouds of the *Hartford* as she entered Mobile Bay. We get a glimpse of him as he worked in the gallery of his large studio, already a man of the past generation but still strong in his spiritual personality, the ideal type of an artist and a sage. "The light from the ceiling falls upon his tall but slightly bent figure, clad in a long coat; on his gray hair, partly covered by a dark blue skullcap; on his picturesque beard and on his pale, strong features, his long, straight nose, his horizontal eyebrows; and when occasionally he steps back and turns toward you his piercing, deep-set gray eyes, you recognize his fitness to be the artist of the Shakespeare, with its calm, majestic features." As he paints he discourses on art, philosophy, or morals, for none of the artists could philosophize on his vocation as Page could. "Now and then, when he has been some time silent, he breaks out into one of Shakespeare's sonnets, all of which he knows by heart; and by his rendering giving such a sense of newness to the verses that one feels he has never known half their meaning until it came to him in the voice of the artist." Those who listened to him agreed with Lowell that Page was the best reader of poetry he ever heard.

There was still one great enthusiasm in Page's life. He had become interested in the supposed death mask of Shakespeare owned by Dr. Becker, of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany. He first collected thirteen photographs from which he modelled a head; then in 1874 he went to Germany himself to study the original. The result is interesting to students of Shakespeare because Page, judging from details of physiognomy which a portrait painter is trained to observe, such as certain irregularities in the features and the relationship of planes, angles, and surfaces,

came to the conclusion that the Droeshout engraving, the Chandos portrait, and the death mask were all taken from the same face at different periods of the subject's career, and that the Stratford bust was modelled from the death mask. Ten or twelve of the twenty-six measurements which Page took of the death mask agree exactly with the Stratford bust, and as Page says, the sculptor would not have hit these peculiarities by chance. It is hard to confute Page's argument when he says, "this planet never did, at any one moment, contain two adult heads, whose faces agreed in any dozen like measures To a working artist's mind, the agreement of these measures is either a miracle, or a demonstration that they are from the same face." As a result of his studies Page modelled a large head of Shakespeare and from this painted several portraits.

Page's work was uneven and on the whole disappointing. But even so it seems unjust that his mistakes should have so overshadowed his successes which were equal or superior to those of any American figure painter of his period; that the oblivion which has come over his name should keep some of his brilliant work hidden in the basements of our museums. Perhaps no one working under the handicaps of that time could have accomplished more than William Page. But in spite of his failures there must have been something far greater in the man than simply

the painter. Lowell said that Page was a great deal better than anything he painted, and that he always thought of him without his brushes. And as late as 1871, when the poet was fifty-two he wrote, "Somehow my youth is revived in me, and I have a great longing for an hour or two in Page's studio, to convince me that I am only twenty-four, as I seem to myself."

Page was stricken with paralysis in 1877, but he recovered enough to carry on his work and did a portrait of General Grant in 1880. On October 1, 1885, he passed away.

Phillips Academy can claim, unfortunately, little credit for William Page. The narrow, classical curriculum of the school must have been abhorrent to his artistic temperament, and in his case the harsh, Calvinistic doctrines of the Seminary apparently came close to doing irreparable harm. At length educators are beginning to see the danger of forcing boyish personalities into preconceived molds, and if Page came to Andover today, he would find in the Addison Gallery and its related activities means to satisfy his artistic hunger. It was entirely fitting that the Addison Gallery held an exhibition of his works in the spring of 1933, to revive the memory of a great spirit which came to us eager for light and guidance but soon turned away, starved for beauty and made unhappy in his religious faith.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. PLATT

IT was with deep regret that Phillips Academy learned of the death, September 12, of the architect Charles A. Platt, who designed such a large proportion of the buildings which make the Academy one of the loveliest schools in the country. In addition to the splendid memorials which he leaves behind him on the Hill, such as the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, the Addison Gallery of Art, the Academy Church, the Commons, Samuel Morse Hall, Paul Revere Hall, and George Washington Hall, Mr. Platt was the designer of many of the buildings of the University of Illinois, the Freer Art Gallery in Washington, and the Hanna Building in Cleveland. He was also a landscape painter and etcher of distinction, author of a book on the enchantment of old Italian gardens, and architect of the Lowell fountain in the rear of the New York Public Library. As President of the American Academy in Rome he was an active force in the inspiration and development of countless young students. His close connection with Phillips Academy over a period of years in which, under his direction, the modern Academy took shape makes his loss a personal one to Andover. The editorial on Charles A. Platt appearing in the New York *Herald Tribune* is a fine tribute to him:

CHARLES A. PLATT

"To spend a long life in the creation of works of beauty, to care unswervingly for the things of the spirit and the mind, to wake the love of innumerable friends through the promptings of a generous heart—to do all this is surely to fulfill a high destiny. Such was the achievement of Charles A. Platt. He was an artist in the very core of his being. Upon his personality and upon his work there was ever a gracious accent, as of one to whom a lofty standard came, in the old saying, as natural as breathing. He was a traditionalist, turning to the lessons of the past

with unhesitating confidence. But never was there an artist who more decisively proved that tradition may energize progress and lead to essentially modern accomplishment . . .

"Platt designed from within outward. He looked first to his plan and then made the façade an expression of its purpose. He knew all about 'functionalism' long before the modernists began to use the term. When he designed the beautiful Freer Museum, in Washington, he made it not only a monumental work externally but gave it a fairly unique status in matters of lighting, the arrangement of rooms, corridors and so on. He leaves behind him the drawings for the vast National Gallery, projected likewise for Washington. Their realization in stone will give to the United States a fabric devised only after exhaustive study of the principal museums of the world and a sifting of the concrete issues that belong to the installation of works of art. Platt was a constructive architect, if ever there was one, for whom a public building or a private house had to have organic life.

"It is as an architect that he is most widely known, but to look back over his fruitful career is to see upon how many adventures his artistic passion launched him. He was one of the founders of the American school of etching, producing many plates in his earlier years, plates marked by a firm, fluent line and by excellent composition. Only last winter an exhibition at the Century Club, summarizing the work as a landscape painter that coincided with and followed upon his work as an etcher, demonstrated again his technical ability, his sensitiveness to nature and to beauty, and his original charm . . .

"He has left a noble mark upon American art, one significant of taste, of refinement, of pure beauty. He had creative power and used it with remarkably balanced judgment. Of his traits as a man those who knew him will cherish grateful memories."

General School Interests

The New Year

Andover's enrollment for the school year 1933-1934 of about six hundred and sixty is one of the largest in the history of the Academy. As in former years, entering students have met the Academy's high standards of character, intelligence, and background and appear to be as fine a group as the school has had. If they are similar to other groups of "depression" students, they will realize more fully than boys of boom years the sacrifices made in order that they may receive an education and will use their advantages to the full. Not only has Andover a larger registration than last year but also a larger Faculty, now totaling close to sixty men. Eight new instructors were added to the Faculty this year, including men of experience and prestige in educational circles and recent college graduates who, in addition to some teaching, will supervise the study habits of boys in need of special guidance. The Faculty as a whole have spent productive summers, many, as usual, in Europe, some in Chicago for the Century of Progress, some in universities, and some pursuing their studies privately. With the help of a new curriculum, which is being put into operation this year for the two lower classes; a new administrative set-up; and innovations in other departments of school life, Phillips Academy is offering its students richer opportunities than ever before. In fact, with a full enrollment, a larger Faculty, and a school now equipped and ready for maximum service, Andover is now utilizing all of its facilities for the first time.

One of the most interesting sights each year is to watch a quiet campus come to life during the first week of the fall term. Entering students wander about the campus in intervals between their entrance examinations. George Washington is humming with activity as parents and boys interview the Headmaster and the deans. Old boys return early to move their furniture to new rooms, dotting the campus with groups loaded with lamps,

boxes, wastebaskets, and pictures. Within three days, all students have made out their schedules, recitations have begun, and school life is in full swing.

To the Friends of Andover

That Andover should have one of the largest enrollments on record in these days of depression is a tribute to the reputation of the school. But those in charge are well aware how much the loyalty of Andover's alumni has contributed to the prospect of a successful year. Not only those who have sent sons, brothers, and friends to the Academy, but those graduates who contributed so generously to the Alumni Fund, all of which is being used to provide scholarships for deserving boys, have given proof of their affection for the school and their faith in a future for it as brilliant as its past.

Faculty Notes

Mr. Allan V. Heely has been appointed Assistant Dean to aid Dean Lester E. Lynde.

Mr. John Homer Dye and Mr. George G. Benedict have been appointed Assistant Registrars. Mr. Dye was previously Private Secretary to the Headmaster. Mr. Benedict has had experience as one of the Deans at Harvard.

Dr. Carl Pfatteicher has in preparation an edition of the Organ Works of John Redford, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the time of Henry VIII; a translation of the History of Music by Karl Nef, Professor of Music at the University of Basle, to be published by the Columbia Press; and a Praetorius Edition of Two Part Settings to be published by Riker, Wellington, and Brown, of Boston.

Mr. A. Buel Trowbridge, Jr., formerly Instructor in Religion and Modern Life, has resigned his position to join the staff at Rollins College, Florida, where he will be Assistant Professor of Ethics and Life

Problems. He will also teach courses in the Department of Biblical Literature and assist Dr. Charles A. Campbell, Dean of Knowles Memorial Chapel.

Mr. Lawrence V. Roth has resigned his position as Instructor of History at Phillips Academy to give a course on the Geographic Influence in History at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and to complete several unfinished manuscripts in the field of history left by his father-in-law, the late Professor Albert P. Brigham.

Mr. Marshall W. MacDuffie, Jr., has left the Phillips Faculty to enter the law school at Yale.

Mr. George Sanborn and Miss Frances Flagg were married on July 1, at Kennebunkport, Maine, at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Reverend A. G. Baldwin, school minister. Mrs. Sanborn is the daughter of Mr. Burton S. Flagg, of Andover. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn will live in Bancroft Hall.

Mr. Kenneth Smith Minard and Miss Dorothy Lyman Patten were married on July 8, at Concord, N. H. Mrs. Minard, the daughter of the Honorable and Mrs. William H. Patten of Concord, is a graduate of Smith College and has been a member of the faculty at Abbot Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Patten will live at Williams Hall.

A daughter, Patricia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel D. Peterkin on September 6.

A daughter, Polly Wedgewood, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott H. Paradise on September 5.

A son, Robert Bruce, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Otho W. Allen on September 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Clay of Methuen announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Charles Henry Sawyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Sawyer of Andover and Durham, N. H. Miss Clay is on the Addison Gallery staff and Mr. Sawyer is curator of the gallery. Miss Clay was graduated from Abbot academy in 1926 and from the Katharine Gibbs school. Mr. Sawyer was graduated from Phillips Academy and from Yale university (1929) and has done graduate work at Harvard University.

Dr. and Mrs. Peirson S. Page have announced the engagement of their daughter, Priscilla Howard, to Francis Ware New-

bury, son of Nathan Newbury of Taunton, Mass., and the late Mrs. Katharine Ware Newbury. Miss Page attended Abbot Academy, the school of Mme. Vircheaux in Neuchatel, Switzerland, and the School of Fine Arts in Boston. Mr. Newbury is a graduate of St. Mark's and a member of the Class of '32 at Harvard.

New Faculty Members

The Academy Faculty has been strengthened by the addition of several new members of unusual qualifications. Dr. Arthur B. Darling comes to us from Yale, where he was an Associate Professor, to be Instructor in History. Dr. Darling was born December 28, 1892, at Wichita, Kansas. After studying at Fairmount Academy he graduated from Phillips Academy in 1912 and from Yale in 1916. From 1918 to 1919 he served as ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Upon his discharge from the Navy he entered Harvard Graduate School, where he held the John Harvard



DR. ARTHUR B. DARLING



JOHN C. GRAY

Fellowship, and received his M.A. in 1920 and his Ph.D. in 1922. Dr. Darling has taught at Thacher School, at Phillips Academy (1917-18), and at Simmons College. At Yale, where he went in 1922, he taught courses in United States history, in Foreign Affairs of the United States, and in The United States in the 20th Century, besides being Administrative Officer of the Class of 1931, Keeper of the Newlands Collection at the Sterling Memorial Library, and a Fellow of Calhoun College. His publications include *The Yale Course of Home Study* (in collaboration with R. H. Gabriel), *Political Changes in Massachusetts, 1824-1848*, *Public Papers of Francis G. Newlands*, *A Historical Introduction to the Declaration of Independence*, and numerous articles in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, the *American Historical Review*, and the *Current History Magazine*. Dr. Darling has in preparation *The Administrations of the American Presidents* (in collaboration with R. V. Harlow). He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi, and the Graduates Club (New Haven). Dr. Darling will live at 238 Main Street.

David A. Dudley comes to Andover as Instructor in English. He was born in Cambridge on December 3, 1909, and graduated from Phillips Academy in 1928. In 1932 he received his degree of B.S. from Harvard, where he specialized in English literature. Mr. Dudley will live at Williams Hall.

John Chipman Gray has joined the Faculty as Instructor in Mathematics and Physics. He was born in Boston on August 12, 1908, attended the High School at Ojai, California, and graduated from Noble and Greenough in 1922. At Harvard, where he specialized in Mathematics, he received his B.S. in 1930 and his M.A. in Physics in 1933. He was a member of the Speakers' Club and the Mountaineering Club. Mr. Gray has been successful in various forms of athletics including football, track, and crew. Mr. Gray will live at Williams Hall.

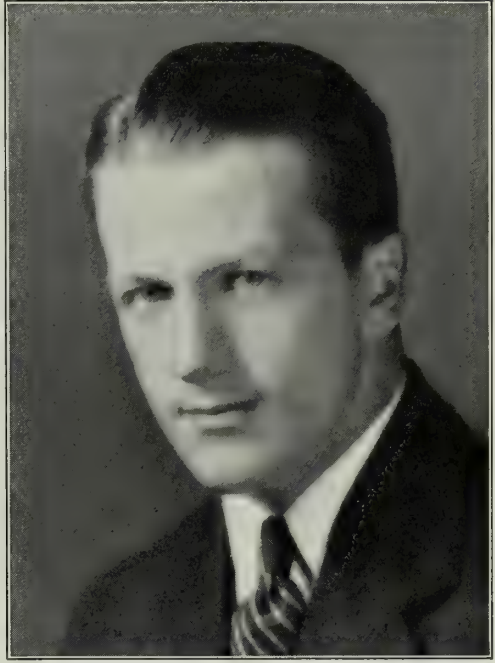
Roger Wolcott Higgins is a new Instructor in English and will also take charge of Public Speaking. He was born at Marston's Mills, Cape Cod, on April 23, 1898, and graduated from Thetford Academy,



ROGER W. HIGGINS

Thetford, Vermont, in 1916. From 1917 to 1919 he was wireless operator in the U. S. Navy. He then entered Clark University, where he played basketball, was a member of the Glee Club, and an Editor of the Literary Magazine. Before becoming instructor in Freshman English in Brown University (1927-30) he did three years of newspaper work in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Higgins received his M.A. from Harvard in 1931. He has contributed to the *Dictionary of American Biography* and has edited an American Colonial biography. Mr. Higgins will live in Adams Hall.

Miner Throop Patton will be an instructor in Mathematics. He was born on October 8, 1910, and graduated from Milton High School in 1927 and from Mt. Hermon School in 1928. At Brown University Mr. Patton majored in mathematics. He was also a member of Zeta Psi, captain of the Freshman and Varsity track teams, a letter man in cross-country, and a member of the University Band. He still holds the mile record at Brown. Mr. Patton received his degree from Brown



RICHARD JACKSON



MINER T. PATTON

in 1932 and in 1933 received his degree of Master in Education from Boston University. His thesis was entitled *A Study of Some New England Junior Colleges*.

Richard Jackson, who joined the Latin Department this year, was born December 28, 1910, and graduated from Phillips Academy, where he played hockey and baseball, in the class of 1929. At Dartmouth, where he received his B.A. degree last June, he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, the Green Key Society, the Casque and Gauntlet Society, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Dartmouth Players, and the Palaeopitus, or Senior Council, president of the Philosophical Club, and held a Senior Fellowship in Latin and Greek. He also played on the Varsity hockey team for three years, being captain in his senior year. Mr. Jackson will live at Williams Hall.

Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., a graduate of the Academy and of Harvard, will conduct a new art course in the appreciation of painting. He has recently spent a year studying art in Europe. He will live on Phillips Street.

Marriage of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns

Right Reverend John Dallas, Bishop of New Hampshire, officiated on Saturday, September twenty-third, at the wedding of Miss Grace Clemons of Andover and Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Emeritus of Phillips Academy, in the Chapel of the Holy Angels, Concord, N. H. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, Rector of St. Paul's School, assisted at the noon wedding. Following the ceremony Bishop Dallas gave a wedding breakfast at his home, after which Dr. and Mrs. Stearns left by motor for Connecticut Lake, returning to Archmeadows, Danvers, Mass., the latter part of the following week.

The Headmaster to Occupy the Phelps House

Throughout the summer the Phelps House, the new residence of the Headmaster, has been in the process of renovation. A few trees obscuring its beauty and shutting out the light have been removed, the driveway reconstructed, the whole house painted, and a new room added at the back of the second story. The Phelps House with its lofty rooms, its beautifully carved woodwork, its magnificent garden, and its memorable associations has always been one of the show places on Andover Hill. It is eminently fitting that Dr. and Mrs. Fuess should have this historic residence as a background for their new duties.

Changes in Faculty Residences

During the summer the usually stabilized Faculty members have been in a state of flux which has resulted in thirteen changes of residence. All summer, trucks have passed back and forth from house to house laden with the goods and chattels of migratory teachers. A few years ago it was difficult for a returning alumnus to find the familiar buildings so generally had they been torn up by the roots and planted elsewhere. That he may not experience the same trouble in locating a former teacher the changes in residence are given here.

Mr. Poynter has moved from the Phelps House to the Samaritan House at 6 School Street. Mr. Eccles is now living in the Tucker House, Hidden

Field, instead of at 238 Main Street. Mr. Blackmer has taken over the Burt House at 25 Highland Road, moving from 1 Highland Wayside. Mr. Peck is now at 1 Highland Wayside, while Mr. James has come from Bartlet Hall to take over the former's quarters in Adams Hall. Mr. Forbush has moved from the south to the north entry of Bartlet Hall, and Mr. Parmelee has returned from the Samaritan House to occupy his old rooms in the south entry of Bartlet. Day Hall will be governed by Mr. Billhardt and Mr. Boyle, the former moving from Bancroft and the latter from Williams Hall. Mr. Benedict will live at 143 Main street, whence Mr. Peterkin has moved to 20 Abbot Street. Mr. Baldwin will occupy Mr. Roth's former apartment in Taylor Hall.

Engagements of Dr. Fuess

- Oct. 6-7 Meetings of the Sub-Committee on Policy of the Executive Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board at New Haven, Conn.
- Oct. 31 To speak at the Annual Convention of N. Y. State School Board's Association on "The Promise of Progressive Education," at Syracuse, N. Y.
- Dec. 8 To speak at the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools' Annual Dinner, Hotel Statler, Boston.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry

There are few organizations at Andover which can compare in age or usefulness with the Society of Inquiry. This is the one hundredth year of active service of this organization. Its vitality has not been weakened by its age and its spirit is young in spite of its years.

The program for this year will enlist a wider interest and involve increased activity on the part of its members. The Sunday evening meetings will hold a more important place because of the discontinuance of required attendance at an

afternoon Chapel Service. The Log Cabin will unquestionably be used extensively for group meetings with faculty members and outside leaders. Equipment has been given which permits twelve persons to spend the night comfortably out at the cabin, and every indication points toward frequent use of these facilities. The raising of the student budget rests in the hands of the Executive Board of the Society. With the coöperation of *The Phillipian* and the help of the Student Council this budget has been successfully raised in past years. This year the amount of the budget will probably be increased.

In the opening days of the school year a Prep Reception is held under the auspices of the Society of Inquiry. This year an innovation occurred which met with great success and general approval. On Saturday afternoon, September 23rd, a tea was held to which all new boys were invited to meet Dr. and Mrs. Fuess, the members of the Student Council, and the members of the Inquiry Board.

On Sunday evening, September 24th, the entire school was invited to attend a meeting held in George Washington Hall. Here the various student activities were described by student leaders. Representatives of the Society of Inquiry, *The Phillipian* and *Mirror*, The Dramatic Association, Philo, The Musical Clubs, Peabody Union, and Toc "H" were given an opportunity to present to the student body the values to be obtained from participation in one or the other of these organizations. At the conclusion of this presentation Dr. Fuess and Judge Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, addressed the audience.

In commemoration of the founding of the Society of Inquiry a small booklet has been written and distributed telling something of the history of the organization and of its present aims and purposes. The BULLETIN will be glad to mail copies of this booklet to any of its readers who desire them.

Statistics from the Library

At the end of the year 1932-33 there were in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, 34,375 volumes, of which 2260

were added during the year and were divided as follows:

Books purchased	909
Books presented	1267
Magazines bound	84

Of these accessions by gift special mention should be made of the large donation of 457 volumes from the private library of the Honorable Edwin V. Morgan, '86, received in the summer of 1932 and accessioned and catalogued during the year just ended. From Mr. Julian S. Mason, '94, the library received 140 volumes on current problems and from Dr. William S. Wadsworth, '87, 193 volumes of Americana and books on Art.

Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, '73, has added thirteen volumes to the library on Mountaineering which he presented in 1929, and Judge John M. Woolsey, '94, has sent thirteen books on Golf to be placed with the other volumes on this subject already contributed by him. From Judge Woolsey the library has also received the valuable set of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary. Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the gift of eleven volumes of the publications of the Hakluyt Society by Mr. John Crandon, '29, and of twelve volumes, the publications of the Yale University Press, from "A Friend of Andover and Yale." Many other friends and alumni have contributed gifts of books, and their interest in the building up of the library is very much appreciated.

The circulation for the year was 16,738 volumes; the largest circulation for one day was on January 4th when 129 volumes were borrowed from the library. The average circulation was 63 volumes, which represents only a small proportion of the books in actual use within the library building. The total attendance for the year in the Reference Room was 68,950, the average attendance on week days 343 and on Sunday 130. For twenty courses 2605 books were placed on the reserve shelves and were in constant use.

At the beginning of the school year an hour's talk was given to the Junior class on the library and its use, and each student was then required to complete ten projects concerning the card catalogue, elementary reference books, and the classification of

the books in the library. During the winter term a more advanced outline on these subjects was prepared for the members of the Upper Middle class and a written examination given. In connection with their class work the students of English IV were required to make a brief bibliography, based on an outline of rules and procedure for bibliography making especially arranged for their use. The aim of this instruction, during their course at Phillips Academy, is to teach the students to use intelligently their own library and also to prepare them for their work in college.

This year saw the completion of the cataloguing of the books in the Freeman Room and also the Oliver Wendell Holmes material, consisting of the Author's Edition of his writings, the medical library of Dr. Holmes, and the first editions of his works. In all, 3457 volumes were catalogued, for which 10962 cards were made.

It is not possible to keep an accurate record of the daily general attendance, but, as in other years, on one day in the winter term each visitor was counted and the attendance was found to be 667, the largest recorded attendance since the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library was opened.

The Addison Gallery

The Addison Gallery was open to visitors during the summer months with some curtailment in the regular exhibition schedule. Through the coöperation of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, "English Porcelains of the Early Republic" were on exhibition throughout the summer. One gallery was devoted to changing exhibitions by residents of Andover and neighboring communities. Artists in the vicinity have expressed their appreciation for this opportunity to exhibit their work in the Gallery, and the arrangement has been of benefit to all concerned.

The opening exhibit of the fall season, "The New England Landscape as Interpreted by The New England Artist," is already attracting many new visitors. This collection, selected from the various

summer exhibitions, shows the New England countryside at all seasons of the year through the eyes of both modern and conservative artists. Many visitors report that they look forward to these early fall surveys of the summer season in the Addison Gallery. They provoke interesting comment in the Boston Press and furnish a worthwhile introduction to the more academic program of the winter months. The present exhibition will continue through the middle of October.

Departing somewhat from the previous practice of holding only group exhibitions, the Addison Gallery will have a series of small "One Man" exhibitions during the present season. The first of these, "Paintings of the Sea and Ships," by John P. Benson, well known for his murals in the Museum of Natural History, New York, is already installed. A group of paintings and woodblock prints by Rockwell Kent will be on exhibition at the time of his lecture on October 6th, continuing for the rest of the month.

The Addison Gallery is becoming an increasingly important factor in the life of the school itself as a result of the recent changes in the school curriculum. The new courses in Art Appreciation, and Drawing and Painting will meet regularly in the Gallery, and exhibitions are being arranged in connection with them. While the required course in Art does not go into effect until next year, the present elective course will serve as an experimental laboratory for the proposed course. The new courses in Ancient and European History for the lower classes are of no less importance in furthering the educational program of the Gallery. With the assistance of other museums, the Addison Gallery hopes to be able to furnish instructors in these courses with an adequate source of illustrative material. The grant from the Carnegie Corporation of a large collection of mounted photographs especially arranged for such correlation will serve as a useful nucleus of this material.

An important step forward has been taken in the appointment of Mr. Bartlett H. Hayes to the school faculty as Instructor in Drawing and Painting. The drawing class, begun informally by a member of the school faculty several years ago, has been

sustained for the past two years by several generous friends of the Gallery. This voluntary work has steadily increased in interest and importance, and its complete recognition by the school administration at this time is extremely gratifying. Mr. Hayes is conducting a regular course in Drawing and Painting, and will also supervise the Sketch Club.

A room of recent accessions, arranged for the opening of the school year, shows the several important acquisitions of the past season. Outstanding among these is the painting "Temple Feast, Bali," by Maurice Sterne, considered by some critics as the artist's outstanding work. A bronze bust of the Japanese philosopher Noguchi by Alfeo Faggi is representative of this artist at his best. Among the numerous additions to the water color collection, fine examples of the work of Homer D. Martin, 19th century exponent of landscape painting, and Edward Hopper, American realist of the present day, are especially important. A group of contemporary etchings and lithographs has added considerably to the interest of this collection. The coöperation of friends of the school who have print collections of their own would be of great assistance in developing this department to the fullest extent.

Academy Preachers for the Fall Term

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| Sept. 24 | Rev. A. Graham Baldwin, Andover, Mass. |
| Oct. 1 | Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Danvers, Mass. |
| Oct. 8 | Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts |
| Oct. 15 | Dr. Theodore A. Greene, First Church of Christ, New Britain, Conn. |
| Oct. 22 | Dr. Arthur H. Bradford, Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I. |
| Oct. 29 | Rev. Markham W. Stackpole, Milton, Mass. |
| Nov. 5 | Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Bishop of New Hampshire |
| Nov. 12 | President Clarence A. Barbour, Brown University, Providence, R. I. |

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| Nov. 19 | Dr. Henry H. Tweedy, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. |
| Nov. 26 | Rev. Wilhelmus B. Bryan, Director, Princeton Westminster Foundation, Princeton, N. J. |
| Dec. 3 | Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton |
| Dec. 10 | Headmaster Samuel S. Drury, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. |
| Dec. 17 | Headmaster Claude M. Fuess |



Interesting Gift to the Library

Mr. Charles P. Sherman of the Class of 1867 has recently given to the library photographs, framed to form one picture, which bear this inscription: "The only survivors of the Juniors of the Class of '67 who are shown in the Class Photograph taken in 1865; 1. George Benton Clift, aged 82, 2. Charles Pomeroy Sherman, aged 85, 3. Curtis E. Gould, aged 84."

In 1932 Mr. Sherman presented to the library the group photograph of the Class of 1867 when they were Juniors, and together these pictures form an interesting record of this class. It is through gifts such as these that the history of Phillips Academy is preserved and the Andover collection enlarged.



The Scholastic Aptitude Test

This year for the first time Phillips Academy boys have been subjected to an intelligence test of the type which has proved such a reliable index of mental power not only in schools and colleges but in business and in the army. It is expected that the results of this test will make it possible to place boys in the proper classes and divisions with the least possible loss of time—an issue which will be of immense benefit both to the boy and his teachers. It was an interesting spectacle to see, in the Cage where seating facilities had been arranged, six hundred and sixty heads bowed above their papers and six hundred and sixty brows corrugated over the problems set. Never before in Andover has so much mental effort

been concentrated in so small a space. But even such serious moments have their lighter side, the levity in this case being supplied by a pack of dogs who were convinced that their place was under the feet of the students, while the proctors were equally determined but not altogether successful in their efforts to eject them.

Society Scholarship Averages

The scholarship averages of the various societies during the spring term were as follows:

F L D	71.76
K O A	71.25
P A E	71.24
P B X	69.24
E D P	69.13
A G C	68.53
P L S	67.87
A U V	65.76



DR. FUESS, MR. BOYCE, AND MR. LEONARD IN
CONFERENCE

Archaeological Notes

Indian murals have been placed upon the walls of the second floor of the Archaeological Museum's central hall. These are open to the public. They are done in colors by Woldemar S. Ritter, Esquire, artist and architect, who was with Dr. Moorehead on an expedition last winter in the South. Mr. Ritter remarked last spring that he could not, as an artist, understand why the anthropologists and archaeologists ignored primitive art. All of the reports he had observed dealt with technique, and were filled with wearisome descriptions of skeletal positions and records of objects found. He observed in the Andover museum, Smithsonian, and Peabody, sculptures in stone repoussé on copper, and filagree work in shell. These were artistic concepts by the first Americans, our Indians. They had distinct artistic value and interest, and the designs and execution, the motifs and symbolism were totally different from those made by primitive people elsewhere in the world. Mr. Ritter examined originals in the Phillips Academy Museum and secured photographs from Washington, Columbus, and Chicago. He made his designs, which were passed upon by the staff of the Addison Gallery, particularly Mr. Charles Sawyer. Artists in Boston also offered suggestions. Mr. Charles C. Willoughby of Harvard, a scholar of high repute, interpreted the symbolism expressed in these paintings, and he is quoted at some length in the descriptive pamphlet available for visitors to the Museum.

Mr. Douglas S. Byers has been appointed Assistant Director in the Department, and Miss Lorna Castle is Secretary. The exhibits have been changed and reduced. Later, when funds are available, it is proposed to install models illustrating phases of Indian life.

A class in American Archaeology, conducted by Mr. Byers, met for the first time September 26. Students have shown great interest in the subject, since there are possibilities for careers in American and European Archaeology at the present time.

Dr. Kidder's two volumes on the Pecos explorations will be published presently.

This will complete his interesting and important series.

Dr. Moorehead is at work on two volumes entitled "Stone Cutting Tools." These will be issued the latter part of 1934, and will cover the distribution and use of stone cutting tools throughout the entire area from the Panama Canal to Hudson Bay.

It is the intention of the Director to have the Museum open to the public, if possible, on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Up to the present time it has been closed on those days.

High Praise for the Martha Cochran Organ

A New York organist recently wrote Mr. Pfatteicher the following words concerning the Martha Cochran Memorial organ in the chapel at Phillips Academy, which ought to be of wide interest to the student body and the alumni.

"I have been meaning to write to you ever since Herr Ramin told me about the organ at Andover. He said that he liked it better than any other instrument he played on in the U. S., and I believe he played most of the best ones."

This is high praise coming from the present incumbent of the historically most important organ position of Europe, the church of Bach, St. Thomas', Leipzig, Germany; from the most distinguished organist of present-day Germany; and from one who is not only a brilliant organ executant but an authority on organ construction and specifications.

At a banquet tendered Mr. Ramin before his recital at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, a Philadelphia organist asked Mr. Ramin what he considered the finest organ in America. He replied: "That of Phillips Academy, Andover."

Information Sought on Talcott Williams, '69

Miss Elizabeth Dunbar, % Miss Harriet F. Rogers, West Cornwall, Connecticut, is writing a biography of Talcott

Williams, of the class of 1869. She desires to gather material referring to his days at Andover, such as a class photograph in which he appears, a copy of *Philo*, 1867, in which appears his first article on Turkey, and letters from him or his family, or about him. If any graduate has such material, Miss Dunbar would be very glad to hear from him.

Phillips Academy Inherits \$885,831

Phillips Academy inherits \$885,831 from the estate of the late Minnie G. Bumstead of Jersey City, N. J., according to a report of the New York State Transfer Tax department filed in Surrogate's Court, New York. The sum represents the residuary estate. Mrs. Bumstead died October 6, 1930.

Co-operative Plan Introduced

With the opening of school a co-operative plan was inaugurated for the purpose of reducing the cost of text-books and school supplies for the students. The new system is an adaptation of that in use at many colleges and universities.

In return for a nominal membership fee students receive discounts of five and ten percent for cash and charge purchases, respectively. It is estimated that there will be an average net saving of at least five percent in the course of the school year.

A second feature of the new plan was a branch book-store on the campus, which was opened in the grill-room of the dining-hall during the first two weeks of school. The branch was managed by a group of scholarship students.

The co-operative plan was developed with the active assistance of school authorities. Both the savings and the convenience of the branch on the campus proved popular with the students, as is indicated by the fact that approximately four hundred became members.

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

BY the time that this issue appears, the pigskins will have been thudding for over two weeks on Brothers Field, two games on the schedule will have been played, old veterans of the Varsity squad may have suffered charley-horses, some new faces will have appeared in the line-up, displacing more familiar ones—to put it briefly, it is risky business prognosticating at this early date. We do know, however, that P. A. has a football team this year, and we're pretty sure that it's going to like its football. On November 11 the boys from New Hampshire will be out to even the series begun in 1877, which now stands at six games tied, twenty-four victories for Andover, and twenty-three for our honored rivals.

If the early-season omens are to be trusted, the Blue team that trots out on that last, crucial Saturday afternoon will be good; it will certainly be one of the biggest teams that Andover has ever put on the field. Coach Ray Shepard has the material to field a line averaging 190 pounds from end to end. Captain David Fry, of Los Angeles, at one tackle, and Robert Hite, at the other, are both in the neighborhood of six feet four and pack about two hundred pounds apiece. John Castle and Robert Sears, two of last year's lettermen at guard, are both two-hundred-pounders, though considerably shorter. Little, of last year's team, and Edward Kellogg, if he plays end, will provide a brace of big, rangy flankmen. Adams, a new center candidate from Exeter High School, tips the scales at over 190, but will have his work cut out to win a starting position from Kellogg, who at this writing is being groomed for the pivot post. In the back-field Burdick and Platt are veterans of last year's team, and from the newcomers and erstwhile substitutes York, Viens, Stannard, Knowlton, and Rafferty will undoubtedly see plenty of action.

There is one significantly pleasant observation to be made about the members of the "beef trust" line: with the exception

of Adams they are all players who have grown up in the school, products of the club teams or Rocky Dake's "gray-jerseys." Fry and Castle are in their fourth year at P.A., Kellogg, Sears, and Hite in their third, and Little in his second.

As in the last few years, Coach Shepard will have the excellent assistance of Messrs. Benton and Dake, line coaches; Hagenbuckle, end coach; and Billhardt, back-field. The latter should be packed full of new and worth-while ideas after several weeks this summer at the coaching school conducted by Andy Kerr, mentor of famous Colgate teams and leading Eastern exponent of the Warner System.

Manager F. W. Capers has announced the following schedule:

Sept.	30	New Hampton Prep.
Oct.	7	Harvard Freshmen
Oct.	14	Yale Freshmen at New Haven



CAPTAIN DAVID FRY

Oct.	21	Brown Freshmen
Oct.	28	New Hampshire Freshmen
Nov.	4	Harvard Second Freshmen
Nov.	11	Exeter at Exeter

It is unfortunate that under present conditions Exeter is the only preparatory school comparable in size and material within a radius which makes the scheduling of games a possibility. The contests with the various freshman teams are always clean, hard-fought, and interesting, and all those teams are welcome on our schedule; but one cannot help wishing that fewer miles separated Andover from Choate and Lawrenceville, to mention only two schools that might well be Andover's natural rivals were it not for their distant location.

In the past some critics have wrung their hands at the spectacle of Andover teams crushed and pounded by burly, bruising freshmen; it looks as though this year that wail would not rise so loud. Coach Shepard and his assistants can be counted upon to develop brains to match the brawn, a combination which ought to give the Blue its fair share of victories.

Soccer

"Jim" Ryley is going to have his hands full if he is to maintain his record of being undefeated by Exeter. Captain-elect Carl Shirley is the one returning letter man, around whom Mr. Ryley must build his squad. Last season the booters went through the season without defeat although tied by Exeter. Five games have been scheduled, which include M.I.T. Freshmen, Worcester Academy, Tufts Freshmen, Harvard Freshmen, and Exeter, to be played in Andover on November 8th.

Polo

Ten men are reporting to Mr. Phillips to try for positions on the Polo team. Mr. Phillips, an able rider himself, has more than proved his ability to turn out passing

teams, even among school boys. Captain Newell Brown, of Berlin, N. H., will lead the attack. R. F. Poor, Frederick Poor, Copley, Delafield, Curley, and Hector are also apt with the mallet. Fall contests are expected with Harvard Freshmen, Avon School, Norwich University Junior Varsity, and the Medford Riding Club.

Club Football

The savage battle of the Clubs is again on. The Romans, coached by Dr. Eccles, have already scrimmaged; Mr. Maynard is doing what he can to encourage the Greeks; Mr. Baldwin is exhorting the Gauls; and the Saxons are again fortunate to have Mr. Paradise as their mentor. At the end of the season an All-Club team will be chosen and groomed to meet the Exeter All-Class eleven in the contest which at times is as hair-raising as that staged by the rival varsities.

Track

It seems as though Mr. Peck had each autumn at least a thousand boys to instruct in the rudiments of track. There is no formal training at this season, but much ground work is accomplished which shows itself in the winter and spring. Mr. Shields has gone entirely biological; therefore his place will be taken by Mr. Boyle, who will coach cross-country this fall and in the winter and spring aid Mr. Shepard on the cinder path. Mr. Boyle has the cross-country team in training and expects to have one or more meets.

The Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale meet of the past summer found Arthur Jackson, P.A. '29, and Keith Brown, P.A. '31, competing for Yale and "Eddie" Calvin, P.A. '31, running the dashes for Harvard. Ritzman broad-jumped for Yale, and J. B. Hawes, P.A. '28, Harvard '32, ran the dashes for Oxford.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON



THE CLASS OF 1898 AT ITS THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION, JUNE, 1933

35th Reunion of the Class of '98

The 35th reunion of the Class of '98 was held at Andover, June 15th and 16th, with ten enthusiastic members showing up to relive the days of their youth on Andover Hill. We were disappointed that our popular president, Southard Hay, who had arranged a delightful program could not be with us, at the last minute, being detained by some important government work. Most of us arrived in time for luncheon on Thursday at the new dining hall and were much thrilled at this beautiful new building and its friendly spirit. Old friends and faculty members gave us a glorious welcome. The Class of '83, fifty years out and in numbers as strong as ours, had quarters nearby, and we were all delighted to meet and talk with one of their members, George D.

Pettee, who was our first teacher of mathematics. After settling in our quarters we attended the reception to Dr. Fuess and Mrs. Fuess and roamed the hill, amazed on every hand by the great development since our time. The highlight of our reunion was the Class Dinner held in a private room at the dining hall. Mr. Scott Paradise represented the faculty, was a genial host, and gave us a particularly interesting talk on what had been going on since we left the Hill. By curious coincidence it was practically a review of the regime of "Al" Stearns. Simons had a boy in the graduating class, and Keith Smith's boy came to us in a delightful way and introduced himself. It was astonishing how he was like the Keith that we all remembered so well. George Hawks also produced another fine looking boy, so we

made them honorary members of the class. A class meeting was held for election of class officers and discussion of general class matters, after which we sat long and talked well into the night. Friday morning we assembled at the grave of Dr. Bancroft and placed a wreath in respectful memory of our old Headmaster. We attended the graduation exercises in a body and had the pleasure of seeing the new Chapel as well as listening to our classmate, Arthur Stanley Pease, make one of the principal addresses. This was followed by the Alumni dinner at the gymnasium, after which most of us attended the ball game. We all had such a grand good time that we are looking forward to our fortieth and hope all members will bear this definitely in mind. The following attended the reunion: Leon B. Rogers, William N. Connor, E. Boyden Carter, Edgar B. Sherrill, Joseph Morgan, Arthur Stanley Pease, George Hawks, Charles F. Samson, and Stone.

EDGAR B. SHERRILL

Obituaries

1858—Adam Clark Richardson, son of Parker and Mary Osgood Poor Richardson, was born in Andover, November 16, 1836, and became a carpenter, cabinet maker, and contractor in the town of Andover. He died at the advanced age of 96 in Tewksbury, September 11, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, John P., 1842, and Wesley, 1852.

1867—Alexander Van Rensselaer, son of Cortlandt and Catherine Ledyard Cogswell Van Rensselaer, was born in Burlington, N. J., October 1, 1850, and graduated from Princeton in 1871. He was a life trustee of Princeton, president of the board of Drexel Institute, and president of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1933. A brother, Philip, was in the class of 1857.

1876—Edson Walter White, son of Cyrus Newell and Ruth Pratt Shepardson White, was born in Attleboro, November 9, 1856, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1880. Leaving college, he taught for a part of a year in Yonkers, N. Y., and then entered upon his life work of fifty-one years in connection with the *Boston Globe*. He was a reporter, news editor, and assistant to the managing editor, retiring in January, 1932. He died in Wakefield, June 27, 1933.

1882—Charles Edwin Fletcher Clarke, son of Charles and Caroline Elizabeth Fletcher Clarke was born in Lawrence, October 13, 1863. He entered his father's business of a wholesale druggist in

his native city and in 1909 went to New York City and became president of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co., the Safe Harbor Water Power Company, chairman of the board of the Eastern Rolling Mill Company and the Baltimore Tube Company, and vice-president of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore. He died in Rye, N. Y., August 25, 1933.

1882—George Clinton Ward, son of James and Elizabeth Ennis Ward, was born in White Plains, N. Y., January 9, 1863. He constructed at Utica, N. Y., the first lift bridge of iron for the New York Central Railroad. He was also assistant engineer of the Susquehanna division of the Erie road and superintendent of the Black River and the New York State Canals. He was the right hand man in the enterprises of Henry E. Huntington in southern California. He was vice-president of the Pacific Light and Power Company, of the Huntington Land Company, and president of the Southern California Edison Company. He will be numbered among the leading American engineers. Mr. Ward died in Los Angeles, Calif., September 11, 1933.

1883—James Clark Fifield, son of Lebbeus Bailey and Emily Jane Walworth Fifield, was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, February 3, 1862, and graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1887. He became a lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn. and was also a publisher of notable biographical directories of The American Bar, American Physicians and Surgeons and American and Canadian Hospitals. He died in Minneapolis, June 4, 1933.

1886—John Elbert Hale, son of Moses Jewett and Sarah Griswold Hale, was born in Walpole, N. H., November 18, 1863, and became a dentist in Boston. He died recently.

1887—Herman Stearns Davis, son of Thomas Josiah and Mary Jane Potter Davis, was born in Milford, Del., August 6, 1868, and was one of our most distinguished graduates. He was a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1891. He was assistant astronomer of the United States Eclipse Expedition to West Africa in 1889-1890, received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1895, was director of the International Latitude Observatory at Gaithersville, Md., was consulting engineer in New York and Pittsburgh, and was an executive of the Carnegie Institute. He was the author of three score books and magazine articles. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23, 1933.

1888—Charles Northey Marland, son of Charles Hitchcock (1857) and Laura Etta Loud Marland, was born in Acton, Me., January 12, 1871. He entered the service of the Boston and Maine Railroad upon graduation from Phillips and was successively messenger in the office of the treasurer, assistant treasurer, and treasurer, a man of conspicuous ability and faithfulness. He died in Andover, September 4, 1933.

1889—Chester Nathaniel Boutwell, son of Samuel H. (1856) and Alice Jane Trull Boutwell, was born in Andover, April 30, 1870, and became a market gardener in his home town. He was treasurer of the Lawrence Market Gardeners' Association. He died in Andover, August 13, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, Arthur T., 1887, and Winthrop S., 1893.

1890—Henry Butler Hallock, son of Leavitt Homer and Martha Butler Hallock, was born in Berlin, Conn., October 31, 1870, and was a member of the Amherst class of 1893. He engaged in the typewriter business and for many years was president of the Ohio Rubber Company. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, October 10, 1932.

1890—John Watson Tarbox, son of Luther Goulding and Cornelia Watson Tarbox, was born in Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1871, and was a member of the class of 1894 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was Feed and Lubrication Supervisor of the First District for the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. He died in Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1933.

1894—Charles Henry Choate, son of Benjamin Burge and Harriet Ann Rice Choate, was born in Springfield, Vt., September 11, 1871. He became a clothing merchant in Lawrence. He was president of the common council and served on the board of aldermen, was a trustee of the public library and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He died in Groton, September 12, 1933. A son, Malcolm C., was in the class of 1930.

1895—THE BULLETIN rejoices that Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr. is still living in New York City and regrets the publishing of the item in the July issue. This resulted from the fact that his father of the same name in full died on the date mentioned.

1896—Henry House Beers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Beers, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., March 27, 1876, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1901, having spent one year in the Yale Law School, class of 1897. Since 1912 he was on the medical staff of the New Haven Railroad. He was consulting ophthalmologist of the Rockaway Beach Hospital. Dr. Beers died in New York City, April 23, 1933.

1896—Foster Regnier Greene, son of William Stedman and Mary Elizabeth White Greene, was born in Fall River, October 31, 1877, and graduated at Harvard in 1900 and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Columbian University in Washington, D. C., in 1903. He was a practicing lawyer in Fall River and died in Attleboro, May 26, 1933.

1896—Alfred Richard Lowrie, son of Adam Hilton and Mattie Pease Lowrie, was born in Adrian, Mich., February 28, 1876, and graduated from Yale in 1899 and became an editor of the *Elgin Daily News*, Elgin, Ill. He died April 16, 1932, in Elgin.

1896—James Gordon Smith, son of James and Mary Esther Kennedy Smith, was born in Rome, N. Y., August 3, 1876, and engaged in general insurance business. He died February 13, 1933, in Rome.

1897—Robert William Parsons, son of Charles and Sarah Jane Shepley Parsons, was born in Kennebunk, Me., June 20, 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1901. He was a broker in New York City. He died in Summerville, S. C., January 15, 1933.

1898—Charles Roberts Aldrich, son of Charles Henry and Helen Roberts Aldrich, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 5, 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1903. He studied law at Northwestern and at George Washington law schools. He practiced law in Chicago, in New York City, and in Carmel, Calif. He died in Carmel, March 31, 1933.

1898—Harry Moses Goodchild, son of Moses and Mary Elizabeth Arnold Goodchild, was born in Plaistow, N. H., September 18, 1878. He became a broker in the firm of Elmer H. Bright & Co., of Boston, being the resident manager of the Haverhill office. He died in Haverhill May 12, 1933. A son Harry Moses, Jr., was in the Class of 1932.

1898—Enos Kittredge Sawyer, son of George Washington and Louise Coolidge Barnes Sawyer, was born in Franklin Falls, N. H., August 24, 1879, and was a member of the Dartmouth Class of 1902. He became a provision dealer in Franklin. He served the city as mayor in 1909 and 1910, was president of the state Senate in 1912-13, and Secretary of State in 1923-24. He died instantly of a heart attack on March 2, 1933, while presiding over a meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association of Franklin, of which he was president.

1899—Norman Leslie Snow, son of Norman Leslie and Elizabeth Smith Snow, was born April 18, 1881, at Albany, N. Y., and graduated from Yale in 1902 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1905. He was an inventor and president of the Diamond Power Specialty Company of Detroit, Mich. He was an enthusiastic polo player. He died in Beacon, N. Y., January 26, 1933.

1899—Orville Bush Stevenson, son of John Valiant and Laura Bush Stevenson, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, April 7, 1880, and attended the University of Michigan. He was connected with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, then was traveling advertiser for Dunlap & Stevenson in East St. Louis, Ill. He was killed in an automobile accident near Springfield, Mo., November 24, 1930.

1901—Carlos French Stoddard, son of Ezekiel Gilbert and Mary Stoddard, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1880. He became a broker and was New Haven city controller. He died in New Haven, January 15, 1933.

1902—William Harrison Collner, son of Harrison and Elizabeth Caldwell Collner, was born in St. Petersburg, Pa., December 27, 1880, and attended Harvard and engaged in banking in his home city.

He died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1930.

1902—William Disney Nichols, son of Thomas and Helen Snyder Nichols, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., September 4, 1882, and graduated from Yale in 1906. He was with a telephone company in New York, then engaged in oil production in Texas and California, and died in San Diego, Calif., September 26, 1932.

1902—William Josiah Nutter, son of Henry James and Emma Susan Kitfield Nutter, was born in Mt. Desert, Me., February 3, 1881, and graduated from Harvard in 1906. He was a teacher in Norton, Maynard, Chatham, Charleston, and Blue Hill, Me., was principal of the East Bridgewater high school, and teacher in the Boston Trade School. He died in Melrose, December 23, 1932.

1904—Frank O'Day, son of Daniel and Louise Newell O'Day, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 10, 1882, and was connected with the Oil City Boiler Works, Oil City, Pa. He died October 11, 1932, in Oil City.

1904—James Sullivan Proctor, son of George Newton and Mary Elizabeth Newton Proctor, was born in Fitchburg, November 4, 1884, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1908. He became a banker and broker in Boston and died in Boston, January 9, 1933.

1907—Robert Hart Talcott, son of Edward Hart and Eliza Ballinger Talcott, was born in Livingston, Montana, December 24, 1886, and was a member of the Yale Class of 1910. For about twenty-five years he was an officer of the National Bank of Livingston and later was connected with the Talcott Insurance Agency. He died in Livingston, January 19, 1933.

1911—Reginald Audley Clarke, son of Audley and Lucy Edith Carscallen Clarke, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 23, 1893, and graduated from Hamilton in 1915. He was engaged in building materials business and died in New York City, April 7, 1932.

1913—Robert Gustav Blumenthal, son of Gustav and Carrie Mayer Blumenthal, was born in New York City, May 12, 1896, and was a member of the Yale Class of 1917. For ten years he was engaged in button manufacturing. He was president of the Commercial Factors Corporation and vice-president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation. He was assistant paymaster in the World War. He died in New York City, January 14, 1933, just after finishing a game of polo.

1914—William Patrick Ryan, son of John Henry and Catherine Maria Helferty Ryan, was born in West Medway, March 11, 1895, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918. He was appointed instructor in chemical engineering in that institution and rose to be head of that department. During the World War he was 2d lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. He died in Wollaston, May 31, 1933. ■

1919—Frank Mathias Low, son of Mathias and Anna Hutchinson Low, was born in Portland, Me.,

March 31, 1900, and was a member of the Williams Class of 1922. He was in the clothing business and died in South Portland, Me., September 19, 1932.

1925—William Milton Heilman, son of Harry A. (1895) and Elizabeth Hulings Heilman, was born in Kittanning, Pa., August 15, 1905, and was a member of the class of 1928 at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was drowned in the Allegheny River at Kittanning, June 29, 1933.

1934—William McLennan Brainerd, son of Winthrop and Elizabeth McLennan Brainerd, was born in Montreal, Canada, March 6, 1916, and died this summer. A brother, Thomas C., graduated with the class of 1933.

Personals

1866—Rev. Charles E. Coolidge has written "The Religious Life of Goethe as Illustrated in the Tragedy of Faust," published by The Stratford Company.

1873—Rev. George A. Wilder has written "The White African," in which he depicts his school and college days and his experiences as a missionary in the dark continent.

1883—Dr. Nelson C. Haskell of Amherst has been elected president of the Springfield Academy of Medicine.

1883—Hon. Henry L. Stimson received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton at the last Commencement.

1886—Edwin V. Morgan has resigned as U.S. Ambassador to Brazil after twenty-one years of service.

1886—Rev. Carroll Perry of Ipswich was given in June by Williams College the degree of D.D.

1889—Last June Augustus Trowbridge retired as dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University and received from the board of trustees a resolution of appreciation of his services.

1896—Walter P. Eaton has been appointed to the faculty of the Department of Drama in Yale.

1898—Arthur Stanley Pease received from the trustees of Amherst the degree of LL.D.

1898—Harry A. Peters at the Yale Commencement was given the degree of M.A. and Doctor of Humane Letters at Kenyon.

1905—Alfred L. Loomis was awarded by the Yale authorities the honorary degree of M.S.

1907—Loyola University of New Orleans, La., in June bestowed the degree of Doctor of Letters upon Meigs O. Frost, reporter on the staff of the newspaper *New Orleans States*.

1907—John Reed Kilpatrick is the new president of Madison Square Garden in New York City.

1910—A daughter, Polly Wedgewood, was born September 5, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Scott H. Paradise.

1918—Mitchell Gratwick of Linwood, N. Y., and Miss Barbara Burnett of Milton were married June 12, 1933.

1920—A son, Eben Wight Keyes, 2nd, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Langley C. Keyes on August 6, 1932. Keyes is now Assistant Dean at Harvard College. Mrs. Keyes was before her marriage Marianne Coleman of St. Louis, Mo. and a member of the class of 1928 at Vassar.

1920—The French government has bestowed upon Henry C. Wolfe the decoration of the "Palme Academique" as an officer of the "Officier d'Academie" in recognition of articles he has written in the interest of Franco-American friendship. He was a member of the first Andover Ambulance Unit in the World War.

1921—James Rollins Brewster and Miss Nelle Bates Rathbun of Cambridge were married at Chestnut Hill, August 28, 1932.

1921—A daughter, Annina, was born in Bronxville, N. Y., July 4, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Hardenbergh.

1921—Charles Latimer Stillman and Miss Frances Disoway Johnson were married on November 18, 1932, at Saint James Church, New York City.

1922—Robert M. Boarts was graduated from Lafayette in 1926 with the degree of B.S. in Chemical Engineering and is in his third year at the University of Michigan as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was married on June 14, 1933, to Miss Margaret Kapp of Detroit, Mich.

1923—Fred Maurice Cleaveland, Jr., and Miss Helen Ralston Alison were married July 1, 1932. He is connected with the Los Angeles, Calif., office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

1923—A daughter, Nancy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Miner Merrick on August 3, 1933.

1924—Dr. Charles Hubbard Cornish and Miss Dorothy Elise Rand were married in New York City, July 8, 1933.

1924—A son, Lee Spode, was born March 25, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. William Spode Hammersley. Mr. Hammersley may be addressed at 36 Browne St., Flushing, N. Y. and his business address is 160 Front St., New York City, New Jersey Zinc Co.

1924—George Knight Sanborn and Miss Frances Leighton Flagg were married at Kennebunkport, Me., July 1, 1933.

1924—A son, Samuel Cook, was born April 10, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton Sanford, Jr.

1924—A daughter, Susan Ward, was born December 2, 1932, in Rochester, N. Y., to Mr. and

Mrs. Edwin Allen Stebbins, Jr. She is a granddaughter of Edwin A. Stebbins of the Class of 1898.

1925—Ralph Delahaye Paine and Miss Lola E. von Hoershelman were married in New York City, March 7, 1933.

1925—A son, John Clark Pratt, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Lowell Pratt on August 19, 1932.

1926—Horace W. Allyn and Miss Mary Elizabeth Young were married on May 28, 1932, at Hanover, N. H. Mrs. Allyn is the daughter of the late Professor John W. Young of Dartmouth and a graduate of Smith in the class of 1930. Allyn is now employed in the Actuarial Department of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, N. J.

1926—A son, John Laird, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 13, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Graham Richards Treadway.

1926—Warren Perley Tyler and Miss Elizabeth Marie Latta were married in Haddam, Conn. on October 15, 1932.

1927—Addison Bradford Craig and Miss Pearl Frances Axford were married in Plymouth, June 19, 1933.

1927—Adolph G. Marshuetz and Miss Isabel Baird were married in New York City, August 4, 1933.

1927—James Adger Reynolds, II and Miss Mary McDowell Smith were married in Bronxville, N. Y., April 22, 1933.

1927, A son, Frederick Ernest, Jr., was born December 11, 1932 to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ernest Weicker.

1928—Theodore Paul Avery and Miss Augusta Morck of Oil City, Pa., were married June 26, 1933.

1928—A daughter, Sally Avery, was born in New Haven, Conn., January 18, 1933 to Mr. and Mrs. William Avery Gould of Springfield.

1928—A son, Edward Searles, was born March 13, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen Rowland.

1929—Philip Kirkham Allen and Miss Elizabeth Warner were married in Pine Orchard, Conn., June 23, 1933.

1929—Stephen Henry Stackpole a prominent member of the Harvard Class of 1933 and ivy orator at commencement, is a teacher of history at Governor Dummer Academy at South Byfield.

1930—William A. McCloy finished his course in June at the University of Iowa with highest honors in scholarship and athletics and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

The
Phillips Bulletin

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Andover, Massachusetts

ALUMNI FUND REPORT NUMBER



Twenty-sixth Annual Report

1932 - 1933

VOLUME XXVIII **November, 1933**

NUMBER 2

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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VOLUME XXVIII—THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN—NUMBER 2

Issued Six Times a Year, in January, March, April, July, October, and November. Entered as Second Class Matter December 28, 1913, at the Post Office at Andover, Mass., under the Act of Congress August 24, 1913.

Acceptance for mailing at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.

Authorized on July 8, 1918.

TO THE ALUMNI

That calls for scholarship aid are greatest when the money to satisfy them is hardest to obtain is a truism. It is equally true that at times like the present the worthiest boy is often the hardest pressed financially. This year Andover is fortunate that the generosity of her alumni has added a considerable sum to the funds already available for scholarships. The goal of the Directors of the Alumni Fund was to raise a \$350 scholarship from each class, and although we did not reach that goal, and although the number of contributors fell off somewhat, the total receipts exceed those of a year ago.

The amount received for 1932-33 was \$14,073.98, and the number of contributors was 1144. This is not a good showing compared to the average of the last dozen years. However, the Directors realize the unfairness of such a comparison and appreciate the devotion to Andover which enabled eleven classes to reach or exceed their quota.

Through your help Andover has this year a full enrollment when many other schools are sadly diminished in numbers or forced to close entirely. Through your help we have the best group of new students we have seen for some years. Through your help many boys who otherwise would have been denied the privileges of Andover have been enabled to come here. We feel sure that every alumnus of the school, if he could visit the present day Andover, see for himself its great beauty, and realize how its facilities are being used for the utmost mental, physical, and cultural development of the boys, would be eager to contribute to the work. The school is as worthy of your love as it has been in the past.

This is not an appeal for money. That will come later through the regular channels of the class agents. With this report goes an expression of gratitude from the Directors of the Alumni Fund to every graduate who has helped, no matter how small his contribution may have been. The Directors will welcome any suggestions from the Alumni bearing on the methods and administration of the Alumni Fund.

SCOTT H. PARADISE

Executive Secretary

November 30, 1933

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1932-1933

Showing comparison with 1931-1932

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '32-'33	Amount	Percent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '31-'32	Amount	Percent Sub- scribing
Before 1868		60	3	\$ 40.00	.05	7	\$ 92.00	.11
1868	H. M. Silver	17	4	98.00	.24	5	113.00	.26
1869	Walter Davidson	15	2	20.00	.13	4	28.00	.23
1870		23	2	30.00	.09	3	32.00	.12
1871	J. A. Garver	23	4	1,032.00	.17	4	555.00	.17
1872	S. B. Stiles	16	9	53.00	.56	8	45.00	.40
1873	G. T. Eaton	23	15	68.57	.65	18	97.04	.78
1874	W. B. Bryan	24	1	10.00	.04	3	30.00	.11
1875		26	4	70.00	.15	4	81.00	.14
1876	Nathaniel Stevens	26	6	81.00	.23	7	87.00	.25
1877	W. A. Knowlton	16	1	1.00	.06	4	26.00	.22
1878	L. M. Silver	22	21	160.00	.98	13	137.00	.43
1879	G. B. Foster	30	25	186.00	.83	26	205.00	.79
1880	F. O. Ayres	36	3	37.00	.08	11	103.00	.31
1881	A. J. Selfridge	35	8	73.00	.23	5	80.00	.13
1882	W. K. Sharpe	51	13	350.00	.26	9	250.00	.16
1883	O. G. Jennings	42	11	430.00	.26	7	720.00	.15
1884	A. F. Stearns	46	12	196.00	.26	13	282.00	.28
1885	L. C. Penfield	39	3	25.00	.08	6	80.00	.14
1886	T. M. Banks	43	10	164.61	.23	11	225.59	.23
1887	F. C. Walcott	54	7	175.74	.13	12	172.44	.20
1888	O. H. Bronson	83	13	194.00	.16	13	230.00	.15
1889	E. B. Bishop	86	19	354.00	.22	26	394.50	.29
1890	A. T. Harrington	101	17	292.00	.17	23	316.00	.21
1891	V. C. McCormick	92	16	302.00	.17	22	381.50	.23
1892	J. B. Neale	130	45	1,713.50	.35	58	1,899.00	.44
1893	F. T. Murphy	127	12	123.00	.09	12	172.00	.09
1894	G. B. Schreiber	132	16	700.00	.12	20	304.00	.14
1895	E. K. Haskell	142	19	132.00	.13	19	142.00	.13
1896	Arthur Drinkwater	165	39	350.00	.24	44	331.35	.25
1897	S. H. E. Freund	126	19	145.00	.15	19	180.00	.15
1898	Adelbert Ames, Jr.	165	24	95.00	.15	22	141.00	.13
1899	W. S. Sugden	127	21	141.00	.17	22	158.00	.17
1900	C. D. Rafferty	128	20	533.00	.16	29	453.00	.15
1901	E. W. Campion	127	24	129.00	.19	22	115.00	.17
1902	P. L. Reed	133	48	405.00	.36	49	388.00	.36
1903	E. B. Chapin	123	17	165.00	.14	25	305.00	.20
1904	C. B. Garver	147	25	309.00	.17	30	336.00	.20
1905	T. A. Cushman	136	19	128.00	.14	20	132.00	.14
1906	M. D. Cooper	143	6	61.00	.04	4	52.00	.03
1907	J. R. Kilpatrick	170	5	50.00	.04	1	25.00	.01
1908	R. A. Gardner	176	35	380.00	.20	34	362.00	.19
1909	W. H. Woolverton	196	11	60.00	.06	13	121.00	.07
1910	S. W. R. Eames	195	40	100.00	.21	64	142.00	.32
1911	J. W. Fellows	224	20	167.00	.09	15	142.00	.07
1912	F. M. Hampton	224	16	117.00	.07	15	59.50	.07
1913	James Gould	181	38	220.00	.21	41	231.50	.22
1914	Allan Ames	217	16	272.57	.07	23	262.04	.11
1915	A. V. Heely	222	18	148.00	.08	13	128.00	.06
1916	Paul Abbott	249	19	194.74	.08	24	234.44	.10
1917	S. Y. Hord	206	6	37.00	.03	22	73.00	.10
1918	H. C. Smith	245	38	925.50	.16	37	151.50	.15
1919	O. M. Whipple	225	16	81.50	.07	22	123.50	.10

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '32-'33	Amount	Percent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '31-'32	Amount	Percent Sub- scribing
1920	E. McV. Greene, Jr.	244	17	99.75	.07	23	165.00	.09
1921	C. S. Gage	261	34	128.00	.13	17	101.50	.06
1922	H. W. Cole	258	23	123.50	.09	13	186.50	.05
1923	Charles Watson III	232	13	71.00	.06	16	78.00	.07
1924	M. P. Skinner	266	16	74.00	.06	11	33.00	.04
1925	J. K. Beeson	255				32	166.00	.13
1926	J. M. Sprigg	231	16	63.00	.07	14	65.00	.06
1927	W. M. Swope	255	15	53.00	.06	24	61.00	.09
1928	J. R. Adriance	226	19	76.50	.08	44	137.75	.19
1929	J. Q. Newton, Jr.	251	30	81.50	.12	39	81.00	.15
1930	W. S. Kimball	247	30	82.00	.12	14	57.00	.06
1931	J. B. Elliott	244	29	87.00	.12	64	119.00	.27
1932	H. W. Davis, II	237	40	109.00				
Non-graduates			1	700.00				
		9,017	1,144	\$14,073.98		1,294	\$13,177.65	

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS, 1907-1933

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed to Endowment	Total Each Class
Before 1865	\$ 7,462.13	\$21,490.00	\$28,952.13
1865	889.50	7.00	896.50
1866	1,362.00		1,362.00
1867	728.00	98.00	826.00
1868	2,296.56	1,133.00	3,429.56
1869	1,645.95	20.00	1,665.95
1870	1,103.00		1,103.00
1871	10,775.50	1,702.00	12,477.50
1872	2,420.00	1,105.00	3,525.00
1873	2,330.91	95.00	2,425.91
1874	1,132.00	35.00	1,167.00
1875	2,983.00		2,983.00
1876	2,359.80	100.00	2,459.80
1877	1,619.21	2,897.00	4,516.21
1878	4,043.50	101.00	4,144.50
1879	4,285.46	1,413.00	5,698.46
1880	3,039.13	25.00	3,064.13
1881	2,931.29		2,931.29
1882	6,392.00	22.00	6,414.00
1883	22,221.34	1,000.00	23,221.34
1884	7,592.26	2,154.00	9,746.26
1885	3,683.64	1,400.00	5,083.64
1886	7,088.32	1,603.50	8,691.82
1887	7,528.79	273.00	7,801.79
1888	6,176.83	82.50	6,259.33
1889	13,669.68	466.00	14,135.68
1890	14,209.36	201.00	14,410.36
1891	7,376.16	105.00	7,481.16
1892	30,486.57	3,791.88	34,278.45
1893	13,125.17	968.00	14,093.17
1894	14,978.64	5,182.00	20,160.64
1895	6,937.47	405.00	7,342.47
1896	14,952.05	1,826.49	16,778.54
1897	5,723.79	242.50	5,966.29
1898	7,403.20	1,485.00	8,888.20
1899	7,303.00	4,557.49	11,860.49

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed to Endowment	Total Each Class
1900	16,048.48	10.00	16,058.48
1901	4,740.00	5.00	4,745.00
1902	12,959.08	157.50	13,116.58
1903	4,558.46	81.50	4,639.96
1904	7,691.84	91.00	7,782.84
1905	6,258.77	10.00	6,268.77
1906	2,898.98	5.00	2,903.98
1907	3,720.95	54.00	3,774.95
1908	3,936.90	37.50	3,974.40
1909	3,602.60	184.50	3,787.10
1910	4,934.46		4,934.46
1911	4,006.80		4,006.80
1912	5,290.46	105.00	5,395.46
1913	6,000.30	90.00	6,090.30
1914	5,682.23	104.50	5,786.73
1915	3,773.41	3.00	3,776.41
1916	5,512.84		5,512.84
1917	2,651.39		2,651.39
1918	5,163.75		5,163.75
1919	2,214.05		2,214.05
1920	2,910.52		2,910.52
1921	2,036.70		2,036.70
1922	1,992.50		1,992.50
1923	987.45		987.45
1924	1,111.41		1,111.41
1925	1,281.38		1,281.38
1926	621.64		621.64
1927	485.50		485.50
1928	1,007.60		1,007.60
1929	736.81		736.81
1930	632.00		632.00
1931	206.00		206.00
1932	109.00		109.00
Non-graduates	7,701.00		7,701.00
Anonymous	1.00		1.00
Washington Alumni			
1912	27.68		27.68
New York Alumni			
1927	100.00		100.00
Buffalo Alumni			
1930	41.46		41.46
Gifts from friends not alumni		22,800.00	22,800.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$383,890.61	\$79,724.86	\$463,615.47

TOTAL NET CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1932-1933

Total gross contributions for 1932-1933			\$14,073.98
Transferred to Current Income		\$12,300.78	
Expenses			
Salaries	\$ 916.68		
Printing, postage and stationery	174.88		
1932 Alumni Fund Report	369.73		
Class Agents' Expenses	117.03		
Travelling Expenses	154.00		
Telephone and telegraph	3.40		
American Alumni Council Dues	10.00		
Sundries	27.48		
	<hr/>		
	\$1,773.20	1,773.20	
		<hr/>	
		\$14,073.98	\$14,073.98

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND SINCE STARTED

	No. of Donors	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Trans. to Perm. Funds	Net Receipts
1906-1907	640	\$ 9,784.44	\$1,126.62		\$ 8,657.82
1907-1908	378	6,720.67	316.70	\$ 2,899.00	3,504.97
1908-1909	329	4,331.60	221.62	752.00	3,357.98
1909-1910	338	4,054.87			4,054.87
1910-1911	648	6,436.54	*767.45	2,028.54	3,640.55
1911-1912	494	5,683.72	114.35	1,554.69	4,014.68
1912-1913	716	7,235.12	205.20	1,630.00	5,399.92
1913-1914	731	5,575.08	283.13		5,291.95
1914-1915	835	5,468.47	1,032.17		4,436.30
1915-1916	1105	10,444.49	1,358.72	3,066.85	6,018.92
1916-1917	1144	9,332.39	988.45	2,391.19	5,952.75
1917-1918	848	8,638.51	745.09	1,478.00	6,415.42
1918-1919	962	18,585.89	355.08	9,566.93	8,663.88
1919-1920					
1920-1921	1559	14,512.30	2,010.32	600.00	11,901.98
1921-1922	1415	14,467.87	2,914.81	690.00	10,863.06
1922-1923	1563	18,499.76	3,145.43	633.00	14,721.33
1923-1924	1494	19,641.78	2,578.06		17,063.72
1924-1925	1748	25,155.92	1,911.21	2,492.00	20,752.71
1925-1926	1910	26,008.05	1,920.13		24,087.92
1926-1927	1820	28,801.02	2,009.64	1,000.00	25,791.38
1927-1928	2363	50,354.56	2,223.09		48,131.47
1928-1929	1927	31,709.72	2,143.70		29,565.92
1929-1930	2049	29,311.11	2,804.27	2,500.00	24,006.84
1930-1931	1781	22,274.87	2,626.39		19,648.48
1931-1932	1294	13,177.65	2,087.14		11,090.51
1932-1933	1144	14,073.98	1,773.30		12,300.78
		\$410,280.38	\$37,662.07	\$33,282.20	\$339,336.11
Gifts for specific purposes		42,800.00			42,800.00
Interest from permanent funds		10,535.09			10,535.09
		\$463,615.47			\$392,671.20
					37,662.07
					33,282.20
					\$463,615.47

*\$93.50 deducted from expenses to make net receipts agree with amount in Treasurer's Report.

†No campaign on account of Building and Endowment Fund.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1863
G. H. Catlin
S. S. Langley

1864
G. R. Lyman

1868
H. H. Barrett
F. S. Dennis
H. M. Silver
S. S. Spaulding

1869
Walter Davidson
L. B. Hall

1870
E. W. Babcock
H. W. Rankin

1871
G. W. Cole
J. A. Garver
R. M. Griswold
C. F. Thwing

1872
Franklin Benner
W. M. Brown
Russell Frost
E. H. Harding
L. M. Merrill
E. S. Martin
L. B. Smith
S. B. Stiles
G. E. Winslow

1873
H. R. Bailey
C. C. Bradford
W. K. Butts
S. W. Clary
G. T. Eaton
Livingston Gifford
E. H. Lamberton
A. L. Ripley
E. B. Case
H. V. Conduct
J. A. Flanders
Walter Greenough
W. B. Isham
H. M. Plummer
W. P. Sheffield

1874
W. B. Bryan

1875
H. H. Donaldson
G. W. Hamilton

O. A. Knight
Charles Wiggins

1876
F. I. Allen
W. C. Chamberlain
T. W. Nickerson
I. H. Chase
H. G. Sharpe
Nathaniel Stevens

1877
G. B. Rogers (In Memoriam)

1878
J. D. Adams
Edward Bailey
H. M. Bonney
J. H. Chase
F. C. Church
E. B. Cristy
F. B. Jenkins
G. W. Johnson
David Kinley
Martin Lovering
C. S. Mills
W. G. Poor
E. S. Pressey
L. M. Silver
G. H. Treadwell
J. L. Wells
Joseph Wheelwright
R. B. Whitridge
W. E. Bailey
F. M. Eaton
E. V. Silver

1879
H. C. Bierwirth
E. H. Byington
H. F. Carlton
W. H. Crocker
E. P. Fitts
G. B. Foster
G. R. Hewitt
J. H. Manning
Marcus Morton
F. W. Rogers
Edmund Seymour
W. E. Simonds
T. S. Southworth
C. I. Swan
L. L. Trull
E. W. Boutwell
R. H. Cornish
Henry Fairbank
William Gardner
M. C. Gile
W. A. Harris
D. P. Hatch
D. S. Knowlton
W. D. MacQuesten
F. D. Warren

1880
F. O. Ayres
H. J. Brown
J. A. Waterman

1881
J. A. Atwood
C. E. Durant
F. D. Greene
Atherton Noyes
A. J. Selfridge
J. W. Smith
F. B. Towne
E. A. Willets

1882
Albert Annett
B. C. Batcheller
Porter Beardsley
C. E. F. Clarke
A. I. duPont
J. R. Farr
T. H. Harris
W. B. Hickox
I. J. Justus
L. M. Lasell
J. A. Seymour
G. T. Soule
O. D. Wilkinson

1883
Hobart Ames
James Archbald
J. C. Fifield
N. C. Haskell
O. G. Jennings
C. E. V. Kennon
F. E. Parkhurst
H. F. Perkins
Lewis Seymour
H. L. Stimson
E. C. Webster

1884
H. V. Ames
R. R. Atterbury
E. M. Berry
G. C. Ham
G. A. Higgins
A. S. Houghton
F. A. Howland
A. S. Knight
A. M. Little
James MacMartin
P. C. Phillips
A. F. Stearns

1885
Granville Benson
L. C. Penfield
S. N. Pond

In
Mem-
oriam

In
Mem-
oriam

1886

C. C. Bovey
C. S. Coombs
C. A. Corliss
John Crosby
Darragh deLancey
S. C. Lawrence
C. G. Miller
E. V. Morgan
Farnham Yardley
J. W. Lund (In Memoriam)

1887

C. P. Davis
Walter Dutton
C. F. Sawyer
S. C. Thomson
H. H. Tweedy
F. C. Walcott
S. M. Evans (In Memoriam)

1888

B. M. Allen
C. G. Bill
O. H. Bronson
W. F. Crowell
H. S. Graves
B. G. Hollister
A. H. Jameson
H. McK. Landon
William Marsh
W. H. Peabody
G. D. Scott
A. F. Shaw
C. P. Vaughan

1889

P. L. Atherton
E. B. Bishop
J. D. Cameron
J. P. Edmison
S. W. Ellsworth
J. L. Emerson
J. H. Field
C. W. Frear
L. F. Frissell
R. T. Holbrook
E. R. Houghton
C. E. Moody
Joseph Parsons
C. T. Peabody
H. N. Spaulding
A. W. Stanley
W. B. Stork
Lorenzo Webber
C. M. Wells

1890

A. E. Addis
W. M. Alexander
G. B. Case
C. J. Curtis
F. R. Davis
A. G. Dickson
H. S. Emerson
A. T. Harrington
G. N. Henning

R. W. Holmes
L. M. Keeler
H. A. Lamprey
H. P. Moseley
G. R. Noyes
E. S. Pomeroy
J. C. Sawyer
L. S. Stillman

1891

C. G. Abbot
W. H. Babbitt
I. W. Bonbright
B. C. Cobb
A. H. Cornish
E. V. Cox
J. A. Gould
J. C. Kimberly
Viscount T. Kuki
H. T. Lee
V. C. McCormick
A. T. Osgood
L. W. Snell
H. N. Stevens
S. P. White
Robert Wilkinson

1892

P. R. Allen
Anonymous
E. D. Armstrong
Richard Armstrong
T. J. Baldrige
N. L. Barnes
J. W. Clary
E. H. Coffin
Russell Colgate
S. G. Colt
R. L. Conant
W. B. Cooley
C. A. Crawford
H. B. Crouse
Johnston de Forest
F. S. Fales
H. A. Farr
H. J. Fisher
A. E. Foote
C. H. Foss
I. W. Geer
A. J. Gilmour
J. M. Goetchius
G. Q. Hill
F. L. Hitchcock
F. T. Hooker
H. S. Johnston
G. E. Lake
G. E. Merriam
G. A. Miles
J. G. Mitchell
J. B. Neale
G. H. Nettleton
F. E. Newton
G. A. Plumer
L. H. Porter
Allen Quimby
L. W. Smith
A. P. Thompson
Percival Thompson

J. P. Torrey
H. O. Wells
F. E. Weyerhaeuser
W. R. Wilder
L. B. Wood
R. A. Alger
E. S. Eaton
Arthur Foster
J. C. Greenway
L. A. Johnston
G. X. McLanahan
Edward Sawyer
George Sheffield
D. B. Wentz
Norman Williams
C. H. Woodruff

In
Mem-
oriam

1893

H. W. Beal
F. M. Crosby
H. L. DeForest
C. P. Kitchel
R. D. Mills
F. T. Murphy
F. E. Newton
W. B. Parker
R. D. Reed
I. D. Vann
W. T. B. Williams
Edward Sawyer (In Memoriam)

1894

W. S. Adams
J. H. Alricks
F. L. Beecher
H. K. Brent
O. M. Clark
D. B. Eddy
J. J. Hazen
W. L. McCormick
F. W. McMillan
J. S. Mason
E. L. Millard
J. W. Prentiss
Ord Preston
F. H. Simmons
J. M. Woolsey
D. L. Eddy (In Memoriam)

1895

R. S. Benner
P. G. Carleton
Robert Darling
D. H. Day
G. W. Dulaney, Jr.
W. H. Field
J. T. Harrington
E. K. Haskell
H. A. Heilman
H. T. Hooper
C. E. Jordan
G. McK. McClellan
J. M. Magee
F. M. Newton
M. B. Patterson
M. S. Sherrill
S. A. Smith
W. B. Smith
W. T. Stern

1896

F. W. Aldred
F. W. Allen
E. C. Andrews
W. T. Barbour
F. P. Bassett
G. W. Brown
J. W. Burket
M. P. Burnham
E. C. Carter
Marlborough Churchill
T. B. Clarke, Jr.
G. M. Colvocoresses
G. N. Crouse
O. A. Day
Malcolm Douglass
Arthur Drinkwater
Boyd Edwards
N. W. Emerson
E. C. Greene
J. C. Greenway
F. H. Hardy
L. A. Hockstader
C. S. Hyde
C. R. Lloyd
J. F. Morrison
H. A. North
C. K. Palmer
Frederic Palmer, Jr.
E. E. Risley
A. S. Roberts
W. B. Rogers
I. W. Sargent
R. J. Schweppe
Robert Stevenson
W. V. Taylor
M. T. Townsend
C. T. Treadway
C. B. Tuttle
G. H. Whipple

1897

G. A. Cowdrey
H. H. Davis
E. A. F. del Strother
A. C. England
S. H. E. Freund
A. M. Hirsh
J. W. Jameson
A. W. Lang
Ray Morris
G. E. Pingree
A. H. Richardson
R. W. Sayles
M. A. Sullivan
A. A. Thomas
H. P. Thomas
N. E. Truman
W. H. White
A. J. Young
R. W. Parsons (In Memoriam)

1898

Adelbert Ames, Jr.
A. L. Appleton
J. A. Callender
M. L. Church
W. N. Connor

H. L. Finch
H. L. Galpin
R. P. Griffing
P. T. Hall
G. M. Hawks
Southard Hay
W. A. Paige
A. S. Pease
H. A. Peters
L. B. Rogers
C. F. Samson
Hugh Satterlee
C. H. Schweppe
E. B. Sherrill
J. G. Stoll
A. McL. Taylor
P. W. Thomson
C. C. Wickwire
Winthrop Withington

1899

Morton Atwater
C. O. Day
J. M. Dreisbach
P. E. Farnum
M. C. Fitch
J. A. Hatch
H. C. Holt
W. M. Houghton
C. N. Kimball
H. C. McClintock
A. T. Ogden
Chauncey O'Neil
R. H. Perry
B. A. Pierce
R. W. Ruhl
E. F. Ryman
J. C. Scully
H. R. Stern
T. B. Stiles
W. S. Sugden
G. S. Van Wickle

1900

G. W. Adams
C. W. Babcock
D. B. Barsamian
W. S. Cross
Howard Drummond
F. H. Fobes
Carlyle Garrison
Emerson Latting
N. M. MacKay
A. H. Moore
E. C. Northrop
Elton Parks
Oliver Perin
C. D. Rafferty
L. P. Reed
R. E. Rinehart
R. P. Schenck
T. B. Thacher
F. H. Wiggin
Burnside Winslow

1901

E. M. Barnes
L. F. Bissell

F. W. Brooks
A. W. Brown
E. W. Campion
Frederick Chase
P. H. Cunningham
H. S. Deming
G. C. Dula
C. S. Fallows
H. A. Gardner
A. P. Gerry
A. I. Harris
J. P. Kineon
E. S. Latimer
C. R. D. Meier
H. W. Morey
E. B. Mulligan
J. E. Owsley
F. F. Royce
J. S. Seabury
J. L. Strauss
A. C. Thomas
B. M. Stephens (In Memoriam)

1902

W. T. Bacon
F. S. Bale
Alexander Bannwart
J. A. Bartlett
Robinson Bosworth
J. N. Braastad
R. R. Chase
J. W. Conger
T. Y. Cooper
J. D. Cox
C. S. Dewey
M. J. Dorgan
Louis Dousman
William Duke, Jr.
H. S. Edwards
R. G. Edwards
F. B. Ewing
L. W. Faulkner
H. F. Ferry
I. K. Fulton
M. B. Gurley
F. A. Goodhue
F. H. Gordon
J. C. Hutchinson
E. N. Jenckes, Jr.
T. E. Johnston
R. L. Keeney
E. W. Kellogg
D. R. Lane
B. G. Marshall
E. L. Mersereau
S. W. Morton
Richard Park
E. W. Pride
W. C. Pulsifer
P. L. Reed
F. C. Robertson
C. C. Rockafellow
C. T. Ryder
D. S. Schenck
H. N. Scott
W. M. Silleck
J. I. Siminons
E. T. Stannard
Roderick Stephens

R. A. Voigt
Philip Weston
Edwin White

1903

E. P. Bagg
E. C. Boynton
E. B. Chapin
Maxwell Ferguson
H. B. Fletcher
A. T. Gould
E. T. Hall
J. H. Jones
J. R. Lewis
J. J. McClelland
A. M. Mourad
Livingston Platt
P. R. Reed
M. K. Smith
H. B. Stimson
B. M. Varney
L. T. Wilcox

1904

D. E. Bigwood
W. B. Binnian
H. M. Brush
Clinton Clark
F. J. Clifford
P. G. Cole
Thaxter Eaton
I. H. Gallyon
C. B. Garver
F. M. Gunther
J. L. Hall
R. G. Leeds
G. M. Livingston
G. A. Moore
Clifford Off
R. C. Otheman
L. W. Perrin
L. R. Porteous
D. W. Porter
Franz Schneider, Jr.
J. C. Thornton
G. H. Townsend
P. L. Veeder
A. McC. Washburn
J. B. Waterworth

1905

E. A. Carter
T. A. Cushman
H. R. Edwards
Paul Garland
C. V. Graham
J. B. Grant
R. B. Hall
A. G. Heidrich
J. M. Howard
W. B. Jones
A. F. Kitchel
H. E. Kloss
A. S. Lynch
J. S. McClelland
A. M. McCurdy
Harry Meixell
G. W. Oliphant

M. A. Seabury
C. G. Williams

1906

M. D. Cooper
William Farson
P. C. Galpin
R. B. Stearns
C. H. Watzek
T. T. White

1907

W. A. Harris, Jr.
C. V. Hickox
J. R. Kilpatrick
Abbot Stevens
Kellogg Van Winkle

1908

J. L. Barry
Alexander Blum
S. H. Bowles
S. G. Bradford
A. B. Bradley
S. H. Brooks
Simmons Brown
Reginald Burbank
J. T. Clinton
G. A. Cowee
C. E. Dodge
F. F. G. Donaldson
O. R. Dunn
M. G. Ely
A. M. Farley
W. F. Flaggy
H. F. Fraser
R. A. Gardner
S. J. Halle
J. G. Howard
J. S. Kimball
C. B. Lansing
A. F. Lynch
D. W. Magowan
E. H. Mead
J. J. O'Connor
H. G. Parker
Sumner Smith
E. H. Stuart
S. H. Tolles, Jr.
Bates Torrey, Jr.
E. B. Twombly
J. M. Wells
V. H. Wilson
E. H. York, Jr.

1909

F. A. Adams
M. G. Blakeslee
D. C. Dougherty
E. W. Freeman
J. B. Judkins
C. C. Kimball
L. A. Mayberry
A. W. Peck
W. P. Seeley
George Thompson, Jr.
G. S. Torrey

1910

J. R. Abbot
B. F. Avery
J. P. Baxter, 3rd
E. S. Bentley
Lindsay Bradford
H. P. Brady
R. M. Brown
C. T. Buehler
E. U. Burdett
Harold Burnham
S. K. Bushnell
R. M. Demere
J. F. Dryer
S. W. R. Eames
J. W. Gemmer
W. H. Griffin
R. G. Hopwood
L. L. Killam
G. A. MacNeil
J. K. McCormick
K. L. Moore
W. L. Nute
S. H. Paradise
H. L. Parker
K. H. Paterson
J. B. Perlman
H. W. Pillsbury
J. D. Prince
Quentin Reynolds
W. G. Rice, Jr.
S. G. Seccombe
S. K. Smith
A. M. Wall
F. S. Waterman, Jr.
G. H. Waterman
J. W. Watzek, Jr.
W. J. Keyes
W. S. McKinney
Clyde Martin
R. F. Randolph

In
Mem-
oriam

1911

J. W. Ballou
H. L. P. Beckwith
Frederick Bodell
R. H. Boutwell, 2nd
W. S. Coates
H. K. English
P. H. English
J. W. Fellows
J. F. Gile
J. E. Greenough
R. J. Hamerslag
Stanley Heald
J. H. Hoffman
H. V. Kohler
M. W. Leech
A. H. Schoellkopf
W. P. Sheffield
H. S. Sturgis
N. L. Torrey
Roger Whittlesey

1912

A. C. Black
C. R. Bordeaux
L. H. Brown

L. K. Burwell
S. A. Cook
H. L. Eggleston
F. M. Hampton
R. G. Hay
L. T. Hill
J. H. MacMillan, Jr.
D. D. Milne
G. H. Nettleton, III
J. K. Selden
T. C. Sherman
W. P. Taber
B. A. Tompkins

1913

Julian Arnold
Clarence Auty
A. O. Barker
P. W. Blood
W. R. Blum
H. B. Breeding
S. L. Bullivant
E. L. Bulson
R. H. Burkhart
A. E. Chatterton
R. S. Cook
E. G. Crossman
W. L. Dickey
C. E. Dole
Winslow Dwight
W. P. Ellison
R. J. Farrell
D. V. Garstin
James Gould
R. L. Greene
D. C. Hale
J. D. M. Hamilton, Jr.
B. H. Hay
C. X. Henning
F. T. Hogg
P. G. Hudson
S. G. Jones
Rockwell Keeney
Clinton Lucas
Arthur Mellicott
R. J. Powell
E. C. Schmidt
William Sturgis, Jr.
B. E. Thompson
B. V. Thompson
Wheelock Whitney
P. D. Woodbridge
Knight Woolley

1914

F. G. Balch, Jr.
Max Bamberger
J. H. Colman
A. A. Cook
F. A. Day
S. M. Hall
C. H. Kreider
L. K. Moorehead
G. P. Morgan
William Ogren
L. W. Robinson, Jr.
W. P. Ryan
S. S. Spear

Paul Tison
J. E. Woolley
A. F. Bluthenthal (In Memoriam)

1915

J. A. Archbald, Jr.
Noel Armstrong
R. H. Bennett
R. T. Bushnell
E. B. Coxe, 3rd
F. G. Crane, Jr.
R. B. Donworth
J. E. Emerson
Francis Hartley, Jr.
A. V. Heely
C. F. Hendrie
R. L. Ireland, Jr.
J. W. Lowes
Hiram Maxfield
W. S. Robinson
H. R. Seward
D. B. Simonson
F. D. Warren, Jr.

1916

Paul Abbott
H. B. Blauvelt
John Crosby, Jr.
J. M. Dodd
Donald Falvey
C. H. Furbish
C. Z. Gordon
W. J. Hammerslough
J. S. Hemingway
Walter Hockschild
G. H. Hood, Jr.
Allen Hubbard, Jr.
E. W. Lindner
S. A. Searle
J. M. Thompson
Roswell Truman
J. P. Charlton, Jr.
A. H. Coley
C. M. Garrigues

} In
Mem-
oriam

1917

D. F. Carpenter
A. F. Coburn
C. W. Gleason
R. A. Lumpkin
C. F. Stohn
G. B. Wetherbee

1918

Bromwell Ault
J. G. Bennett
A. C. Bogert
T. H. Boyd
C. E. Bricken
Paul Brown
R. A. Brown, Jr.
D. F. Brown
A. H. Crosby
Norman Dodd
E. H. Eckfeldt
C. F. Failey
Broderick Haskell, Jr.
W. M. Higley

F. M. Horn
H. Q. Horne
S. B. Irwin
S. A. Jones
H. J. Kaltenbach, Jr.
Cargill MacMillan
G. P. Marshall
H. W. Marshall
E. N. May
J. P. Meyer
Gregg Neville
J. H. Paxton
W. B. Purinton
C. A. Robinson, Jr.
H. K. Schaufler
A. W. Smith
G. V. Smith
H. C. Smith
W. E. Stevenson
M. L. Thompson
G. C. Vaillant
J. C. Wilson
R. H. Winde
W. H. Taylor, Jr. (In Memoriam)

1919

G. R. Bailey
H. T. Brown
F. G. Clement
T. W. Durant
F. A. Flanders
Frederick Flather, Jr.
R. P. Foote
C. P. G. Fuller
J. T. Houk
E. F. Leland, Jr.
Sheridan Logan
Brooks Palmer
A. L. Russel
J. N. Spear
W. F. Vaughan
O. M. Whipple

1920

J. P. Cabell
F. M. Crosby, Jr.
G. B. Gallagher
E. McV. Greene, Jr.
J. D. Jameson
D. A. January
L. C. Keyes
J. H. Kingman, Jr.
A. C. Ledyard
Henry Ledyard, Jr.
J. W. Lucas, Jr.
G. B. MacPherson
L. W. Parkhurst
W. M. Rosenbaum
Howard Wasserman
G. B. Wells
I. E. Wight, Jr.

1921

G. K. Black
L. D. Brace
F. H. Bush
D. P. G. Cameron
J. I. Cornell

J. G. Cushman
D. C. Duffield
Philip Eiseman
D. G. Fanning
C. S. Gage
W. H. Gratwick, Jr.
L. S. Hammond, Jr.
R. L. Hapgood
A. H. Hardenbergh
J. F. Havemeyer, Jr.
M. C. Henderson
A. D. Lindley
O. B. Merrill, Jr.
C. S. Merrill
R. A. Mitchell
A. H. Morse
N. G. Neidlinger
W. E. Newman
F. F. O'Donnell
W. E. Parnall
Henry Reiff
J. W. Sanborn
T. C. Sheaffer
A. M. Sherrill
Howard Snow
C. H. Upson
D. E. Wight
J. N. Winton
T. C. Wright

1922

Daniel Allen
R. M. Boarts
W. B. Booth, Jr.
H. S. Brandman
H. W. Cole
H. S. Crosby
G. H. Danforth, 3rd
D. M. Gray
B. H. Hayes, Jr.
O. G. Jackson
L. K. Jennings
H. G. Phillips, Jr.
J. V. Reed
W. A. Rentschler
P. B. Sargent
L. H. Sherrill
C. L. Stillman
Harold Strickland
G. C. Taylor, Jr.
J. B. Turner
W. M. Walworth
J. M. White
C. H. Willard

1923

S. H. Bishop
C. L. Bliss
W. B. Chappell
Richard Dana
L. H. Gordon
E. B. Graves
H. N. Jones
Donald Kaffenburgh
J. H. Monroe
H. H. Moody
F. S. Newberry
M. L. Posey
Charles Watson, 3rd

1924

R. E. Blank
P. D. Block, Jr.
S. W. Cragin
N. W. Danforth
A. S. Foote
W. S. Hammersley
Vanderburgh Johnstone
W. W. Lord
S. S. Quarrier
J. B. Roberts
G. K. Sanborn
C. H. Sanford, Jr.
A. D. Schulte
M. P. Skinner
Keith Smith, Jr.
E. P. Wells, II

1925

None

1926

R. S. Barber
H. M. Byington, Jr.
S. G. Carlton
L. H. Ehrlich, Jr.
V. L. Fine
O. R. Grace
C. A. Graham, Jr.
A. E. Huson
E. C. Kitendaugh
Paul Maloney
F. E. Nyce
R. L. Popper
Allen Quimby, Jr.
S. W. Smith
J. M. Sprigg
C. W. Turner

1927

L. L. Aitken, Jr.
D. C. Alexander
E. L. Bacon, Jr.
W. P. Cushman
J. L. L. Goldstone
G. G. Hoffman
M. C. Mason, Jr.
W. F. Merrill, 3rd
R. H. Pelletreau
M. S. Pendleton
M. S. P. Pollard
F. M. Pope
J. R. Stewart
W. M. Swope
W. G. Wood

1928

J. R. Adriance
G. D. Clark
LeRoy Clark, Jr.
S. McK. Crosby
D. B. Dorman
H. S. Edwards, Jr.
W. H. Frank
R. A. Keyworth
Harry Mansbach
J. C. Meyer
M. A. Meyer
E. F. Noyes

Alfred Ogden
J. R. Reiss
Allen Rowland
J. H. Shankland
Elijah Swift, Jr.
C. S. Tilden, Jr.
R. M. Walker

1929

Gridley Barrows
Keating Coffey
C. W. Cooper
J. H. Crandon
M. J. Crofoot
O. B. Dickinson
Grahame Enthoven
G. M. Fenollosa
G. T. French
O. M. Healey
W. T. Houston
J. C. Kane
J. M. Kopper, Jr.
T. M. Lasater
J. M. McGauley
J. R. Miller
J. Q. Newton, Jr.
George Parsons
L. B. Pitkin
K. L. Rawson
A. Y. Rogers
G. R. Rowland
S. S. Sampson
J. I. Shafer, Jr.
W. G. Sheldon
S. H. Stackpole
J. B. Ullman
C. D. Weyerhaeuser
Peregrine White
Maclean Williamson

1930

G. H. Alexander
W. F. Anderson, Jr.
Yardley Beers
A. H. Bradford
J. A. Bogart
I. S. Bromfield
D. C. Cory
R. W. Denner
C. H. Dufton
K. T. Fawcett
R. M. Frazier
B. M. Gelser
H. G. Hodges, Jr.
Henry Howard, Jr.
Norminton Howard
Richard Kimball
W. S. Kimball
J. T. Lambie
F. P. Lawrence
W. G. Morton
E. M. Murray
J. R. Newell
J. M. Phillips, Jr.
C. H. Steketee
W. L. Sachse
J. P. Torrey
B. J. Viviano

J. C. Willey
R. E. Worth
A. W. Barbour (In Memoriam)

1931

J. S. Abell
F. S. Allis, Jr.
J. H. Best
J. S. Clifford
H. E. Crawford, Jr.
G. C. Cushman
F. C. Cuthbertson
W. C. Dodd
D. M. Dunlop
J. B. Elliott
J. S. England
Richard Erstein
E. L. French
J. C. Fuess
H. J. Goldberger
R. J. Goodrich
L. R. Gordon
A. S. Greenlaw
H. D. Kellogg, Jr.
C. R. Lindenberg
Robert Milbank
Dexter Newton

G. J. Platt
Donald Poinier
Neill Raymond
A. J. Robinson
J. B. Rubenstein
J. F. Taylor
J. G. Wolcott

1932

J. P. Austin
W. D. Bangs, Jr.
R. J. Barr, Jr.
C. B. Bayly, Jr.
J. E. Bird
A. B. Bradley, Jr.
Duncan Bruce, Jr.
C. G. Christie
H. W. Davis, II
J. K. Deasy
G. S. deMare
John Dorman
David Escher
H. A. Gardner, Jr.
P. E. Gilbert, Jr.
C. F. Greene
E. M. Halliday, Jr.
William Hausberg, 2nd

R. M. Heavenrich
G. A. Hill
N. L. Hope
O. O. Jensen
W. E. Keeney
J. W. Lafean
R. W. Lardner, Jr.
D. H. Newell, Jr.
H. C. Newman
D. M. Ninde
L. C. Peters
J. H. Preston
T. A. Ritzman
J. B. Rosenberg
R. L. Rosenthal
Abraham Sophian, Jr.
D. E. Varner, Jr.
F. W. Vincent, Jr.
M. K. Whitehead
Louis Willard, Jr.
W. H. Wilson
C. S. Woolsey

NON-GRADUATES

Anonymous—for Alfred E.
Stearns Scholarships.

FORM OF BEQUEST

In view of the desire on the part of alumni and other friends to provide for the needs of Phillips Academy by bequests, and of the inquiries received each year as to the proper wording thereof, forms are printed below for the convenience of those who are planning to remember Phillips Academy in their wills.

(General)

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and located in the town of Andover in said Commonwealth.....dollars, to be used at their discretion.

(Specific)

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and located in the town of Andover in said Commonwealth.....dollars, in trust, to be used for the purposes following, that is to say:

(Here specify in detail the purposes.)

It is advisable for any one contemplating a bequest for charitable purposes to ascertain the requirements of the law in the State in which he resides, and to take pains that these are complied with.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER
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A RECENT PORTRAIT OF DR. FUESS
Painted by Richard S. Meryman

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1934

Editorials

EDUCATION no less than politics has its slogans around which are clustered ideas and attitudes which have an especial vitality for the moment. A few years ago the magic catchword in "advanced" educational circles was the word "creative." Progressive schools, centering their attention upon the individual, encouraged students to express themselves in the ways most natural to them. As a result, children wrote, painted, modeled, wove, and built things of a freshness and charm which was a revelation to many people. And in many cases the originality and vigor of their personalities, fostered under this system, were no less striking. Valuable as was this new emphasis, one hears less today than formerly the words "creative" and "self-expression." The temper of the times has changed. The word of the moment is "social." Although the needs, aptitudes, and weaknesses of each individual student now govern his treatment as never before, he is being guided not so much that he may express himself and create as that he may achieve an adequate adjustment to his environment and become an effective unit in a social system.

This change in emphasis or direction is not limited to education. Indeed, it is merely a reflection of a new social

attitude on the part of the American people. "Rugged individualism," a symbol of the spirit of early America and of our national genius, is now a term of amusement or of scorn. In spite of its critics, "The New Deal," with its implications of the sacrifice of the individual to society as a whole, is the rallying cry of the moment. But any historical perspective reveals that strong individualism and a developed social sense merely alternate in the ascendancy. If the individual is too long boxed into a rigid social, religious, or intellectual system which stifles the growth of his personality, he will break over the traces and assert himself. Thus, in a measure, arose the Renaissance from the Middle Ages and 19th century Romanticism from 18th century Classicism. But if the individual in unrestrained freedom prevents the existence of an orderly society, the people as a whole set up and enforce a rigid code of morals and of manners. Convention and revolt, action and reaction,—these are basic laws of human nature.

The wise teacher, while sensitive to the emphases of the moment, preserves his sense of proportion through the shifting currents. It is perhaps his business to temper these extremes. Realizing that individuality gives the color and vitality to any society, he allows

scope for the development of personality through creative work. At the same time he encourages his students to become socially minded,—to think in terms of the welfare of the whole. He was doing this when the emphasis upon "Creative Youth" was at its height. He is doing it today under the "New Deal."

THE time was when the American classroom, in keeping with the austere teaching which went on in it, was scarcely "a thing of beauty" or a "joy forever." Bleak and unadorned, it was devoid of grace of line or warmth of color. But with the fading of the less lovely aspects of the Puritan traditions, classrooms began to be transformed into attractive, homelike places reflecting the more congenial, expansive spirit of modern teaching. Andover teachers, often at considerable expense to themselves, for years have done much to decorate their classrooms. Today, with the generous help of the staff of the Addison Gallery, this movement has been given a fresh impetus. Some instructors have filled in superfluous blackboard space with a soft yellow material which absorbs light and makes a good background for pictures. Some exhibit prints which are borrowed from the Gallery. Many are collecting valuable illustrative matter which relates the particular study of their course to the civilization of which it is a part. A few have started classroom libraries and bring to the boys their own first editions, rare books, and literary curiosities. Nothing standardized is being attempted. Not only does each course require a setting of its own, but a great measure of the charm of each room is its reflection of the personality and

taste of the instructor in charge. Although obviously not a vital necessity to sound learning, an attractive classroom can contribute much to the Academy's broad cultural aims. Its influence, though intangible, is steady and pervasive.

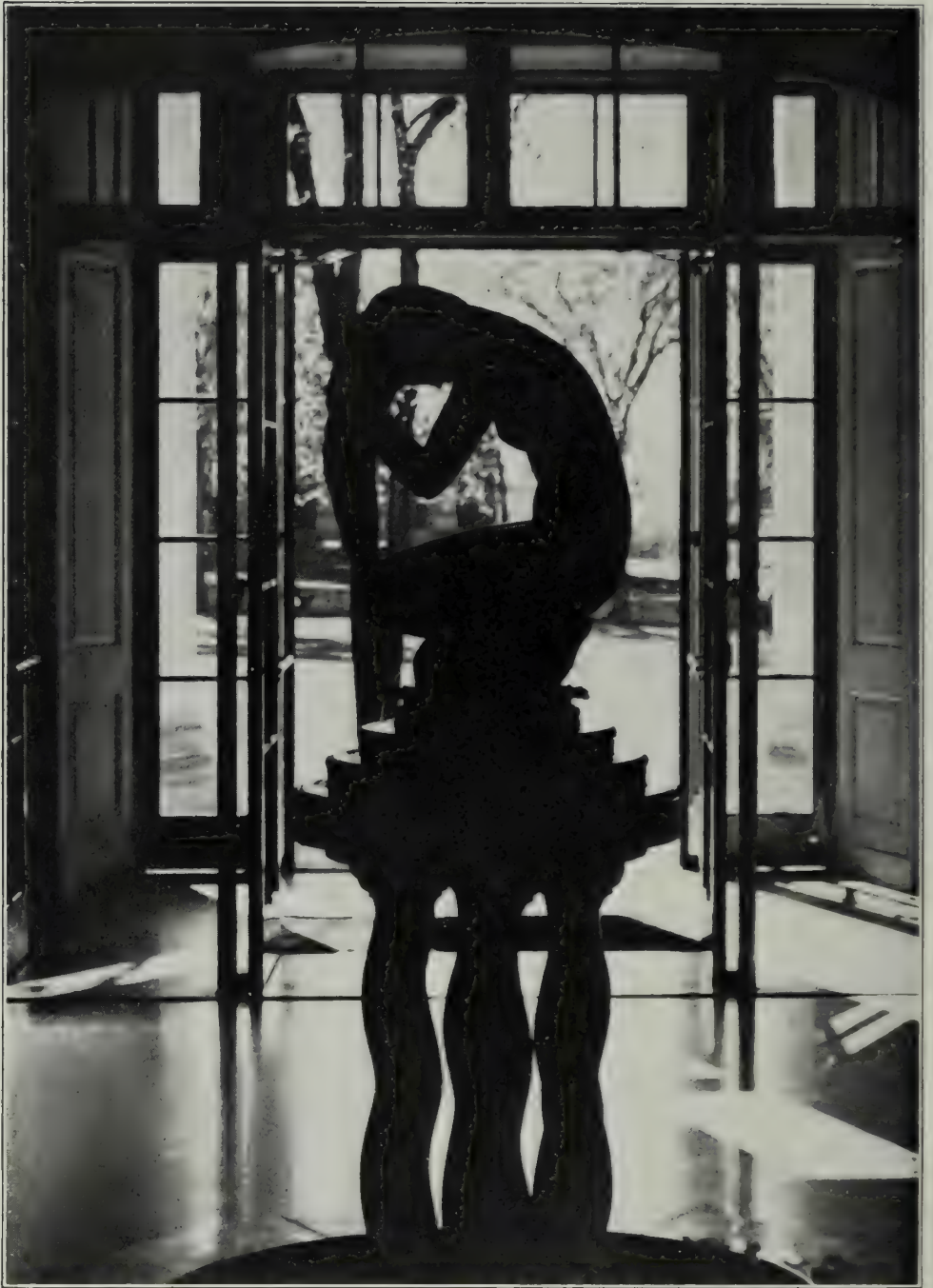
AFTER four years of the economic collapse euphemistically called "the depression" men who have had the good fortune to keep their heads above water are beginning to view it with some measure of detachment. While fully aware of the chaos and suffering which it has caused, they are not blind to the benefits which have accrued from it. The general housecleaning which it has stimulated in the nation's government and industry is obvious. But even if the depression produces few practical results which stand the test of time, it has served more powerfully than all the schools to educate the public. For the first time many people have become aware of the appalling anomaly of millions suffering from want while grain lies idle in storage or is burned. For the first time many men have become aroused about waste and corruption in high places. And, as they have faced and realized the bewildering complexity of economic laws, they have become less willing than formerly to hide their ignorance behind superficial, rule-of-thumb judgments. They have become more tolerant of new ideas,—and more ready to experiment. In the narrow sense this may be small consolation, ironically little compensation for the nightmare of the past four years. But in a more fundamental sense, it may provide the very basis for lasting reform,—a more

enlightened public through which reform may be effected. At Phillips Academy the depression has undoubtedly stimulated in faculty and students a new interest in economic, political, and social problems. Reading and talking constantly of national affairs with teachers and friends, students have absorbed a great deal of knowledge, and in the process many of them have become genuinely interested in getting at basic principles. Foreigners, observing the traditional lack of social and political interest in American students, have been prone to ask, "Why don't your young men care?" They are beginning to care. As nothing else has been able to do, the depression has shocked them into caring.

NEVER has the Academy's entertainment program been more enthusiastically received than this year. To hear the Don Cossacks, the Vienna Choir Boys, Alan Villiers, and Rockwell Kent large and appreciative audiences have filled the Meeting Room. Through these entertainments, offered free or at low prices, Andover is helping to fulfill its obligation to the cultural life of the town of which it is a part. Even more important, through this successful program Phillips Academy is helping to fulfill its obligation to its own students. Education obviously cannot be transmitted wholly through the curriculum or even through the teaching staff, important as these are.

It is a product of one's total environment. From men and women of intelligence, talent, and experience who visit Andover, students may acquire new interests, new ideas, and high standards by which to judge of the best. From them they are brought news of the outside world in more vital form than books can bring it. Consequently it is from them that they can receive no small part of their education.

ALTHOUGH it is taken for granted that the health record of the Academy is uniformly excellent, it is pleasant to be able to call attention to it at this time. During the fall term this year the Infirmary had no contagious diseases to report and no cases of illness when the Christmas vacation began. In fact, never has the School gone through a term with as little illness as this year. Now that this is said, we may expect to be visited with an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease, or some other unforeseen plague, for the gods are jealous of their prerogatives. But for the moment the Academy has every right to be thankful for its record of good health. While sending the compliments of the season to Lady Luck, we also pay genuine tribute to the unceasing zeal of the Physical Department in discovering illness early, in treating it with intelligence and care, and in building up the resistance of the student body against fatigue and the caprices of the New England climate.



Photograph by Frank C. Powell, '34

MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE ADDISON GALLERY
WITH MANSHIP'S "VENUS ANADYOMENE" IN THE FOREGROUND

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

By CLAUDE M. FUESS

THESE are days when men and women in every occupation are being called upon for a declaration of the faith which is in them. And these are days when teachers especially should search their hearts for such a faith or creed. In those almost infinitely remote and superficially Elysian times before the war, a teacher could drift along placidly from one autumn to another, confident that 1907 would be much like 1906 and 1908 like 1907, confident, too, that each morning would see some task begun, each evening see its close. But that stable and untroubled universe no longer exists. Nowadays educators confront some unexpected problem every term; and statistics must ceaselessly be gathered to justify and support some new decision. Under such circumstances, a teacher without a code of fundamental principles is like a ship without a rudder. It is no longer possible for him to cruise along under the momentum and the theories of an antebellum past. Nor can he safely rely upon his quickness of wit to extricate himself from perplexities. Unless he has built for himself a philosophy of education by which he can chart his course, he will inevitably flounder about and perhaps end disastrously upon some pedagogical reef.

Furthermore, the patrons of schools and colleges, the fathers and mothers of the pupils, are entitled to know a teacher's professional convictions. What is he by temperament,—a traditionalist, a liberal, an opportunist, an anarchist, or merely an echo of his environment? Does he shuffle along from week to week, aimlessly, spasmodically, erratically, or does he set for himself a program which is orderly, evolutionary, and cumulative? Does he frankly play safe and trust to luck, or does he try to fit his assignments into a planned schedule? To put it still more bluntly, does

he ever sit down before the fire and think out what he conceives the aims of education to be?

It would, of course, be futile to formulate and adopt a philosophy of education if the existing situation could not be changed. Critics have been alleging that education and educational policy have lagged far behind the progress achieved in other fields. Keen observers have declared that schools and colleges are still fettered by medievalism; and every one of us must have had moments when it seemed improbable that reaction, stupidity, and indolence could ever be overcome. But if we face the facts squarely, we must conclude that conditions are better than they were. It is easy,—and quite warrantable,—to condemn our contemporary institutions; but a comparison with those in this country a century ago will quickly dissipate our gloom.

I was recently given a letter, discovered within the last few weeks, written by Josiah Quincy regarding his school days at Andover in 1778. Here is one passage:

"I had just entered upon my seventh year, and was thrust at once into my Latin, at a period of my life when Noun, Pronoun, and Participle were terms of mysterious meaning, which all the explanations of my grammar and my masters, for a long time vainly attempted to make me comprehend. But the laws of the school were imperious. They had no regard for my age, and I was for years submitted to the strictest discipline of the seminary, which, though I could repeat the forms, through want of comprehension of their meaning, I could not possibly understand. I was sent to the Academy two years, at least, before I ought to have been.

But William Phillips was my grandfather. It was deemed desirable that the founders of the academy should show confidence in its advantages. I was therefore sent at once, upon its first opening, and I have always regarded the severe discipline to which I was subjected as a humble contribution towards the success of the academy."

Such was education in New England during the Revolutionary War. But let me remind you that the curriculum of Massachusetts academies in 1833 still consisted almost exclusively of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,—no history, civics, or economics, very little science, and only a hint of music and the fine arts. A favorite procedure was the verbatim memorization of Cheever's *Accidence*, a Latin Grammar of the period. The textbook was the ubiquitous and infallible source of information; the chief test of knowledge was the formal recitation; discussion and independent thinking by the pupil were neither encouraged nor tolerated. Intellectual submission was regarded as a virtue. It is fair to say that, except in a few audacious experimental schools, no direct attempt was made to help boys in adjusting themselves to the surroundings in which, after receiving diplomas, their lot was to be cast.

It has frequently been said in defense that, however defective the system may have been in theory, it did produce leaders. To this it may be replied, with Stephen Leacock, "Some men would have been what they are no matter what they were." Certainly the victims did not look back on their boyhood as pleasant or profitable. Having been at some pains to collect quotations from eminent men regarding their schooldays, I have already ample material for a monograph to be bound in black and entitled, "The Gloomy Alumnus." What could be expected from an educational method based on compulsion? I cannot forget some pictures of those "good old times" in New England: a group of shivering, hungry children huddled together before dawn on a January morning to write down the substance of a sermon on Justifi-

cation by Faith; a bevy of full-blooded youngsters on a humid June afternoon mumbling in monotonous unison a list of Latin deponent verbs; or a slow-minded but sensitive lad literally writhing under the caustic comments of a bullying pedant. Surely the world has changed,—and education has altered with it.

Even in fifty years immense progress has been accomplished. It was, I think, in 1884 that young President Eliot, of Harvard, spoke at Johns Hopkins University on "What is a Liberal Education?" Just how radical was he? He actually argued that certain new subjects should be granted collegiate recognition. What were these novelties? First of all, English,—Eliot pointed out that, at Harvard, less than half as much instruction was offered in our native tongue as in Greek and Latin. Second, French and German,—Eliot proved that no knowledge of any modern foreign language was required for admission to Yale, and that no instruction was offered there in either tongue before the beginning of the Junior year. Third, History,—Eliot declared that the majority of American colleges not only required no history for admission but also had no professor of History. In Dartmouth, for example, no courses in History were listed in the catalogue. Fourth, Political Science,—Eliot pointed out that, at Columbia, Juniors must attend two exercises a week in that subject for half a year. Fifth, Natural Science,—on this topic Eliot said, "I do not know a single preparatory school in this country in which natural science has an adequate place, or any approach to an adequate place." Summarizing what seems today like an impressive indictment, Eliot asked, "Are our young men being educated for the work of the twentieth century or for the seventeenth?" Only one answer was possible, and his hearers were ready to make it.

In 1884, President Eliot was obviously far ahead of his generation. He was a prophet,—but a much-maligned and unappreciated prophet. The conservatives bespattered him with ridicule and abuse. But what has happened? Nearly every objective for which he pleaded in educa-

tion has been attained. English, French and German, History, Political Economy, and Science have won their proper place in a well-balanced curriculum. The conception of a reasonable variety has supplanted that of uniform prescription in the course of study. Divergences among boys are being discovered, analyzed, and acted upon. A graduate of the class of 1870 at any New England college, if he returns to his *alma mater* today, is conscious that he has entered a "brave new world."

He must be a stolid teacher indeed who is not haunted in these exacting days by a sense of his responsibility to his pupils. Is he thrilling them with fiery words from a glowing heart, or is he merely going through motions which repetition has made habitual? Is he indolently rehashing dead material, or is he really equipping them to play their parts in a world hungry for leadership? Is he ready, when called upon, to express his creed and defend it?

No declaration of policy can ever be entirely adequate, even to the one who phrases it. But the purpose of education should be, I believe, to teach boys and girls how to adjust themselves to their environment and shape it to finer purposes, how to be useful citizens in the community, how to secure the maximum of durable intellectual, esthetic, and spiritual satisfactions, how to achieve the fullest and richest development of their powers, and how to help others to comfort and happiness. Nor shall I be troubled if critics say that this ideal is moral and ethical as well as intellectual. Of course it is. Education should help a youth to think clearly, to act decisively, and to live cleanly. Unless we consider education as a continuous process in which each subject is somehow related to every other and in which the physical, the mental, and the moral are blended, we cannot expect that schools or colleges will turn out well-rounded graduates.

Many of us feel, I am sure, that our country is in a liberal mood when new ideas will not be rejected simply because they are new, but will receive careful scrutiny. Education ought not, and must not, lose the golden opportunity for cleaning house, for brushing away the formalism, the narrowness, the bigotry which, in some quarters, have characterized it. This is not the proper occasion for promulgating specific reforms. But now, if ever, is the right moment for establishing permanently certain principles: that boys and girls deserve to be treated as individual persons, with separate identities; that methods of teaching must be adapted in some degree to the discernible aptitudes and needs of pupils; that instruction must be sympathetically bestowed; that the stimulation of intellectual curiosity is more important than the inculcation of knowledge; and that the culminating achievement of education is the establishment of a right method of approach and a right attitude of mind.

As indubitably a *Novus Homo*, I have probably been too rash thus to raise my voice in the midst of the distinguished senators around me. But I insist that education, both in school and college, is different today from what it was a century, or even a half century ago. And it will not be the same in 1983 as it is in 1933. Conditions in the world are changing with astounding rapidity; and education must change with them. For education is the preparation, not for some remote planet or some rarefied realm, but for the world around us. Some teachers will always wish to preserve a system simply because it has existed a hundred years; some will hate not to have tomorrow like yesterday. But the truly high-minded teacher will be sure that his pupils are the ones to be chiefly considered, and that his job is, to use the quaint old phrase, to "learn" them "the great end and real business of living."

RECOLLECTIONS OF ANDOVER IN THE 1860'S

By JESSE L. MOSS

AMONG the comparatively few preparatory schools in this country in the 1860's Phillips Academy held a leading position. It attracted students not only from New England but from all parts of the country by its high standard of scholarship, by its success in preparing boys for college, and by its location.

Andover was then as now an ideal place for a school, situated on a hill with attractive surroundings, removed from the temptations of a large city, and imbued with a strong religious influence. It had an able corps of instructors and a remarkable man for its Principal. Dr. Taylor, "Uncle Sam," as he was called by the boys, was a man of strong personality, an able administrator, a remarkable teacher, and a firm disciplinarian. His "Method of Classical Study," illustrated by questions on a few selections from Latin and Greek authors, published in 1861, was a text book of so much merit that it could be used with advantage even at the present time.

He had the reputation of considering every boy unworthy of confidence until he proved to the contrary—a seal ring was cause for suspicion. He used to preside at morning prayers held in a large room of one of the buildings instead of in a chapel. The boys joined in the reading of the Scriptures, which was followed by a prayer, offered by the Doctor. He stood behind a tall desk with a wooden lid; and when it came time for the prayer, he bowed his head, turned it slightly to the left, and began. As he proceeded, the slightest indication of a lack of attention or any disturbance would cause him to rap loudly on the resounding top two or three times and suspend his prayer; then, casting his eyes over the top of his rimmed glasses, he waited until the guilty one subsided. Then he went on, "We thank thee, O Lord" and finished his prayer, without, you may be sure, any further interruption. After these exercises were over, Dr. Taylor made the

announcements for the day, and frequently added that so and so would remain, naming the ones he desired to see. It was never pleasant to look forward to these interviews and confront the Doctor, for there was sure to be something disagreeable in store. It was at this time also that an opportunity was given for any of the boys who desired to ask permission for leave of absence or any other favor to do so.

The Andover Theological Seminary, which was in 1908 removed to Cambridge, was an important part of Andover when I was there and included in its faculty many well known men. Among them I remember Professor Phelps, whose daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, wrote "Gates Ajar," which, published in 1868, attracted much attention, and gave rise to more or less discussion over some of the views expressed in the book. Professor Stowe, the professor of Sacred Literature for twelve years, was also there, not resigning until 1864. He had married in 1836 Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher, and her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published about the time that they moved to Andover.

But the professor of whom I have the most vivid recollection was Dr. Park, the head of the department of Sacred Theology. He was a man of commanding appearance, a deep thinker, and an able preacher. When he stood in his pulpit facing the congregation, his eagle eye and impressive manner were enough, regardless of the subject matter of his discourse, to put the "fear of God" in his hearers. I remember to this day a sermon that I heard him preach on "Crossing the Line," which made a great impression. It is seldom that any sermon is recalled after so many years, and it is a fitting tribute in this case to him that I have remembered it.

I went to Andover in 1863 with my cousin, Nathan F. Dixon, Jr., who in after years was a well known lawyer in Rhode



A PHILLIPS ACADEMY FACULTY STUDY.

Island. He represented Westerly, his home town, in the legislature several years, both in the House and in the Senate, and subsequently was a United States District Attorney, Member of Congress, as was also his father before him, and United States Senator from Rhode Island, as was his grandfather before him.

We arranged to board with the Reverend Mr. Beard, a retired Congregational minister, and his wife, who lived just over the hill beyond the printing house where the Andover Theological Seminary *Review* was published. We occupied the front corner room. At that time there was no electric light, no telephone, no radio, nor any general use of central heating. We had an air-tight, wood-burning stove. From a neighboring farmer we bought wood by the cord,—and apples by the bushel, frequently replenished. After the first week we were contented and happy, but the memory of that first homesick week still lingers. We used to repack our trunks regularly every night to be ready to start for home the next morning, an action, it is needless to say, that we never resorted to. In after life one experiences many sensations of various kinds, but nothing

can quite equal the depressing feeling of that first homesickness.

The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Beard and a niece, Rhoda, and three or four other students. It often amuses me to recall Mrs. Beard, a good manager and a thrifty New Englander, as she presided at the dinner table. When it came to the dessert, after helping the others to their choice of pie or pudding, and noticing which was the favorite, she would turn to Rhoda, who sat at her side, and ask her which she would have—pie or pudding, and in a low tone say immediately after, pie or pudding as the case might be. She was taking no chances on running short.

There was at that time little or no interest in athletic sports and no interscholastic contests. The first college circuit of baseball games did not begin until 1879, basketball was not invented until 1892, and the rules of the Rugby football game were not adopted by Harvard and Yale until in the early 70's. Nor was there any hockey as I remember. It was also later that tennis became popular. But we did have and enjoy winter sports. A long, cold New England winter gave a fine opportunity for skating, sleighing, and bob-sled-



A DETAIL OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE
ACADEMY CHAPEL.

ding. The quite steep street running down the hill past the girls' school gave a wonderful opportunity for sliding on a bobsled, and this was a favorite sport. We used to water the grooved track made by the runners of the bob-sled, which held eight or nine boys packed on it. The ice thus made enabled us to rush down the hill at break-neck speed. If there was no train in sight and if there was enough momentum, we went across the railroad track down the little hill beyond. This invigorating ride was followed by the long walk of a mile back to the starting point. It was an ideal way of spending a moonlight winter evening.

I recall an episode in connection with the sleighing which for a time had a very disturbing effect. Taking advantage one day of the excellent sleighing, my class arranged, without consulting the authorities, to go in a body to Lowell and make a call on General Butler, who at that time was well known as a lawyer and politician. The

entire class with the exception of one conscientious objector joined in this excursion. We gathered in a large sleigh drawn by four horses, proceeded to Lowell, stopped in front of his house, and duly paid our respects to the General. He came out and replied in a short address. After giving him three hearty cheers we returned to Andover in a hilarious mood, only to realize later that we had been guilty of flagrant disobedience of the rules, which at that time was a very serious matter. The next morning after prayers, announcement was made that the class was suspended. After three or four days in which to reflect upon our sin and iniquity, apology was duly made and we were restored to good standing. The feeling against the only one who did not join in the expedition was not long continued and today I am unable even to recall his name.

The new attractive Chapel and the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library and other buildings present a striking contrast to the old buildings of my days, especially to the severe plainness of the Latin Commons. In one of the boys' rooms in this same Latin Commons we used to meet for prayer meetings. The setting was not inspiring or conducive to a hopeful view of either the present or the future, especially when that old hymn, seldom if ever heard now, was sung, the first verse of which ran as follows:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand.
Secure, insensible;
A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to that heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell.

The influence of those old days and the lessons learned there have endured for years. No wonder that recollections of Phillips Academy and Andover as they were seventy years ago are so vivid and so pleasant.

JESSE L. MOSS

Lake Forest, Illinois
November, 1933

RELIGION AT ANDOVER

By A. GRAHAM BALDWIN

THE value of any phase of an educational program must be judged in relation to the aims and objectives of the program as a whole. If the teaching of religion contributes little to the furthering of these aims or if by chance it is not consistent with them, it should be dropped. The same thing is true for the other aspects of a religious program such as the chapel services and various student religious activities.

One day last year I asked a group of boys to help me outline the aims of a real education. The following pertinent suggestions were made.

A good secondary school should:

Prepare students for entrance into college.

Train them for a special vocation.

Teach them to think clearly and reason logically.

Help them to add to their store of knowledge.

Broaden their interests.

Aid them in developing a philosophy of life and a system of values.

Aid them in adjusting themselves to their physical and social environment.

Awaken in them an appreciation of the beautiful.

Give them a knowledge of outstanding social problems and a sense of social responsibility.

Obviously religious education is not essential for admission to college under the present scheme of things, nor is it necessary in preparation for many specialized vocations. But religious education at its best can help boys in developing a philosophy of life; it can help them in their adjustment to their total environment; it can aid in inspiring in them an appreciation of the fine and the beautiful in life, and it can inculcate in them a sense of social responsibility. Therefore Andover not only retains some of its traditional religious exercises but is attempting to develop a broader program of religious education.

This program includes classroom discussion and study, chapel services both required and voluntary, student organizations working under their own leadership, informal group meetings and luncheons with religious leaders who visit the school from time to time, and a school minister whose work it is to direct these various activities.

THE CLASSROOM

In answer to the question "What are the outstanding religions of today?" one boy completed his list with the word "Confusionism." His spelling may have been abominable but his answer was more accurate than he had suspected. It may have been to substantiate this unintentioned indictment that one of his classmates declared that Genesis was the fellow who wrote the first part of the Bible and another asked one of the librarians for the "Janeesis Bible."

The function of the courses in Bible study at Andover is to help boys to think intelligently about religion. In order to do this a student must have a background of facts. He must then learn to view these facts objectively and without prejudice. He must see them in relation to other facts and interpret them from the standpoint of history. When the Bible is understood as a collection of many kinds of literature revealing the progressive development of religious ideas from most primitive beginnings to an advanced monotheism, it need no longer be dull, unintelligible, or obsolete. A knowledge of the history of a people and their ideas and practices reveals to a student the fact that religion is a growing and changing experience both of the individual and of the race.

In the classroom a visitor might hear discussed the relationship to religion of art, science, history, and philosophy; he might chance upon a debate as to whether the Ten Commandments have any value

for modern standards of conduct; possibly he would find himself in a discussion questioning whether the emphasis in religion should be upon the ceremonial, moral, or personal aspect of this many-sided interest of man. He would be certain to hear many points of view expressed, for in that classroom are Roman Catholics, Jews, and Protestants. No effort is made here to force upon boys any special interpretation of the facts. The whole emphasis is placed upon presenting ideas against the background of history and relating them to ideas emerging from other fields of study.

CHAPEL SERVICES

Probably no aspect of school life receives from boys more criticism than the required chapel services. Certainly there is no part of the school program that is less understood. If popular sentiment were to be the measure of worth, those interested in the religious life of the school would be forced to admit that compulsory chapel is of dubious value. But popular opinion, though it must be reckoned with, can hardly be considered a reasonable criterion.

The function of public worship as I see it is to create certain attitudes of mind, to stimulate the highest emotions a person is capable of feeling, and to awaken certain loyalties. Public worship thus becomes a high art depending for the accomplishment of its purpose upon beauty of architecture, the finest of music, and the best in literature. The sermon can also be a help in harmonizing a man's thoughts with his emotions, for worship should be the occasion when a man is brought face to face with the great realities in life and with his own deepest self. These things are difficult to accomplish with students of fourteen to eighteen years of age, and many times, perhaps most of the time, the chapel services fail to accomplish their aim. Yet it is an impressive sight to see six hundred boys taking part in a service in the new chapel, and one can hardly question the fact that at times at least thoughts are provoked and feelings stirred that other aspects of school life rarely touch. The chapel service does help to produce indi-

viduals whose ethical insight has been deepened and whose social vision has been made more clear. There can be no doubt that the men who have been invited to preach at Andover have stimulated the thinking and broadened the horizon of many in the student body.

This year an innovation has been made affecting the Vesper Services. During the fall and spring terms only one chapel service will be held each Sunday. In the winter term, however, there will be a series of fourteen vesper services at which attendance will be voluntary. For them the finest available music will be procured from Boston and elsewhere. In this way an opportunity will be provided for boys and faculty members who enjoy worship at its best to meet together in an atmosphere of quiet simplicity and beauty, and to give themselves to the kind of meditation that a vesper service can inspire.

One of the most interesting innovations in the Academy religious program is that affecting the leadership of the morning chapel services. Instead of having one man lead this brief service day after day throughout the year, the practice of having a different member of the faculty take charge for a week at a time has been inaugurated. After the opening prayer and hymn he is free to use the remaining time as he wishes. Some men have continued the practice of reading a passage from the Bible and concluding with a brief prayer. Others have read poetry or prose from some other book. Several have given a series of short talks either about religion or some subject of their own choosing. No two have done exactly the same thing, though all have conformed to the idea of making this morning assembly an occasion of worship and of inspiration. The interest and increased attentiveness of the student body during this service and the many favorable comments students have made outside seem to indicate that this morning assembly has come to have added value.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Any program of religious education that fails to include opportunity for the expression of idealism in action and in work is

inadequate. Religion tends to be either a dynamic force expressing itself in personal conduct and social relationship or an escape from reality and from life. That it is the former at Andover is evidenced by the program and the activities of two organizations. A glimpse of these two groups at work may be of interest.

A group of boys are gathered together at the home of one of the members of the Faculty. This is the night for their regular weekly meeting. At a signal from one of their number conversation ceases, the lights are turned out, and the leader lights a tiny candle. There is silence; then the leader speaks. "In proud thanksgiving let us remember our elder brothers; they shall not grow old as we who are left grow old; time shall not weary them nor the years condemn; with the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them." A pause follows. Again the leader speaks. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The lights are turned on again and the meeting is called to order.

This simple bit of ritual is perhaps quite meaningless to the uninitiated or to those unacquainted with the origin and work of Toc H, an organization founded on the battle fields of France. To those who know of this one place where men of all ranks and creeds could meet on a basis of friendship and equality, where the gospel was lived without preaching it, the sentences quoted above are full of meaning. The ceremony of light in the Toc H meetings is a tribute to those men and women in all generations who have given themselves for a worthy cause and a pledge of the members to follow their example.

The minutes having been read, the meeting continues with a report of work done during the week. One member is tutoring a town boy in mathematics and geography; another is teaching Sunday School in one of the local churches. Five boys are spending two hours each week with groups of younger boys at the Andover Guild, the community center. The collection of old clothes among the students for the use of individuals and families who are destitute has just been ef-

fected, and considerable discussion is given to the problem of wise distribution of these. A letter is read thanking the group for its hospitality to disabled veterans at the last football game and the supper at the Log Cabin afterwards. The meeting is concluded with the assigning of jobs for the coming week.

On almost any Sunday evening of the winter term a visitor to Andover would notice a considerable number of boys making their way to Peabody House. There he would find a group numbering from fifty to two hundred chatting informally. At about seven o'clock the leader introduces a speaker, who informally presents his subject and then submits to a bombardment of questions, oral and written, that would tax the ability of the most experienced of speakers. The subject of this forum may be politics or penology, religion or economics—anything that is related to the personal or social problems a student is facing or will eventually face. The views presented by the speakers almost always reveal a Christian philosophy of life and point toward a solution that aims to be consistent with Christian idealism. This is a meeting of the Society of Inquiry, whose aim is to cultivate among the students at Andover a high ideal and social vision.

These brief glimpses into the meetings of these two student organizations do not adequately portray their programs or the range of their activities. They do help to set forth the type of thing that is happening among a certain group of students, and those of us who are watching this group at work are convinced that there is a carry-over of interest and activity in after years.

The religious education program at Andover can be strengthened at many points. The committee in charge of this work feels that no program has yet been found or developed that satisfies completely either the needs of the school or the demands of the time. We are convinced, however, that no program of secondary education is adequate that ignores the development of a boy's religious thought and experience or that fails to relate his growing religious experience to the life about him.

General School Interests

Engagements of Dr. Fuess

- Dec.* 13 A speaker at the Dinner of the New England Alumni of Exeter
 14 A speaker at the Dinner of the New York Alumni of Exeter
 19 A speaker at the Christmas Dinner of Governor Dummer Academy
- Jan.* 12 Meeting of Alumni Fund Directors of the Academy in New York
 17-18 Speaker at the Wednesday Vesper Service and at the Thursday morning Chapel Service at Yale University
 19 Speaker at the Dinner of the Connecticut Alumni Association of Amherst College in Hartford
 20 Meeting of the Private Schools' Association at Winsor School

Faculty Notes

Mr. John Bromham Hawes, 3rd, has recently joined the Faculty as an instructor in Latin. Mr. Hawes is a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1928. At Harvard he majored in the classics and received his A.B. in 1932. He then spent a year at Cambridge University, where he competed in the sprints against Oxford and was a member of the Oxford-Cambridge track team which ran against Harvard and Yale. He will assist Mr. Shepard in coaching the sprinters here.

"America's Way with the League" is the title of an article by Dr. Arthur Darling appearing in the November number of *Current History*.

The Modern Language Journal has recently published reviews by Mr. L. C. Newton of *Höher als die Kirche* and of Heath's *German Readings*.

Mr. L. D. Peterkin and Dr. Arthur Darling spoke during the term before the Benevolent Society. This society is a group

of faculty ladies organized for charitable and religious purposes. It has had an uninterrupted existence of more than a hundred years.

Mr. Allan V. Heely spoke November 6 at Deerfield, Massachusetts, at a Franklin County Red Cross Dinner; and on November 11 at an Armistice Day Dinner of the Andover Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Oswald Tower has been elected to honorary life membership in the Eastern Massachusetts District Board of Approved Basketball Officials. Mr. Tower is official interpreter of the rules for the National Basketball Committee and also editor of the Basketball Guide.

On December 3, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead spoke before the Shawsheen Village Woman's Club.

Mr. Scott H. Paradise spoke at the Sunday evening service at Governor Dummer Academy on October 22.

Andover alumni will be pleased to learn that Mr. James C. Sawyer is making rapid recovery from ill health suffered during the fall.

Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher has been granted a leave of absence during the winter term for rest and study.

Phillips Academy Lectures

On October 6, in the Meeting Room, Mr. Rockwell Kent, noted artist, explorer, and author, gave a most interesting talk entitled "In Defense of True Art." The hall was filled to capacity with students, faculty, and townspeople. Mr. Kent's lecture was especially designed to show boys that the pursuit of art is a thoroughly masculine occupation. Among other things he said that the true artist is never "artistic," that artists are primarily workmen, that to be a good painter one must have visual memory, and that true art comes from love of life. Mr. Kent spent two days in Andover meeting the boys and explaining his work and his methods to them.

On the evening of October 20, Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard, chief editorial writer of the *Boston Herald*, and a student of affairs both domestic and foreign, gave a talk in the Meeting Room on current events in which he discussed in an illuminating way the personalities of the great men now living and the general trend and probable success of the efforts to lift the world out of the depression.

Miss Frances Homer presented a program of original dramatic sketches on the evening of November 17. The Meeting Room was crowded, and throughout the evening Miss Homer with her vivacity, humor, and personal charm held the attention of the audience.

One of the largest crowds which ever gathered in the Meeting Room assembled on December 1 to hear Mr. Alan J. Villiers give his lecture, "By Way of Cape Horn." Mr. Villiers's story was both thrilling and humorous, and his moving pictures of a square rigged ship at sea were nothing short of magnificent. At the close of the lecture Mr. Villiers was surrounded by boys asking how they might ship as fore-mast hands, an ambition which the speaker did his best to discourage.

School Represented in N.R.A. Parade

Phillips Academy took part in the Andover N.R.A. parade held on the evening of October 16. The educational section of the parade was headed by the Academy band, about forty strong. After the band came the Senior Council, the Advisory Board, a representative group from the faculty, and the employees of the school.

The School's Contribution to the Red Cross

Approximately \$1,150.00 has been donated this year by the school to the Red Cross. Of this amount the students and faculty contributed \$750.00, while the Society of Inquiry has pledged \$400.00 to be raised by means of meatless meals during the winter.

Elections to the Senior Council

In recent elections the following four men were elected to the Senior Council: Herbert L. Furse of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; William H. Harding of Montclair, N. J.; Edward R. McLean of Elizabeth, N. J.; and William V. Platt of Rye, N. Y. Three members of the Council, Thomas B. Campion of Columbus, Ohio; John M. Woolsey of New York City; and Thomas Thacher of New York City, were chosen last spring.

Sons of Andover Men at the Academy

It is gratifying to see how many graduates of Phillips Academy wish their sons to enjoy the advantages and associations of their old school. At present there are ninety-six boys in Andover whose fathers were here before them.



CHRISTMAS AT THE LIBRARY

The Andover Collection

A special effort is being made this year to arrange and catalogue the material relating to Phillips Academy which the library owns and also to secure, if possible, other important items which are needed to complete the library's files. Of these "wants" those most necessary are the missing numbers of the *Mirror* and the *Phillipian*, listed, with other material which is lacking, under another heading in this issue of the BULLETIN.

It is very important that the library should have an unbroken file of these two publications, as they are constantly consulted for information in regard to the history of the school and for biographical material concerning Phillips Academy graduates. At some future time, when funds are available, photostatic copies should be made of the early volumes of both the *Mirror* and the *Phillipian*, so that there will be duplicate records which can be used to save the wear and tear on the original volumes. In the meantime, the library is saving and filing as many duplicates of these publications as it can secure, as well as all extra copies of catalogues, programs, and other memorabilia.

The gifts made to the Andover Collection during the past few months are typical of the kind of material which the library finds useful and valuable, and they are here acknowledged with much gratitude.

From Mr. William A. Harris, '07, have been received forty-seven items consisting of Means, Draper, and Philo programs, athletic schedules, newspaper articles, and much other material invaluable in giving a record of events for the four years from 1903 to 1907.

Mr. William S. Ladd has presented a very inspiring biographical sketch of his father, William Mead Ladd, '74, written by William L. Brewster. A little book of delightful reminiscences of Phillips Academy as it was in his day has just been received from Mr. Jesse L. Moss, '65, who has had the account skillfully typed on heavy paper and attractively bound, so that it may be placed in the library files in permanent form. The article appears in this number of the BULLETIN.

"A picture of the survivors of the Juniors of the Class of 1867 who are shown in the class photograph taken in 1865" has been added to the Andover Collection by Mr. Charles P. Sherman, '67. A few years ago Mr. Sherman gave to the library the original group picture taken in 1865.

Mrs. Edward D. Blodgett of Cortland, New York, has presented four interesting items of Andover memorabilia of the fifties. From Mr. Joseph Blunt of Andover the library has received a copy of the Sesqui-Centennial of the Philomathean Society which will be valuable for its files.

Mr. H. G. Gorham of Noroton, Connecticut, has most generously given to the library a letter of great value which has been in the possession of his family for many years. This letter, written by Joseph Quincy, a member of the first class in Phillips Academy, contains much interesting information about the founding of Phillips Academy and its early curriculum and discipline. The BULLETIN plans to print this letter in a future issue.

A little book of verse, *The Poets of New London*, has been compiled in memory of Donald Lee Harwood, '24, by young Harwood's father and sister and a copy presented to the library by the father, Mr. Pliny LeRoy Harwood of New London, Connecticut.

From Judge Elias B. Bishop, '89, has been received, among other interesting material relating to the history of Massachusetts, a biographical sketch of his father, the Honorable Robert R. Bishop, '54, and also a rare and valuable pamphlet, *The Senate of Massachusetts*, written by the elder Judge Bishop when he was President of the Senate of the General Court of Massachusetts.

Gradually, item by item, the Andover Collection is being built up and put in order, so that it may be readily available at the present time and also be preserved for the Phillips Academy of the future.

Material Desired for the Andover File

The Mirror

Second Series, Volume 4, 1894-1895

Second Series, Volumes 12-14, 1903-1905

New Series, Volumes 5-8, 1909-1911

The Phillippian

Volume 14, 1894-1895

Phillips Academy Catalogues

1815, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1831, 1832

English Department Catalogues

1832, 1833, 1835-1837

English Department Exhibition Programs

1831-1833, 1835, 1837, 1843-1867

Phillips Academy Athletic Association

Programs of the Fall, Winter, and Spring

Tournaments of the '80s and '90s

Class Photograph Albums 1856, 1857, 1861,

1867, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1879-1881, 1883,

Pot Pourri

1923, 1925, 1926, and any other num-

bers to form a duplicate collection

Andrew Potter Prize

1922

Draper Prize Speaking

1878

Means Prize Speaking

1919

Robinson Prize Debate

1898, 1926

Society of Inquiry, Anniversary Programs

1834, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1844-1850, and

any after 1878

Phillips Academy Camera Club

The library has a leaflet of the first exhibition in 1889. Are there any other publications of this Club? This is of especial interest at this time, as a new Camera Club has just been formed.

will be carefully handled and promptly returned. Information should be sent to Mr. W. C. Langdon, Historical Librarian, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City.

Award of Sullivan Prizes for Improvement

The Roger C. Sullivan Prizes for improvement in scholarship, consisting of four prizes of three hundred dollars each, are made annually to the member of each class who has shown the greatest improvement in his studies during the previous year. The prizes were awarded this year to William Dickinson Hart, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., a Junior last year; Frank Roy Hurlbutt, Jr., of New York City, a Lower Middle; Gardner Middlebrook of Northfield, Vt., Upper Middle; and Lawton Mervale Hartman, 3rd, of York, Pa., who graduated last year.

Christmas Vesper Service

Although for a hundred years, under the old Calvinistic regime, the existence of Christmas was not recognized at Phillips Academy, today the Christmas Vesper Service is the most impressive of the year. This year a large crowd of students, faculty, and residents of Andover attended this service to partake of the worship led by Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, Dr. Fuess, and Mr. Heely; to listen to the splendid singing of the Academy choir, accompanied by Dr. Pfatteicher on the organ; and to participate in the singing of the carols of the season. The Academy Chapel with its dark oak paneling, its soft light, its beautiful proportions, and its decorations of evergreens massed against the walls lent its atmosphere to the lovely Christmas music. In his brief address Dr. Fuess talked of the meaning and the spirit of Christmas. The service was preceded by a recital on the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ by Dr. Carl Pfatteicher, who was ably assisted by Herbert Kibrick, P. A. 1934, on the flute, and by Mrs. Willet L. Eccles, who rendered some fine soprano solos.

Information Desired on James J. Storrow, 1851

Phillips Andover Academy and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company are anxious to get all possible information about James J. Storrow, (1839-1897) for the preparation of a biographical monograph. Mr. Storrow spent four years at Andover, graduating from the Academy in 1851, and from Harvard in 1857. He was one of the chief counsel of the Telephone Company in the great Telephone Litigation in the United States Courts, 1878-1896. Personal incidents, letters, and so-called "unimportant" material are specially desired. Everything lent



A CLASSROOM IN THE OLD MAIN BUILDING, SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF '78,
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Addison Gallery

In accordance with its recently adopted policy of a longer duration for exhibitions, the Addison Gallery held only two groups of exhibitions throughout the fall term. "The New England Landscape as Interpreted by the New England Artist" proved especially popular with many visitors. Selected in large measure from the various summer exhibitions, this group presented a small but rather comprehensive survey of the New England scene. Artists of both modern and conservative schools contributed to the exhibition, which emphasized again the wide variety of point of view and technique characteristic of contemporary art.

The same influences were evident in "A Business Man's Collection of Contemporary American Art." The owner has explored many of the diverse paths of collecting during his ten years' experience, and his conclusions make interesting reading. Approximately one thousand ballots were cast by visitors to this exhibition, who chose their five favorite pictures at the request of the collector. The results showed

conclusively that while the artist and collector of today have generally accepted modern influences, the public at large prefer the photographic landscape with a definite subject interest and conventional technique.

An exhibition of "Paintings of Ancient Egypt," by Joseph Lindon Smith, arranged in coöperation with Mr. Kenneth F. Minard of the school faculty, and with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was of especial interest to classes in Ancient History. The paintings, very accurate reproductions of the ancient sculpture and wall paintings, were supplemented by small figures and color reproductions. "Paintings of the Sea and Ships," by John P. Benson, were especially popular with members of the student body and the many nautically-minded visitors to the Gallery. "Drawings by Contemporary American Artists," arranged by Miss Margaret Sullivan of the Macbeth Gallery, were arranged for members of the Sketch Club and classes in Drawing and Painting.

"Plant Forms in Ornament" was the first of a series of exhibitions of applied



A MODERN CLASSROOM: MR. LEONARD'S HONOR DIVISION OF SENIOR ENGLISH

design to be held in the Addison Gallery during the winter months. The exhibitions included drawings of the flower forms, their conventionalization, and the textile and wall paper designs which were derived from them. In addition, it was possible, through the coöperation of the Botanical Gardens of Harvard University, to show many of the plants themselves. This exhibition was of great interest, not only to the courses in Art Appreciation, but also to the large groups of public school children who visit the Gallery regularly, many of whom took advantage of the opportunity to make their own designs.

Through the kindness and interest of Mr. Percy Holmes Boynton, Jr., who has joined the staff for the remainder of the school year to do voluntary work, the Addison Gallery hopes to expand its activities of furnishing illustrative material for courses in the school curriculum. Mr. Boynton, a graduate of the University of Chicago, plans to arrange a series of small exhibitions in connection with several courses. He is doing pioneer work in a field still largely unexplored, but with great possibilities for development.

The Phillips Club

The Phillips Club has organized for the year with Mr. Alan Rogers Blackmer as president, Mr. Roy Everett Spencer as secretary, and Mr. M. Lawrence Shields as treasurer. At the first smoke talk on November 13, Inspector Dennessy of the Homicide Squad of the Boston Police Force related some of his experiences. Inspector Dennessy's humor, personality, and homely philosophy provided an evening of rare entertainment for a large audience. On December 4, the Honorable A. W. North lectured on "Across Lapland by Reindeer during the Arctic Night." Both entertaining and thrilling was his description of the journey through these remote regions, a journey which was said to be impossible, but which he completed in company with Mrs. North, his son, Bob, P. A. '33, and his twelve year old daughter. To close the fall season, on December 13 Captain A. W. Smith spoke on "The Barefoot Army." Captain Smith described with charm and vividness his unique experiences when he served as a British staff officer under General Denikin, of the

White Army, in his campaign against the Reds in South Russia.

Music Notes

Phillips Academy has indeed been fortunate in the music it has been privileged to hear this term. The season opened on October 24 with the Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus. The sonorous bass notes and the sustained soprano tones of the singers floated out into a room packed with delighted listeners, many of whom were mystified as to whether those notes, carried for so long a time and yet so faintly, were really being heard, or whether they existed only in the imagination.

On November 5 came another event of major importance, the Vienna Choir Boys. Their childish voices were naturally in sharp contrast with the masculine singing of the Don Cossacks, but they had a sweetness which won the listeners' hearts. With great skill the boys sang a group of religious pieces, performed a comic opera in one act, and concluded with a group of lighter songs. It was amusing to hear among the latter a negro lullaby sung with the Vienna idea of the darky accent.

The Hampton Quartet paid us their annual visit on November 12 and presented to an appreciative audience their pleasing spirituals.

On November 22, Marcel Dupré was added to the list of world famous organists—Bonnet, Vierne, Mille, Nizan, Keller, Ramin, Pietroyon, Hollins, and Farnam—who have played on the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ. Dupré, the organist of the Paris Conservatory and probably the greatest living improviser on the organ, played a brilliant program which included the works of Bach, Widor, Schumann, Franck, Mendelssohn, and Liszt.

On December 8, Miss Marion Kerby, assisted by Mr. Hamilton Forrest at the piano, presented a spirited program of negro "exhaltations," negro nursery rhymes, and Kentucky mountain songs. Miss Kerby was an entertainer as well as a musician, and the audience was charmed with her stories in the negro dialect by

which they were "transfloated" to a plantation in the Mississippi delta.

A program of light classical and humorous music was presented by the Harvard University Instrumental Clubs on the evening of December 16. This organization, which is always heard with intense pleasure by the boys, boasts of a Banjo Club, a Mandolin Club, a Vocal Club, and the ever popular Gold Coast Orchestra. In addition to their regular program they offered feats of juggling, sleight of hand, and the humorous songs of the "Pyorrhean Society."

The Camera Club

Another addition to the extra-curricular activities of the School has recently been made with the organization of the Phillips Academy Camera Club, a group of some fifteen enthusiasts, who through the kindness of Dr. Moorehead have been able to establish headquarters in the Archaeology Museum. A series of talks on various phases of photography has been planned for the meetings during the winter term, and in May a salon will be held in the Addison Gallery. The officers of the club are Walter B. Snell, President; Joseph B. Stevens, Vice-President; and Frank C. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Peabody Union

The Peabody Union has elected as president Herbert Victor Kibrick and as secretary-treasurer John Appleton Rand. Among the organizations composing the Union are the Science Club, the Classical Club, the French Club, the German Club, the Social Problems Club, the Chess Club, and the Literary Club. The Union has already this year enjoyed talks by Mr. Dirk van der Stucken, who discussed the general situation in Germany; by Mr. Schoolcraft, of the Exeter faculty, who described the House System as that school; and by Dr. Carl Pfatteicher, who described his trip abroad last summer with especial reference to affairs in Germany.

Andover Students Receive Highest Ratings in the June, 1933, College Board Examinations

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Highest Rating</i>	<i>Phillips Academy Students</i>	<i>No. of Highest Ratings</i>	<i>Total Candidates</i>
English Cp.	100	MacDonald Deming	7	6970
History, A, Ancient	95	George T. Peck	1	1385
Latin Cp. 2	97	George E. Dimock, Jr.	3	2382
Latin Cp. 2	97	Ernest A. Johnson, Jr.	3	2382
Latin Cp. 3, Prose	95	William L. Nute, Jr.	38	2670
Latin Cp. 3, Prose	95	John M. Woolsey, Jr.	38	2670
Latin Cp. H	95	Warren Babb	36	1266
Latin Cp. H	95	Stephen V. N. Powelson	36	1266
Latin Cp. H	95	Joseph J. White, Jr.	36	1266
German Cp. 2	94	Paul J. Kann	6	949
Mathematics A	100	George E. Dimock, Jr.	38	5202
Mathematics C	100	MacDonald Deming	20	4022
Mathematics C	100	Hugh Samson	20	4022
Drawing, Mechanical	97	Malcolm B. McTernen, Jr.	1	106



A MODERN CLASSROOM: ONE OF MR. FREEMAN'S CLASSES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

Varsity Football

ANDOVER opened her season auspiciously by defeating New Hampton "Prep" in the first game and by taking the Harvard Yearlings into camp in the second. Defeating the Harvard Freshmen is becoming almost a tradition with Mr. Shepard, as is losing to the Eli Cubs, although, strange to say, the Harvard Freshmen have had little trouble with the Yale first year men of late. The close of the Andover-Yale Freshman game this year found Andover trailing by a score of 21-0. Handicapped by the usual attack of "Yaleitis," against which Andover teams have never been able to acquire an immunity, the Academy team was soundly trounced by a fast Yale team which took advantage of all the breaks. "Ray" Graham, last year's Andover captain, was responsible in no small way for Yale's success.

Again, in the Brown Freshman game, Andover came out with the small end of the score largely because of the superb playing of Pollard of Brown, a negro who bids fair to be as famous as was his father before him. A hard, clean, gentlemanly player, he gave the Blue team a lesson in kicking, passing, and broken field running. The New Hampshire State Freshmen defeated the Blue, and the second team was sent against the Harvard Freshman second team on the Saturday before the Exeter contest.

Saturday, November 11, was cold and clear. Cleats struck sparks on the rock-like playing field as the Andover and Exeter elevens went through their signals and practiced punting before the referee called the captains together to toss the coin. Both squads were typical of the teams of the two schools. If they had changed uniforms, only their hardboiled task masters could have told them apart. Captain David Fry, of Los Angeles, counted seven players on his starting

eleven from different states. New York led with three players; Michigan produced two; and California, New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts each furnished one.

The first period was decidedly Red with Gordon Clark, the shiftiest back we have seen at Exeter for years, giving the Andover stands more cause for shivers than even the cruel north wind did. Late in this period, after a determined march toward the Blue goal line, the powerful Exeter machine carried the pigskin over for a touchdown and Clark kicked the goal for the point after touchdown. Not to be out-fought, the Blue eleven came raging back with Platt, Viens, and Rafferty carrying the brunt of the attack. Rafferty finally drove the ball over for a score. The story should end here, for the goal after touchdown was not kicked, and the game is recorded as a seven to six victory for the Red. Andover had her fighting spirit up, however, and for the second and third periods threatened constantly. The last period again saw Exeter pushing forward, though unable to score. The teams were evenly matched, and the game was contested with spirit and fire against the difficulties of frozen ground and icy winds.

The starting line-ups:

EXETER (7)

Downes, l.e.
Toll, l.t.
Allen, l.g.
Mudge, c.
Feeley, r.g.
Turner, r.t.
Oatis, r.e.
Wilson, q.b.
Miller, l.h.
Colwell, r.h.
Clark, f.b.

ANDOVER (6)

l.e., Little
l.t., Fry
l.g., Castle
c., Kellogg
r.g., Sears
r.t., Hite
r.e., Cahners
q.b., Burdick
l.h., York
r.h., Viens
f.b., Platt

Score by periods:

Exeter	7	0	0	0—7
Andover	0	6	0	0—6

Club Football

To ameliorate to some extent the defeat sustained by their older brothers, the Varsity, the Andover All-Club team defeated the Exeter All-Class team. Smith and Gammons starred for the Blue youngsters. For some time the score stood seven to six in favor of Andover, and it appeared as though the story of the Varsity game were to be reversed. But Coach Jackson's alert all-clubbers put over another touch-down; and when the final whistle blew, the score stood thirteen to six in favor of Andover.

Mr. Richard Jackson, a newcomer to the faculty, was the mentor of the Greek team which won the club football championship in a series of bitterly contested struggles. The Paradise-coached Saxons and the Romans, driven by Dr. Eccles, were in hot pursuit of the fast-moving Greeks, but despite the exhortations of Mr. Baldwin the Gauls were compelled to bring up the rear. The final game between the Saxons and the Greeks was one of the most exciting club contests ever staged. Handicapped by injury, the Saxons fought hard, but the Greeks pushed deeper and deeper into Saxon territory until finally the Greek quarterback, "Chuck" Kellogg, kicked a beautiful placement to win the game 3-0.

Soccer

Andover Ryley-coached soccer teams have played one hundred and ten games. They have won sixty-nine, tied twenty-eight, and lost eighteen, which record, according to the Mathematics Department, is remarkably good. This year the team lost one game, tied one, and were the victors in four. Tabor Academy conquered them to a tune of four to nothing; they were tied by Exeter, and they won from Worcester Academy, M.I.T. Freshmen, Tufts Freshmen, and the Harvard Freshmen. The Andover-Exeter contest was a toss-up from start to finish with Andover slightly superior. The combined effort of Captain Carl Shirley's team could not, however, seem to influence the ball into entering the scoring cage, and the game ended with two big zeros, one for the Red and one for the Blue.

Polo

For his polo team this fall Mr. Lyle Phillips depended mostly on James Copley, playing number one; Robert Poor, at number two; and Captain Newell Brown, at number three. They lost to the Avon School, won from a team composed of Dartmouth students, and played two practice games with the Medford Riding Club and one with a team composed of members of the Norwich University team.

*Andover-Exeter Faculty Touch Football:
Andover Reserves Fail in Crisis*

With the deepest regret it is necessary for the Editorial Staff of the BULLETIN to report that a team allegedly representing the Faculty of Phillips Academy journeyed to Exeter to be defeated for the first time after many years of undoubted supremacy for the Blue "Brain Trust." Lacking such great names as Tower, Blackmer, Dake, Trowbridge, Baldwin, Eccles, and Shields, "the pretenders," composed of Hagenbuckle, Billhardt, Jackson, Sanborn, Boyle, and Watt, returned to state that there were three inches of snow on the New Hampshire hills and that they had been the guests at a delightful tea in the Exeter Boat House. Only from the metropolitan newspapers did we glean that the contest had surely been staged, that the score had been recorded as two to one in favor of the Red, and that the game had been played before a large and enthusiastic gathering of camp followers, hangers on, and Exeter students.

The rumor that Exeter has lowered her standards to bolster her faculty team, that it did not live up to its non-scouting agreement, and that it allowed its team to indulge in pre-season practice has been suppressed with difficulty.

The game must have been bitterly contested, as a member of the Exeter faculty was accused of tackling too high, and unfortunately an Andover man was caught tackling none too gently out of bounds. Bartow, Bissell, Saltonstall, and Rogers played well for Exeter. Playing for Andover, Hagenbuckle, Billhardt, and Jackson looked athletic before the game began.

It is said that an Exeter referee conducted the contest impartially and that the Andover faculty left the town unmolested.

Wrestling

Mr. Carlson again has the wrestling squad on the mat. That this year will see the first wrestling meet with Exeter adds zest to the sport. Along with Exeter, Tufts Freshmen, Milton Academy, Taft School, M.I.T. Freshmen, and the Harvard Freshmen will probably appear on the schedule. Mr. Carlson is unfortunate in not having many veterans from last year upon which to build his team, but he has the habit of producing excellent wrestlers seemingly from nowhere.

Basketball

Captain Edward Kellogg is the only returning letter man on the basketball squad, but his brother, Heller, and McLean played in some of the contests last season. Mr. Billhardt has picked out Melendy, Tucker, Olsen, Peelor, and Grundahl from the new men as likely candidates for the five. Thirteen games are on the books to be played, the season closing with the Exeter team facing the Blue at Andover on March 10. Other contests will be with M.I.T. Freshmen, Lowell High School, Harvard Freshmen, St. John's "Prep," Worcester Academy, New Hampshire Freshmen, Bridgton Academy, Governor Dummer Academy, Tufts Freshmen, Huntington School, the Harvard J. Vs., and Northeastern Freshmen.

Swimming

Mr. Dake and the swimming squad will miss the services of McDuff, who unfortunately sustained a broken leg last spring. Coach Dake, has, however, some talent

upon which to rely, although it is not as promising as it has been in some past years. Wingate, Hurlbutt, Kelley, R. Cushman, J. O'Brien, Ward Rafferty, Brewster Perry, and Hook show promise of doing more than splashing the spectators at the sides of the pool. The Exeter contest will be held in New Hampshire on the same day as the basketball game is played in Andover. Huntington School, the Harvard Freshmen, Worcester Academy, Gardner High School, and the Boston Boys Club will appear on the schedule.

Boxing and Fencing

Mr. Peck has charge of boxing this year and is endeavoring to stage a revival of "the art of self defense," while Mr. Barss continues to work out with the fencers.

Track and Cross Country

Cross country running staged a comeback on the Hill this fall under the coaching of Mr. B. L. Boyle, who, despite the fact that it was his first year in handling this sport, produced a very creditable team. Among the outstanding runners were Horne, Pierce, Robinson, and Watson. Three matches were held, and although the scores of all were close, the Blue distance runners were able to win but one.

The track squad is practicing daily in the Case Memorial Cage. The relay team shows promise of being one of the best in our history with Furse, G. B. Stevens, Adam Wolf, Douglas Kitchel, and Sherman Brayton showing a lot of speed. Captain Harding should be an able performer in the pole vault. Mr. Shepard is working with the weight men and the relay team. J. B. Hawes, an ex-Cambridge runner, has charge of the sprinters; Mr. Patton is coaching the middle distance men; Mr. Watt, the pole vaulters; and Mr. Boyle, the hurdlers and milers.

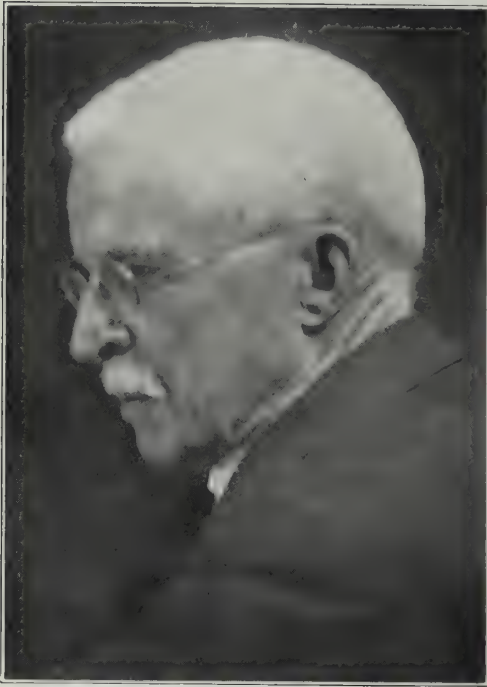
Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Information Wanted for Alumni Records

In many cases the Alumni Recorder has lost all trace of graduates of Phillips Academy. A partial list of such missing graduates is printed here and from time to time will be added to. It will be a great favor if any reader of the BULLETIN can send information to the school about any of the men listed below. Please address Alumni Recorder, George Washington Hall, Andover, Mass.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
Thomas Henry Burt	1852 Corsicana, Texas	Horace Bly Day	1870 San Diego, Calif.
George Lawrence Packard	Fairhaven, Mass.	Frank Sargent Gault	Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Low Peabody	1855 Denver, Colo.	Samuel Boyd Hepburn	East Orange, N. J.
James Butler	1856 Bryantville, Mass.	Edward Winslow Low	Essex, Mass.
Mark Poore	1857 St. Cloud, Fla.	Richard Sprague Stearns	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Daniel George Ruth	1858 Reading, Pa.	Lewis Thompson	New York City
Edgar Holt	1859 East Northport, Maine	William Herbert Abbot	1871 West Somerville, Mass.
William Ayer Parke	New York City	Edson Bradley	Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Edwin Eugene Emerson	1860 Somerville, Mass.	Horace Whittier Haskell	Merrimac, Mass.
Thomas Poynton Gilman	Palisades, N. Y.	Frederic Albert Hyde	1872 Lincoln, Nebr.
Charles Lewis Richardson	Boston, Mass.	Daniel Knowlton Abbott	Concord, N. H.
Dr. Cyrus Richardson	1861 Boston, Mass.	Edward Porter Boynton	Boston, Mass.
William Edward Swift	1862 Cincinnati, Ohio	Frank Galloupe Woodbury	Boston, Mass.
William Wallace Clark	1863 Greenville, N. Y.	Frederick Darwin Burton	1874 M.D. East Cleveland, Ohio
Edwin Hyde Sherwood	1864 Lincoln, Nebr.	Samuel Jennings Gorman	Fairfield, Conn.
Selwin Byron Plummer	1865 Malden, Mass.	William Preston Hill	1875 M.D. St. Louis, Mo.
William Warren Tracy	1866 Washington, D. C.	James Henry Benedict	New York City
Matthew Conrad Hoppin	1867 Paterson, N. J.	Robert Simpson Rodman	Lakeport, Calif.
Hulet Seybolt	1868 Mountainhome, Pa.	David Terry	Assonet, Mass.
Henry Milton Ames	1869 San Francisco, Calif.	Herbert Payson Brown	1876 New York City
George Stewart Benson	Brookline, Mass.	Byram Williams Carpenter	Winter Hill, Mass.
Lyman Payson Goodell	Elmdale, Mich.	Henry Knox	New York City
Jacob Ten Eyck Litchfield	1870 Brooklyn, N. Y.	Marshall Pinckney Wilder	Locke
Eugene Franklin Coburn	1871 Springfield, Mass.	Addison Burton Rodman	Indianapolis, Ind.
George Dunbar Emerson	New York City	Thomas Wistar Brown, Jr.	1877 Swedesboro, N. J.
Henry Melville White	1872 New York City	James Locke DeBevoise	Portland, Oregon
Arthur Seymour Burt	1873 Springfield, Mass.	John Middleton Smith	Allston, Mass.
Charles Ward Durand	Pasadena, Calif.	Edward Lyon Swazey	San Antonio, Texas
Thomas Fessenden Lee	1874 Longmeadow, Mass.	Anson M. Bangs	1878 Fayetteville, N. Y.
Walter L. Murphy	1875 Monterey, Calif.	Herbert Williams Farrar	Chelsea, Mass.
Fillmore Weigley	1876 Lake Geneva, Wisc.	Luke Martin Moore	Richmond, Calif.
Henry Clay Darnell	1877 Kansas City, Mo.	Reuben Peaslee	Marion, Indiana
		Frederick John Lancaster	1879 New York City
		Curtis Smith	Brooklyn, N. Y.
		George Augustus Beaton	1880 Plainfield, N. J.
		Addison Mowry Irwin	San Francisco, Calif.
		Ernest Kingsbury Wilkins	Minneapolis, Minn.



EDWARD H. WILLIAMS

Edward H. Williams, Class of 1868

Professor Edward H. Williams, class of 1868, closed a brilliant professorial and scientific career when he died November 2, at the age of eighty-four years. After his graduation from Phillips Academy and Yale he took a scientific course at Lehigh University, where he received the degrees of analytical chemist and engineer of mines. From 1876 to 1881 he held important mining positions; from 1881 to 1902 he was professor of mining engineering and geology at Lehigh; and throughout his adult life and particularly after his retirement in 1902 he was a student of languages and science and a lecturer and writer on mining and geology. He was a member of the honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Chi and of a score of scientific societies, and he was the author of numerous important papers on mining and geology, including an original development of the present theory of New England glaciers.

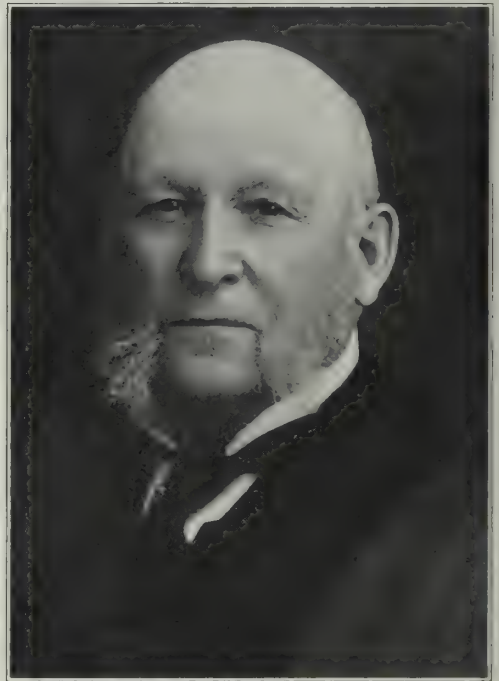
The name of Professor Williams is

perpetuated at Phillips Academy in "Williams Hall," his residence from 1902 to 1910, sold by him to the school when he returned to his native state, Vermont.

Professor Williams stands high in the list of distinguished alumni of Phillips Academy, and his career reflects honor upon the school and upon the other educational institutions of which he was a graduate.

Nehemiah Boynton, Class of 1875

In the passing of the Reverend Nehemiah Boynton, of the class of 1875, Phillips Academy has lost one of its most distinguished alumni. A leader in the Congregational church, an eloquent preacher, a beloved pastor, and a universal favorite among all who knew him, the Reverend Mr. Boynton achieved a noteworthy career. Devoted heart and soul to the great task of helping his fellow men, he was able through his unusual talents to accomplish incalculable good to many people. Highly successful in his pastorates,



NEHEMIAH BOYNTON

which included churches in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York, he was also a brilliant moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church and an important figure in several international campaigns and organizations to promote world peace and justice.

Always deeply loyal to Phillips Academy, he often preached at the Sunday services, where he was considered by successive generations of students to be one of the best of the chapel speakers.

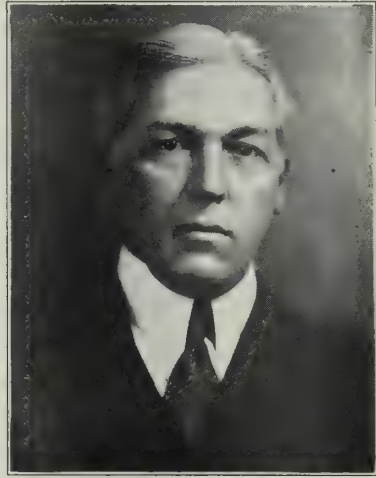
The Reverend Nehemiah Boynton has in his sphere of influence left the world a better place than he found it. What greater praise can be given anyone?

J. Waldo Smith, Class of 1881

The father of a Philadelphia lad, who was the boyhood chum of Waldo Smith, offered to the parents of Waldo a position for him in the father's business in Philadelphia. Feeling that he should continue his education further, they decided, without consulting their son, to decline the offer.



J. WALDO SMITH



Courtesy of Yale Alumni Weekly

FREDERIC W. ALLEN

Had Waldo known of the offer, he might have decided otherwise, and his wonderful life work would not have come to fruition.

He is best known as the chief engineer on the Catskill water supply system for the city of New York. He was chosen for this position in 1905. This system for magnitude and cost ranks as the greatest ever undertaken in modern times. General Goethals called it an engineering feat more difficult than cutting the Panama Canal.

An illustration of his intrepid courage and leadership is afforded by his action at the time a flood was sweeping down the valley into Paterson and was rushing upon the water plant. Waldo Smith did not hesitate but led the way breast high to the plant, battled through the night, and saved the works of the Water Company.

This man, gentle yet of dynamic force, a trained specialist in technical knowledge and a leader of men, was loved and admired for his skill and for his honesty. Phillips Academy should rejoice that this man had part of his education within its walls.

Frederic W. Allen, Class of 1896

Able financier, loyal Phillips Academy alumnus, and generous philanthropist,

Frederic W. Allen, class of '96, died November 26 at his home in New York. His career is typical of his generation. Working his way through Phillips Academy and Yale and displaying a similar energy and acumen in business, he rose rapidly, eventually entering the upper reaches of industry and finance, where he became an important figure in several well-known corporations.

Like so many of his contemporaries he conserved throughout his success a liberal and kindly nature, giving his time, his energy, and his resources to many philanthropies. Ever grateful to Phillips Academy for its part in preparing him for his career, he was an active member of the Alumni Association and a frequent visitor to Andover. His passing is a grievous loss to the school, to the charitable associations in which he was interested, and to his associates and close friends.

Mr. Allen stands as a splendid example of the Phillips Academy alumnus who throughout a busy and successful career retains his affection for the scenes and friends of early years and who cares so much for his fellow men that he labors actively and unselfishly for their betterment.

Obituaries

Teacher 1875-1878. Arthur Fessenden Skeeel. An Amherst graduate of 1875 of Phi Beta Kappa rank, he taught for three years in Phillips and then went on to Hartford Theological Seminary and graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1881. His first pastorate was in East Bloomfield, N. Y., and subsequent ones were in Augusta, Me., Chicago, Ohio, Michigan, and California. His last pastorate was at Monrovia, Calif., where he died August 31, 1933.

1866—Silas Roger Coburn, son of Gilbert and Cynthia Spalding Coburn, was born in Pelham, N. H., September 17, 1848. He was town clerk of Dracut, historian of Dracut, justice of the peace, and inspector in the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell. He died in Lowell, April 8, 1932.

1868—Edward Higginson Williams, son of Edward Higginson and Cornelia Bailey Prall Williams, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., September 30, 1849. He graduated from Yale in 1872 and from Lehigh in 1875 as valedictorian of his class. He was with a mining corps in Pennsylvania and was

engineer for the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pa. From 1881 to 1902 he was professor of mining engineering and geology in Lehigh University. For several years he was a resident of Andover, and his home here became the Williams Hall of the Academy. His later years were spent in Woodstock, Vt., where he died November 2, 1933. Five sons attended Phillips, Edward H. 3d, 1909, Norman 4th, 1911, Amory L., 1912, Wentworth, 1915, Laurens, 1919.

1874—Henry Frank, son of Jacob H. and Henrietta Auerbach Frank, was born in Lafayette, Ind., December 21, 1854. He attended Harvard for one year, taught in 1876 and 1877 in Cornell College, Iowa, was a pastor for a decade, preached at independent churches in New York City and San Francisco, and was a gifted lecturer and author. He died in San Diego, Calif., in July, 1933.

1875—Nehemiah Boynton, son of Eleazer (1846) and Mary Chadbourn Plummer Boynton, was born in Medford, November 21, 1856. He graduated from Amherst in 1879 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1882. He was pastor in Littleton, Haverhill, Boston, Detroit, and Brooklyn. During the world war he was chaplain at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He died in Medford, November 8, 1933. Three sons attended Phillips, Daniel W., 1901, Edward C., 1903, Nehemiah, 1915. A brother, Edward P., was in the class of 1872.

1877—William Alvin Knowlton, son of William Wallace and Martha Elizabeth Darrah Knowlton, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1855. He was a member of the Amherst class of 1881 and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1881. He practiced law in Boston. He had been a trustee of the Natick Library, a trustee of the Natick Savings Bank, a member of the Natick School Board, and a president of the Newton Board of Aldermen. He died in Boston, December 9, 1933.

1878—Frank Brooks Jenkins, son of John Brooks and Ellen Holt Jenkins, was born in Andover, March 6, 1860. He was connected with the Tyler Rubber Company and was an accountant manager of the American Woolen Company. He died in Newton, October 15, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, Alvin and Charles B., both of the class of 1875. A son, Brooks U., was in the class of 1908.

1881—Jonas Waldo Smith, son of Francis and Abigail Prescott Baker Smith, was born in Lincoln, March 9, 1861. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1887. At the age of seventeen he was chief engineer of the water works in his native town and later was superintendent of the East Jersey Water Company. In 1905 he became chief engineer of the board of water supply of New York City and directed the construction of the Catskill water supply system. He died in New York City, October 14, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, Charles S., 1877, and Frank W., 1873.

1882—Tracy Hyde Harris, son of Tracy Hyde and Hannah Virginia Wyckoff Harris, was born in New York City, July 5, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton in 1886 and received the degree of LL.B. from the College of the City of New York in 1888. He became a prominent lawyer in the city of his birth and died there October 27, 1933. A brother Edward W. was in the class of 1880.

1890—John Edward Lane, son of John William and Mary Haynes Lane, was born in Whately, February 12, 1872. He was graduated from Yale in 1894 and received the degree of M.D. from Yale in 1903. He practiced his profession in New Haven for five years, in North Yakima, Wash., for four years, and after a year of study in Paris and Berlin he returned to New Haven for the rest of his life. He taught in the Yale Department of University Health and died in New Haven, October 17, 1933. A brother, Wilfred C., was in the class of 1897.

1890—Leland Stanford Stillman, son of Jacob Davis Babcock and Mary Gavitt Wells Stillman, was born in San Francisco, Calif., September 8, 1870. He was graduated from Yale in 1894 and from the New York Law School in 1896. He was with the Astor Trust Co., was a lawyer in New York City, and was assistant secretary of the Bankers Trust Co. He died in Redlands, Calif., July 5, 1933. A son, Charles L., was in the class of 1922.

1890—Robert Ashley Terry, son of Killey Eldridge and Mary Ashley Terry, was born in New Bedford, September 30, 1869. He became a lawyer in New Bedford and died in that city, June 28, 1932.

1890—Chauncey Wetmore Wells, formerly Maurice Chauncey Wells, son of Lewis Gray and Mary Ellen Wetmore Wells, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1872. He was a Yale graduate of the class of 1896. He became a professor of English in the University of California and died in Berkeley, Calif., August 31, 1933.

1892—Richard Cameron Haldeman, son of Richard Jacobs and Margaretta Cameron Haldeman, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., July 13, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in 1896 and from Johns Hopkins in 1899 with the degree of electrical engineer. He was with the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company till 1905. He was manager of the Hagertown, Md., Street Railway Co., president of the Harrisburg Bridge Co., director in many corporations, founder and president of the Motor Club of Harrisburg, and vice-president of the American Automobile Association. He died in Harrisburg, October 20, 1933. A brother, Donald C., was in the class of 1889.

1893—Robert Barlow Harkness, son of Robert and Betsey Frances Mallory Harkness, was born in Elkhorn, Wisc., July 16, 1874. He was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1899. He was a lawyer in Salt Lake City, Utah, and was president of the Willes-Horne Drug Store Co. He died in Holladay, Utah, June 15, 1933.

1893—James Israel Lineaweaver, son of Washington Kline and Eliza Florence Pleasants Lineaweaver, was born in Pottsville, Pa., September 15, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in 1897, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He was a lawyer and broker in Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Edgartown, August 20, 1933. A brother, Charles P., was in the class of 1890.

1894—Burr Clark Chamberlin, son of Ansel Evans and Carrie Florence Barker Chamberlin, was born in Dalton, August 21, 1877. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1897 and remained in the Yale Graduate School for two years. He served as athletic coach in various colleges; was connected with the New York Telephone Company and with the makers of machinery in Dalton; and was president of the Larvex Corporation of Brooklyn. He was a broker at the time of his death, which occurred in Bronxville, N. Y., November 10, 1933. A brother, Charles H., was in the class of 1894.

1894—Levi Moody, son of Levi and Pamela Nye Bowen Moody, was born in Highland Center, Iowa, December 12, 1868. He attended Grinnell College and received his A.B. from the University of Missouri in 1906. Since 1908 he was a contractor in building operations in Chicago, Ill., where he died September 23, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, Perrin N., 1894, and Seth E., 1895.

1895—John Davenport Clarke, son of John and Emaline Davenport Clarke, was born in Hobart, N. Y., January 15, 1873. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1908, studied in Colorado College and New York Law School, and was graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1911. He was with the Carnegie Steel Company and the United States Steel Corporation. He was a member of Congress from New York, 1921-1925, and from 1927 till his death, November 5, 1933, by reason of an automobile accident near Delhi, N. Y.

1895—William Fessenden Merrill, son of James Griswold, 1859, and Louisa Wilder Boutwell Merrill, was born in Davenport, Iowa, March 19, 1877. He was graduated from Amherst in 1899. For fourteen years he was with the Library Bureau, and for eleven years he was president and general manager of the Lamson Company of Boston and Syracuse. In 1928 he was vice-president and later president of Remington, Rand, Inc. He died in New York City, October 7, 1933. A son, Frederick T., was in the class of 1923.

1896—Frederic Winthrop Allen, son of Melzar Waterman and Martha Metcalf Allen, was born in Walpole, May 26, 1877. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1900. He was with the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, was vice-president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, and on January 1, 1915, he became a partner in the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., at the time of his death being the senior New York partner. He was a director in numerous corpora-

tions. During his college life he was a member of the Yale crew for four years, captain the last two. He died in New York City, November 25, 1933. Two brothers attended Phillips, Bernard M., 1888, and Philip R., 1892.

1896—Herbert Wesley Bates, son of Wallace and Mary Alba Alley Bates, was born in Lynn, June 16, 1876. He was a graduate from Sheffield in 1899. He became a merchant in Providence, R. I., and died in that city July 25, 1933.

1899—Morton Cross Fitch, son of Ashbel Parmelee and Elizabeth Cross Fitch, was born in New York City, June 18, 1881. He was graduated from Yale in 1903 and from the New York Law School in 1905. He was a lawyer in New York City and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 30, 1933. A son, Morton Cross, was in the class of 1929.

1899—Arthur Josiah Mills, son of Arthur and Mary Ingram Mills, was born in Pittsfield, May 18, 1881. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1903. He was connected with the New York Central Railroad and the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Co. at Albany, and was manager of the Pittsfield Auto Garage Co. He died in Noroton, Conn., November 5, 1933.

1899—Edwin Adams Sayward, son of George Henry and Georgianna Adams Sayward, was born in Boston, June 13, 1878. He was a member of the Sheffield class of 1902. He became a cotton merchant in Boston and died in Brookline, December 6, 1933. A brother, Harry M., was in the class of 1896.

1903—John Joseph McClelland, son of Thomas and Martha Stevenson McClelland, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 4, 1879. He was graduated from Amherst in 1907. For two years he attended Union Theological Seminary and graduated at Yale Divinity School in 1910. He was pastor in Cummington, New Bedford, New Haven, New Rochelle, and Carmel, N. Y. He died in West Haven, Conn., November 2, 1933.

1905—Cleveland May Thorne, son of William Hicks and Ida Cleveland Thorne, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., March 28, 1884. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1907 and from the Columbia Law School in 1913. He was a lawyer in New York City and was connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Steel Co., and the Lackawanna Steel Works. He died in Bear Mountain Park, N. Y., August 29, 1933.

1922—Loren Hart Loomis, son of Henry Arthur and Kate Elmendorf Bowman Loomis, was born in New Haven, Conn., February 1, 1906. He was graduated from Yale in 1926. He was an assistant in the Department of Personnel Study in Yale University and died in West Haven, Conn., December 1, 1932.

Personals

1871—On November 9, 1933, the 80th birthday of Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, was celebrated by a tea given by the Women's Liberal Arts and Science Department and a dinner given by Professor Frederick C. Waite.

1873—Hollis R. Bailey has written a pamphlet entitled "The Beginning of the First Church in Cambridge."

1887—Carroll N. Brown has translated from the modern Greek the "History of Greek Public Finance." Professor Brown is connected with the College of the City of New York.

1889—Clifford D. Bliss is finance examiner on the Federal Emergency Public Works Administration.

1890—Alfred Ernest Stearns and Miss Grace Clemons were married in Concord, N. H., September 23, 1933. Dr. Stearns in October became a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg Academy. Four other distinguished people joined the board at the same time, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, General Merritt Ireland, U.S.A., Dr. John T. Stone of Chicago, and Dean Luther Eisenhart of Princeton.

1896—Walter P. Eaton has written a volume of essays entitled "On Yankee Hilltops," published by the W. A. Wilde Company.

1896—Frank H. Hardy was recently elected president of the association of Massachusetts assessors.

1899—"Physician, Surgeon, and Hail Fellow." This caption taken from a Youngstown, Ohio Bulletin refers to Dr. Sidney M. McCurdy, who has served the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company for more than twenty years as its chief surgeon. His Hospital and Medical Department now have a two story building at Campbell with several branch stations manned by four doctors and eleven registered nurses. Dr. McCurdy is also a member of many medical societies.

1903—Rev. Charles P. Otis is now a member of the clergy staff of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City and may be addressed at 144 West 47th Street.

1907—Herbert Neal and Mrs. Marguerite Sawyer Hill were married in Elkton, Md., October 3, 1933.

1913—A son, Edward Shepherd, III, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Gregory, Jr., of New York City.

1914—Richard G. Preston is rector of All Saints Church of Worcester.

1932—John W. Morse and Miss Marian Elizabeth House were married in Frederick, Maryland, on April 15, 1933.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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JUDGE JOHN M. WOOLSEY
President of the General Alumni Association

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

APRIL, 1934

Editorial

BENTLEY'S famous remark, beloved by Dr. Johnson, that "no man was ever written out of reputation but by himself," is, in the long run, none the less true of schools than of men. Our job here at Andover is to build the best modern school that we know how to build and trust to a discerning public to render a fair verdict. But in the process our friends can be of no small help.

The only public scepticism which we hear voiced regarding Andover is found to resolve itself into one main question: is the individual boy at Phillips Academy receiving the personal attention which he deserves? There is not space here to review all the steps which have been taken recently to adapt our education to the needs of the individual boy. But to this end more than to any other has the administration bent its efforts. To convince himself of that, one only need read the public utterances of the Headmaster during the past year and visit the school to see the manner in which his ideas have been transformed into realities. A more modern, comprehensive, and flexible curriculum has been put into effect. Students are being advised more carefully than ever before on their course of study. Machinery for testing aptitudes has been instituted. Slow sections have been formed for those needing special drill, and honor sections have been organized for boys who are equipped to go more deeply into cer-

tain subjects than the average. Housemasters have never been so fully informed concerning the backgrounds, interests, and needs of the boys under their charge. As a consequence, never in the recent history of the Academy have so few boys been dropped from the school for scholastic or disciplinary reasons.

At the recent alumni gatherings in New York, Boston, and in the West great enthusiasm for the modern school has been shown. Letters expressing intelligent appreciation of the new policies arrive at the Headmaster's office daily. Especially applauded at the New York dinner was Dr. Fuess's statement that no parent need now be afraid to send an adequately prepared thirteen or fourteen year-old boy to Phillips Academy,—that we are equipped to take care of him. Everyone is eager to help. From our point of view not the least of the services which alumni can render today is to become fully acquainted with the new school. May the day never come when alumni stories of the colorful, but somewhat lawless, days of the old Andover cease to circulate. But when these stories are tempered with well-informed talk of the Academy today, which is perfecting every means of giving each of its boys the maximum individual care consistent with his own self development, the alumni will be rendering Andover the greatest service within their power.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

By SARAH L. FROST

THE chambered nautilus, symbol of spiritual growth, and the motto, *per ampliora ad altiora*, form the bookplate of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Both the nautilus and the accompanying inscription have been made a part of the design on the bookplate of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, and they might well, also, be cut into the fabric of its walls, for here in epitome is the reason for the establishing of libraries, the purpose of all learning, the meaning of all education, that they may serve as guideposts to a way of life, that from the broader life may be evolved the higher life, *per ampliora ad altiora*.

But all ideals must have a foundation in reality and a library must be able to justify its existence by actual achievements as well as by proclaiming the faith which is in it. It may be well, therefore, to outline very briefly the objectives of a library in a school of the type of Phillips Academy and

then to examine each statement in greater detail to see what has been accomplished and what is only a hope for the future. Stated in its simplest terms, this is the service which the library should render to the school:

1. To build up a well-balanced collection of books, which shall include a scholars' library for the use of the faculty.

2. To protect the books and documents committed to its care so that those of value may be preserved for posterity.

3. To catalogue adequately the books which are the immediate property of the library and also to make a union catalogue of books belonging to other departments which are available for general use.

4. To provide a quiet place where both faculty and students may study.

5. To teach the use of the library.

6. To teach the art of reading and to help in every possible way to develop the intellectual life of the school.

THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS

Nothing is more impressive in all the vast Sterling Memorial Library than the small room in which is housed Yale's first library. Its pine paneled walls present a harmonious background for the ancient calf bound volumes which have been collected, with the aid of a manuscript catalogue, from various parts of the library and assembled in this room. Phillips Academy is not so fortunate as to have a catalogue of its earliest collection of books, but a manuscript record, dated 1819, lists some 586 volumes, of which more than one-fourth have been found and identified. It is proposed to keep this early library together because of its historical interest and the light which it throws on the type of books available to the Phillips Academy of that day.

Later, the libraries of the different societies were established; first, the Social Fraternity, then that of the Philomathean Society and that of the Society of Inquiry,



THE BOOKPLATE OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

all later merged in the Associate Library. Many of these volumes, with their distinctive bookplates, may be found on the shelves of the present library. In 1853 Squire Farrar gave his law library, in the 'seventies the Taylor Memorial Library was established, and in 1884 was begun what is now known as the Bancroft Collection, consisting of English translations of Virgil. In 1897 an Historical Library was started with money contributed especially for that purpose, and this collection of some 550 volumes is the foundation of the modern library which we know today. In 1927 a fund was established to purchase books on sport and kindred subjects, to be known as the Mercer Library. Part of the medical library of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Author's Edition of his Works, and many first editions of his books were presented in 1928. The years 1929 and 1930 saw the addition of nearly 5,000 volumes, the largest increase which the library has known. This was made possible by a very generous gift with which was secured many volumes long needed to round out the library's collections. At this time, also, a large number of books was added which enabled the faculty to carry on their research on many subjects from the library's own resources. The most notable addition to this scholars' library was the *Charles H. Forbes Collection of Vergiliana*.

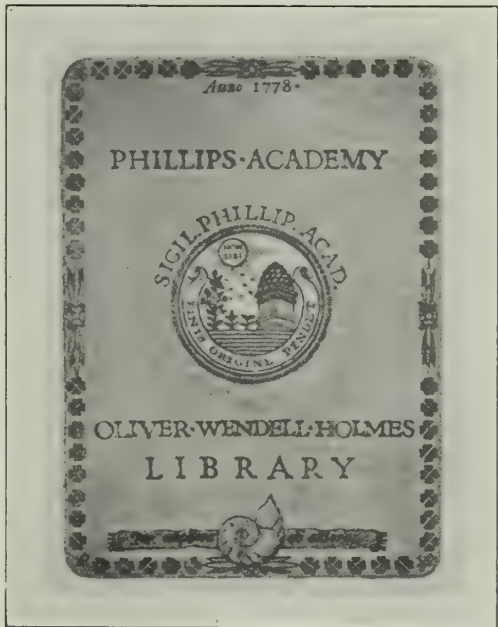
If, as President Coolidge pointed out in his Sesqui-Centennial address, it is in the secondary school, rather than in college, that the mind of the student is molded and his character formed, then there is no more important work than that of teaching in a school like Phillips Academy. One of the library's chief duties, therefore, should be to provide a working library for the faculty. In his book of essays, *The Aims of Education*, Professor Whitehead of Harvard, speaking of research as a necessary part of teaching, writes: "It is the function of the scholar to evoke into life wisdom and beauty which, apart from his magic, would remain lost in the past." Here is no dry-as-dust learning but knowledge made alive by imagination and imparted to others, the lighted torch handed down from one generation to another.

Since the library has been established in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library it has been enriched by gifts from many sources and it has, also, purchased, as far as funds have permitted, the best of the books as they were published, until it now has an excellent collection, particularly strong in the field of American History and of the Classics. Yet, many gaps on its shelves must be filled before it can be considered a really well-balanced library.

PRESERVATION OF THE BOOKS

Much space has been devoted to recounting the development of the library because it is this heritage from the past which gives it a certain individuality which cannot be found in a library consisting entirely of new books. It also imposes a great responsibility. To guard the treasures of the past demands an expenditure of both time and money. This material is being put in order as rapidly as possible and a small sum of money is to be set aside each year for the repairing and restoring of such of these early volumes as have begun to show the ravages of time.

The Andover Collection, which con-



THE BOOKPLATE OF THE OLIVER WENDELL
HOLMES LIBRARY

sists of material relating to the school, the Theological Seminary, and the town of Andover, is another collection which must be preserved for posterity. It contains so much fugitive material that its arrangement requires a large amount of time, but as there is no other department which can keep the complete record of the history of the school this is a very vital part of the library's work.

CATALOGUING

In regard to the cataloguing of the books, the type of work demanded is more like that of the college library, for more attention must be paid to bibliographical detail than is necessary in a high school or small public library. Much ephemeral material can be recorded with a minimum of time and effort, but scholarly detail is essential for all books of permanent value.

A union catalogue is necessary in a school whose buildings are as widely scattered as those of Phillips Academy; there should be one place where a record may be found of all books which the school owns. This has already been accomplished for the Addison Gallery and it is hoped soon to complete the work in other departments.

THE LIBRARY AS A PLACE FOR STUDY

It is a self-evident fact that a quiet atmosphere is necessary for concentration and for studying with an undivided mind; therefore the library maintains a study and a reserve book room for the students, which they are expected to use with due regard for the rights of others. The conference rooms and upper stacks are available to the faculty for study and research.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION

As self-direction is a fundamental principle in Andover's educational scheme, instruction in the use of the library is one of the most important of the library's functions. Even an elementary knowledge of the ways of a library gives a very real sense of freedom and pleasure in its use, and in this present day when libraries supplement so much of the instruction given in both schools and colleges it is absolutely essential that students shall be taught to use intelligently the card catalogue, the

Readers' Guide, and other well-known books of reference. Here at Phillips Academy a graded course is given which begins at the opening of the school year with instruction to the entering class on some of the more important library "tools" and an introduction to the treasures of the library. The instruction is developed in more detail for the Upper Middle class. Both classes are obliged to pass a test and their marks are recorded as for work done for the English department. In their senior year the students learn to make bibliographies in connection with work in their English classes.

Much has been accomplished, through definite instruction, in making students familiar with the library. Yet much more could be achieved if the work were more closely correlated with classroom work and the students were sent to the library, again and again, to make use of its reference books for class assignments, for only as they put into practice the knowledge which they have acquired can they become expert in the use of this material.

When it is realized that the whole field of knowledge to be found in books is contained in libraries, it becomes evident that a key to this knowledge is not only essential as a help to students throughout their college course but that it also enables them to play an intelligent part in the world of men and affairs. Some day library instruction will be a part of the curriculum and a requirement for admission to college.

THE LIBRARY AS AN AID IN TEACHING THE ART OF READING

The teaching of the art of reading is, perhaps, the most important of all the library's duties. Everyone realizes the value of being able to read for information with speed and mental grasp and, also, for pleasure so that reading becomes one of the real joys of life, a permanent used possession, and not one reserved for desert islands and other lonely moments. Precisely what the library is able to do towards teaching the art of reading and making it a pleasureable experience is difficult to state accurately, for it does not lend itself readily to proof by statistics. It

is possible, however, to record some of the outward and visible signs which indicate that reading has become a natural and pleasant occupation here at Phillips Academy and to mention, also, some things which the library does to encourage this art.

Since the first moment that the new library was opened, the Freeman Room, with its comfortable chairs, its fireplace, and its book-lined walls, has made a distinct appeal to the students, and it is felt that this reading room has done more to foster and develop a taste for reading than any other factor in the school life. Here the students may come at any hour of the day that the library is open and their schedules permit, to read the latest magazine, to take down from the shelves a book begun, perhaps, the day before and not quite finished, to go to the stacks to find some book which meets the need of the moment or which gives information about their particular interests. Here they learn that in a busy life they can find time for reading by making the most of spare moments, and they also discover that reading may be done for pleasure and from choice, and that it is not a task.

Through unrestricted access to the stacks the student is able to make a choice among several books on the same subject or to discover that there are more books in the library written by an author whom he has especially enjoyed. Gradually he becomes familiar with a large part of the contents of the library, at least by sight, and sees many books which he will read when he has more time. This is one of the advantages of open stacks and of a reasonably small collection of books.

In *The Phillipian*, lists and reviews of new books are published, some of these reviews being written by the students. Book jackets are posted and new books are displayed each week; exhibitions are arranged to make more real a particular period of history or literature; old books and manuscripts, bookplates, the boys' hobbies, and much other material are shown. Usually students assist in arranging

the exhibitions and so gain additional knowledge in regard to the material displayed. When a Shakespeare exhibit was being planned several years ago, a boy said to the librarian, "This must be very educational for you." It was. So hope is entertained that others, too, may find "educational" some of the many library exhibits.

To encourage students to build up libraries of their own, books are ordered for them by the library. Some day it is hoped that a graduate of Phillips Academy will endow a prize to be given to the student who gathers together the best collection of books in his undergraduate days, such a prize as A. Edward Newton, the well-known bibliophile, has made possible at Swarthmore College and which he describes entertainingly in his recent book of essays called *End Papers*.

The library is open 88 hours a week out of a possible 92, and a member of the staff is always in attendance and may usually be found at the main desk to answer questions, to suggest a good book to read, or to direct a student how to find for himself the information which he is seeking. The librarian is never too busy to give assistance.

Eighty-five percent of the students borrow books for outside reading, and the average total attendance at the library during one day is between seven and eight hundred. While there must always be rules for general guidance, yet every student should be treated as an individual and his reading interests studied so that the library can give to each boy the help that his particular personality requires. This is both a problem and an opportunity and one which deserves the most serious consideration and effort.

And the purpose of this effort? Perhaps the answer may be found in John Gould Fletcher's poem, *Andover Elms*:

"Youth going under their boughs,
To dream, to laugh, to think, to gaily spend their
ease;
To catch, perhaps, some spar of thought, fit for
man's loftiest house,
From these slow-drooping yet undaunted trees."



A SECTION OF THE NEW YORK ALUMNI BANQUET

NEW YORK ALUMNI DINNER

THE royal welcomes which have been extended to Dr. Claude M. Fuess this winter by the alumni of Phillips Academy were brought to a fitting climax on March 16 with the dinner given him by the New York Alumni Association. It was probably the largest and most enthusiastic Andover function ever held. Nearly 450 graduates of the Academy gathered in the ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt together with their guests, the headmasters of schools near New York, and the parents of boys now at Andover. On a platform at one side of the room two grand pianos were placed upon which the Howard twins, '30, played while Minot Dole, '19, and Frank Simmons, '94, led the singing. In the gallery as specially invited guests sat Mrs. John M. Woolsey, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. Allan V. Heely, Mrs. Scott H. Paradise, Mrs. C. T. Dole, and Mrs. Minot Dole.

Judge John M. Woolsey was the toastmaster and with him at the Speakers' Table sat Dr. Fuess; President Harold Willis Dodds of Princeton; Principal Lewis Perry of Exeter; the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, '83, former Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Governor General of the Philippines; Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, Vice-Chairman of the Board

of Directors of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund; Mr. Lloyd D. Brace and Mr. George B. Case, of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy; Mr. George Plimpton, President of the Phillips Exeter Academy Board of Trustees; Mr. John Price Jones, President of the Exeter Alumni Association; and Mr. Royal Cortissoz.

As guests of the Alumni Association there were present the headmasters from the following schools:—the Curtis School, Rumsey Hall, the Brunswick School, the Greenwich Country Day School, the Indian Mountain School, the Malcolm Gordon School, the Allen-Stevenson School, the Buckley School, the Lawrence School, the Repton School, and the Green Vale School.

Among those on the sponsoring committee were Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, the Reverend Robert E. Speer, '86, Mr. Thomas Cochran, '90, Mr. Julian S. Mason, '94, Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, '02, Mr. Livingston Platt, '03, Mr. Chauncey B. Garver, '04, Mr. John R. Kilpatrick, '07, Mr. Lindsay Bradford, '10, and Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, '13.

The oldest alumnus present was William Weaver Heaton, who was graduated from Phillips Academy in 1864.

FROM THE SPEECH OF DR. LEWIS PERRY, PRINCIPAL
OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

Introduced by the Honorable John M. Woolsey, P. A. '94, Toastmaster of the banquet, Dr. Lewis Perry extended his friendly greetings to Dr. Fuess and the alumni of Andover in the vein of wit and humor which has won him recognition as one of the most delightful after-dinner speakers in the country. After paying glowing tribute to his Andover friends, "Jim" Sawyer, "Al" Stearns, and "Jack" Fuess, he spoke as follows:

"You will find one thing at Andover in the next ten years which I consider to be one of the greatest things which can hap-

pen to a school. You will find that the boys will be taught how to think, not what to think. Those of us who are engaged in education at the present time worry a great deal at the situation in certain European countries where young men of the Andover and Exeter age are taught what to think. A mould is formed, and poured into that mould are the opinions and the ideas and convictions that, in two or three countries at the present time, boys must accept . . .

"The glorious thing about Andover and Exeter and many other schools in this country today is that they foster a liberty

of opinion, for on that liberty of opinion the future of this country rests, and if you could see the editorials in the *Phillipian*, which I read every week, and in the *Exonian*, which I also read, I do not think you would worry about the mass mind in America,—not in our part of America, at any rate. . . . I believe that Dr. Fuess, in his desire to make Andover more nearly a power in the world, will do as much as any man in the country, certainly in secondary school education, to bring out boys who can think and who can think steadily and well . . .

"If you were to ask me a year ago which school was the more progressive school, I

think I would have said Exeter was the more progressive school. But what does it matter? . . . One school goes ahead in one way, and the other catches up and goes ahead, and then the first school shoots ahead again, and the second school comes up behind hot on the heels of the other. And there are great compensations to this rivalry.

"Exeter and Andover are just like that. And what do we care whether we are progressive schools or whether we are conservative schools if we can teach boys to meet the hurly burly of this modern life and meet it with the quick eye of interest and the quick pulse of power."

FROM THE SPEECH OF DR. HAROLD WILLS DODDS, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

After speaking of the faith which Americans have had in formal education and their growing scepticism about it, Dr. Dodds continued:

"Now in my judgment education in the past has probably been guilty of more sins of omission than of commission. And I think the great sin of omission which both the schools and the colleges have made is the failure to expect enough of the lad. I think it is a sin of omission which we are rapidly curing or are on the way towards curing, and for that reason Princeton views with great interest the movement in the schools such as Andover and Exeter to elevate the level of education, to carry the boys along farther and faster. The boys we are receiving in the schools today are vastly better prepared than they were twenty-five years ago, and I am afraid that our colleges have not always realized the fact, and all I can promise Dr. Fuess is that as he raises the level of work with his students, we at Princeton will try to adjust ourselves to it. . . .

"As Dr. Perry has mentioned, the ideal of freedom, of Liberalism, is under attack today. We are viewing self-government, political freedom, with some doubt as to its efficiency. Now it is very seriously to be debated, I think, whether the modern

socially planned State which seems to be popular can exist under Liberal government; whether democracy, after all, can adjust itself to the comprehensive and prompt action which social control today seems to require. But I think it can, and I plump for Liberalism, because, after all, it is the only form of society which meets the self-respect of self-respecting people. . . . And if liberalism survives, it will be through the help of liberal education.

"Our very elaborate plants of education, state and private, have often given us people who can read and write but who cannot think. The purpose of a liberal education, of course, as Dr. Perry has expressed it, is not to teach what to think, but how to think, and my answer to anyone who questions the value of a liberal education today is very simple. In the first place, it is the type of education which, in my judgment, on a purely efficiency basis, is going to equip a young man best for the severe competition of modern life. The highly technical expert has had a fine run for his money for the past twenty-five or fifty years. The man of broad comprehension, well grounded in history and art, the man who can co-ordinate and correlate imponderable forces, is going to have his day, and he is

going to be very very sadly needed. And the more I think about this, the more I believe the schools are of first importance.

It is in the schools where the fundamental disciplines are laid, where the habits of life and intellectual values commence."

FROM THE SPEECH OF HEADMASTER CLAUDE M. FUESS

After an exchange of compliments and stories with Dr. Dodds and Dr. Perry, Dr. Fuess spoke as follows.

"All of you, I know, are deeply concerned about the welfare of Phillips Academy. It is your school. Knowing of its distinguished past, you do not wish its prestige to be lowered or its future to be endangered. At the opening of a new administration, you have a right to ask the Headmaster what he proposes to do; and you would, I am sure, like him to be specific and direct. I intend for a few moments to be entirely straightforward,—and also entirely serious....

"Permit me to state by way of reassurance that no one now in power at Andover wishes to alter its essential nature. . . It will continue to be national, democratic, and liberal, in the best sense of those much-abused words. It will always offer opportunities for poor but ambitious boys to earn an education. It will not cease to insist on high scholastic standards, on the value of accuracy, thoroughness, and hard work, on the importance of sound character, on the doctrine that the finest type of training is that which leads a boy to accept duties and rely upon himself. These principles have been fundamental at Phillips Academy for more than a century and a half. They will not be changed. . . .

"Institutions, like men, move forward in cycles. The physical growth of the school during the last quarter century has been little short of miraculous. Thanks to the generosity of the alumni, Phillips Academy has an equipment of which it need not be ashamed. . . .

"The construction on Andover Hill is not, I trust, altogether completed. We need badly a new infirmary and a new gymnasium, and in God's good time they will be provided. But we have recognized

that our immediate need is not material, but intellectual and spiritual; and we are trying to improve what we have, to intensify and deepen rather than expand. Frankly, we are aiming to send out our boys with a fuller and more effective preparation for life. We have not transformed the Old Hill into an experiment station. But we are putting into operation certain ideas which, at sundry times and in divers places, have been demonstrated to be sound; and we have evolved, after much free discussion and investigation, an educational creed which has the unqualified support of the teaching staff. . . .

"We have had the support of farsighted Trustees. And we want the alumni to encourage us, even to defend us if necessary, while we are engaged in our high emprise.

"In education, it is easy to be confused by labels. The terms radical and conservative, progressive and traditional, are employed altogether too loosely and inaccurately. Phillips Academy is frequently referred to, rather contemptuously, as a traditional school. If this means that Andover is proud of its splendid past, then I am willing to accept the adjective. But if the term *traditional* means controlled irrevocably by precedents and shackled to outworn creeds, it is not descriptive of the modern Andover. . . . It is bad enough to declare, with Carl Sandburg, that 'the past is a bucket of ashes, a sun gone down in the west'; but it is equally absurd to be like Walter de la Mare's Old Jim Jay, 'stuck fast in yesterday.' I like myself to think that Phillips Academy is a *liberal* school, animated by a liberal spirit and committed to a liberal program.

"What does liberalism in education mean? Probably each one of you has his own answer. I can only give you mine. It means, for one thing, that, at Andover, we are trying to get our boys ready, not

for some imaginary utopia or remote planet, but for the world in which, for good or for evil, their lot is cast. We want them to improve that world. But before they can improve it, they must adjust themselves to it. . . .

"After all, liberalism is not so much a system of rules or a moral code as it is a mood or state of mind. You ought to be able to recognize a liberal school the minute you approach it. It should be a place where plans are being laid and things are being done; where the masters are receptive of new ideas and working for the future, not relying lazily on the past; where the faculty teach, not only biology or mathematics or French, but life; where the emphasis is laid not on the passing of examinations but on the excitation of intellectual curiosity; where the boys are trusted and therefore trustworthy; where getting into a rut is not only a mistake but a sin. . . .

"The aim of a liberal school is, then, to teach boys 'the great end and real business of living.' But the 'business of living' is very different today from what it was in 1778 when those words were written. Cyrus was taught to ride, to shoot the bow, and to speak the truth,—an equipment hardly adequate for residence in New York City in 1934. It would have been criminal to send St. George out with a wooden sword to fight the dragon or to order a doughboy over the top armed with a fan and a feather duster. In a democracy in which, theoretically, each adult participates in government, it is important that prospective citizens should be acquainted with current political and economic problems and know how our Constitution was written and how it has been modified. . . . And so, at Andover, we strive by common consent to impart, not a cloistered or futile scholarship, but a method of approach and a point of view which will promote good citizenship, as well as enrich a man's cultural resources. . . ."

After a review of the content and purpose of the new curriculum, published in detail in the July, 1933, BULLETIN, Dr. Fuess continued:

"What is most important, we are committed to the principle that the school should be run for the benefit of the boys

. . . The day has gone by when any school can justify itself in establishing a rigid mould and insisting that every student be fitted to it. We have recently introduced at Andover the machinery for testing boys as to their native ability and scholastic aptitudes, and have found it most useful. We are watching our younger students far more sympathetically and carefully than ever before, making sure by repeated conferences and checking that each is receiving the treatment he requires. I say this now to those of you who have any doubt that no parent or alumnus need hesitate at the present time to send a 13 year-old or a 14 year-old boy to Andover. We are ready to watch him from adolescence to social and mental maturity.

"I am anxious not to be misunderstood. We believe unreservedly in discipline,—but not in that form of discipline which forces a lad to do a meaningless task on the theory that his character will thereby be toughened. We are convinced that interest is a far stronger, far more enduring motive than fear, and that the one infallible method of stimulating scholarship among boys is to lead them to enjoy study. We want to be firm without being hard-boiled."

Dr. Fuess then outlined the type of faculty which he desires, not stern drill masters, interested only in a particular subject, but men young in spirit and in mind, able to work sympathetically with boys, and concluded his speech as follows:

"I suspect that every headmaster in the still small watches of the night builds his castles in the air . . . By your gifts you have helped to transform Andover into a place . . . of smooth lawns and broad vistas and pillared porticoes. I should like it to become, even more than it has been in the past, a place where robust and intelligent boys are developed by a normal evolution into high-minded, unselfish men, the leaders in their communities; and a place which is a genuine artistic and cultural center. No school, not even Andover or Exeter, can ever fully realize this dream. . . . But even though we may be temporarily thwarted, even though our plans may be imperfect, something can be accomplished. Where there is no vision, the school must inevitably perish."

ARCHAEOLOGY AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

By JOHN S. BARSS

IT would be interesting to know how many people, first and last, have idly wondered why Phillips Academy has a Department of Archaeology. At first thought it would seem that a preparatory school can have no more need of such an adjunct than the traditional cat has of two tails, and furthermore that in maintaining a Department of Archaeology we are usurping the function of a university. There is no doubt that such was the rather irritated point of view of many professional archaeologists when the Department at Phillips Academy was founded. Nor is there equally any doubt that their irritation has disappeared with the passage of time. They have found that the expeditions sent out from Andover consist of able and experienced men, that they have made extensive and important additions to the knowledge of the native cultures of America, and not least to be emphasized, that they are eager to coöperate in every possible way with other workers in the same field. The Department has financed a number of excavations in conjunction with other organizations, such as that of the University of Illinois, and has made it a matter of rather common practice to return collections, after study, to museums established in the regions from which the artifacts were obtained. Few, if any, collectors object to such free additions to their stocks!

The professional archaeologist, then, no longer looks askance at the Andover Department, but the question remains, why such a foundation at a preparatory school? It is of course true that at the turn of the century the Trustees were still directing much of their attention toward the Theological School, a graduate institution; a museum under their control dedicated at least partly to research was consequently more to be expected then than now. But to find the whole answer we must go back to 1857. In that year of panic, when the South was drifting toward secession, and

the slave question overshadowed all others, Robert Singleton Peabody graduated from the Academy. It is perhaps legitimate to assume that, boylike, he was more interested in Indians than in the negro problem, and he must have been impressed by his school's need for an assembly room, for in 1901, more than forty years later, he founded the Andover Department of Archaeology, with the earnest request that part of his fund be used for a meeting place for the students—hence the Peabody Union. His gift was the largest which the school had received up to that time.

The details of the story have been related before, but it has not been pointed out that Mr. Peabody held a philosophy of education in advance of his time. Nowadays it is a commonplace that schoolboys work better when they are interested than when they are driven. It has become clear, too, that a strong interest in one field often results in interest and success in others.



DR. MOOREHEAD AND DR. BYERS AT WORK IN
THE MUSEUM

Thirty-five years ago these facts were by no means generally recognized. But, judging from his gift to the Academy, Mr. Peabody must have been conscious of them and also of the fact that his own deep interest in the American Indian was widely shared. Furthermore, he himself pointed out in 1899 that no one had provided large funds for the preparatory schools, but that on the contrary the colleges received practically all the gifts that were made for education. At least one other factor is known to have influenced his decision to endow a Department of Archaeology at Andover: he had been somewhat coolly received at a large university to which he planned to offer an endowment.

The anomaly of a research institution attached to a preparatory school is thus explained. What of its work? During the first three years, prior to Mr. Peabody's death, funds were limited and no research or publications were attempted. Classes were held, however, from 1901 to 1917, and two, at least, of the estimated 250 boys who took the course became professional archaeologists. The class was abandoned when the pressure of field work became too great, and for some time such lectures as the Director found opportunity to give were the only direct contact between the Department and the undergraduates. But at the beginning of the present year it was found possible, through the appointment of Mr. Douglas S. Byers, as Assistant Director, to reestablish the course.

Thirty boys now meet once a week to learn a little of what is known of prehistoric man in America. Comparison and contrast with other ancient cultures are important features of the course, and it is providing an easy and natural step to introduce the students to the fundamentals of anthropology. One hopes they will take to heart what they are told; enough so, at any rate, to save them from falling victims to the current falsehoods of the superiority of such and such a race, and the necessity of maintaining the wholly imaginary purity of its blood.

The course, like several other newcomers to the Andover curriculum, is still frankly in the experimental stage. Whether

it will continue as a lecture course, or be changed into a more informal discussion group, or take some other aspect still, it is too early to say. But that it should have an active part in the educational work of the school is clearly in line with the principles on which the Museum was established.

Following the receipt in 1904 of new resources bequeathed by Mr. Peabody, the Department began its field research. Under Dr. Charles Peabody, son of the founder and the first Director, cave explorations were undertaken in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas. The initial publication, *Jacobs Cavern*, 1904, was devoted to the results obtained, and is commonly considered to be the most thorough technical account of cavern exploration ever written. It has become the standard guide for such work.

Attention was next turned to New England, a long neglected field, and in the succeeding years eleven expeditions or surveys completed the mapping of all the archaeological sites in Maine and Connecticut. The "Red Paint People," whose culture was one of the oldest in America, were given special attention and formed the subject of an interesting report. Examples of their implements, together with samples of the red ochre which they commonly left in their graves, are on exhibition in the Museum.

While this work was in progress, a Trustees' Committee determined to carry out the exploration of a site in the Southwest. Pecos Pueblo was selected, and Dr. Alfred V. Kidder was appointed director of the expedition, assisted by Dr. Carl Guthe. Investigations were continued during some nine or ten seasons, and seven publications have been issued, covering every detail of the large and valuable collection which was secured.

Meanwhile Dr. Moorehead, who has been connected with the Department from the first, and its Director since Dr. Peabody's retirement in 1918, had been making explorations in seven states in the large and important field offered by remains left by the Mound Builders. He was assisted by Mr. Charles C. Willoughby, an authority on symbolism and mound cul-

ture, and a report on the exploration of the Etowah Mounds in Georgia was published in 1932.

Dr. Kidder's able researches at Pecos, which aroused wide-spread interest in archaeological circles, led to investigation about 150 miles farther east, in the Texas Panhandle. Here Dr. Moorehead, with financial aid from the late Theodore M. Vail and others, examined rudimentary and small remains.

Since the start of research activities the Department has carried out, alone or in cooperation with others, thirty-one explorations in eighteen states and in Canada. Its members have visited for technical study some eighty museums in twenty-nine states and in Canada. In addition, both Dr. Moorehead and Dr. Kidder have given time and energy to the National Research Council and to numerous scientific committees. The Head of the Department has now retired from field operations, and is engaged in preparing for publication his studies of prehistoric cultures.

In keeping with the academy's new understanding of the functions of education and of the school in the development of young men, the Department of Archaeology has of late given renewed consideration to its general policy. For many years its members were engrossed primarily in research, with the result that the students of the Academy took little interest in the Museum, and few of them entered its portals. Those who did found a bewildering array of spear points, knives, scrapers, and other implements set out in "comparison series," shards of pottery, and occasional bones. A few excellent models only emphasized the fact that the great collections were arranged primarily for the expert, not for the casual visitor.

As soon as funds and time permit, it is the intention of the Director to rearrange the material on display in such a manner as to make it more intelligible to those unfamiliar with the subject. This will involve emptying the well-filled cases of most of their contents, leaving only a few objects in each,—well-lighted, clearly described, and so chosen as to lead the visitor to a clearer idea of the broad outlines of the

subject. At the same time, the serious student will no doubt find it to his advantage to have the remaining material readily accessible from the study rooms instead of locked into display cases. Such students the collections will always attract, for the 200,000 prehistoric objects displayed or stored make Andover rank about ninth or tenth among the largest American museums.

Changes have already been carried out in one respect: when the plans for the building were originally drawn, the south wing of the first floor was designed as an assembly room for the boys, as the founder had requested. The construction of Peabody House made this use unnecessary, but recently most of the cases have been removed from the room and a large table has been installed. On this is kept a wide selection of books and periodicals, mostly of a more or less popular nature, and concerned with Indians. The wisdom of the change is made apparent by the number of boys who come to look at them.

A description has already appeared in the pages of THE BULLETIN of the Museum's new murals. The sixteen panels painted by Mr. Waldemar Ritter have attracted considerable attention. They are exact replicas of the art of the Mound Builders, as displayed in repoussé work on copper, engravings on shell, and sculpture in stone. Their softly glowing browns and blue-greens make them highly decorative, and the intricate and delicate patterns can hardly do other than make plain to the boy who examines them that the blood-and-thunder tales of his childhood were by no means complete descriptions of the Indian character. From another point of view their existence is extremely interesting, for they are yet another illustration of the new spirit of the Academy. The appeal made several years ago at an Alumni Luncheon by Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton that the school recognize the essential place of art in a complete education has borne fruit in many ways. The Addison Gallery is the most conspicuous; the several courses in the appreciation and practice of the arts have been widely noted; and here among the arrow heads and stone hammers the Museum has set its contribution.

CUM LAUDE SOCIETY ADDRESS

By ALAN R. BLACKMER

IN behalf of all those who are friendly toward intelligence I extend congratulations to the members of the Cum Laude Society. I haven't as yet heard any proposals to stage a torch light procession in your honor. Nor have I seen the skies reddened by the light of any bonfires in your celebration. But I am glad that the school can be together to hear your names and to have a look at you. If the day ever comes when the Andover "brain trust" wins the spontaneous cheers of the multitude, Andover will be the most exciting school in the world, spoken of in awed whispers from the Highlands of Scotland to the Cape of Good Hope, and even known in this country. For of all pursuits of man, the pursuit of ideas is the most exciting.

To such a remark many people give a condescending smile. Oh, yes, they have heard of the intellectual life, as it is called by the highbrows. It is led by old men with skull caps puttering about musty libraries, or by cranks and eccentrics in obscure laboratories. Intellectuals are effeminate, anemic individuals who dabble in literature and the arts refining their already super-refined senses. They are the "intelligentzia" who speak with weary amusement of "hoi polloi," who do not wish to soil their hands with the vulgar activities of men, and who profess to a slight nausea at the sight of physical exertion. Intellectuals are the dear, absent-minded professors, who dream that they are addressing classes and wake up to find that it is true. What is exciting or daring about such things as these? Obviously nothing. But like the moving picture conception of college life, they are pure caricatures, and bad ones at that.

Elected to Cum Laude

Thomas Baird Campion
Charles Holcomb Dawson
John Hamilton Emerson
Samuel Winslow Foster
DeWitt Hornor
Wells Lewis
Durando Miller, Jr.
William Blackall Miller
John Clark Mitchell, 2d
Robert Wallace Orr
Stephen Van Nest Powelson
Edward Hovey Seymour
Thomas Garrett Smith
Sanborn Vincent
John Munro Woolsey, Jr.

Men with brains have ideas. And ideas have a habit of translating themselves into action. Certainly of all things to let loose in the world an idea is the most dangerous. Society is organized to handle a wild animal escaped from a zoo or a criminal maniac. But it is not organized to handle an idea. You never know where one will lead you. Consider the effect upon the world of the invention of the wheel, of the

printing press, of gunpowder,—or of the idea of Christianity. Ideas are the most potent explosives known to man. They can alter the face of nature; they can turn men from cowards into heroes; they can determine the course of civilization.

Take the idea of Communism, for example, which has so frightened such men as Congressman Fish of New York that he must look under his bed every night for a Red. When the idea of Communism was first let loose

in the world, it was a nice toy, pretty to play with but harmless. Plato developed it in his famous *Republic*. Countless men have used aspects of it in their various Utopias. Right here near Boston, it was actually tried by a group of idealists in the Brook Farm experiment. In Europe it was developed by Karl Marx in his *Das Capital* and in the *Communist Manifesto*, issued in 1848 by Marx and Engels, which established the principle of civil war, or revolution, as a necessary condition of Communism.

Finally, with the soil properly prepared, the idea seized the imaginations of two men whose intelligence was equalled only by their devotion to their cause. Thrown into jail for their opinions, Lenin and Trotsky called for books and spent long

nights and days reading, writing, and plotting. Released, they travelled,—talking, fighting, spending themselves to the point of exhaustion until they had effected the most exciting social experiment the world has ever seen. The Red flag now waves over one sixth of the world's territory, and bids fair to extend its influence further. To some people the Russian way of life is a rational way. To others it is a nightmare. In any event, there is an idea, become a reality, which few people can consider calmly.

It is exciting, too, to watch intelligent men at work. Take a look at Leonardo, so consumed with curiosity about everything in the world that he must needs dabble in almost every art and science known to man, build military fortifications and instruments of war, plan an airplane, and paint a portrait whose inscrutable smile still intrigues everyone who sees it. Watch him gathering all manner of insects from the streets of Florence and cutting them up carefully so that he might know every detail of their construction, or following the ugliest woman he had ever seen so that, through the grotesque, he might learn more about the beautiful. Watch men in the various laboratories of the world today building apparatus for cracking the atom and standing with artificial lightning playing about their heads to observe the results of their ideas. Or see a Polish economist whom I read about recently studying a book by Mr. Bassett Jones, an American mathematician. Throughout a life time this economist has studied and written, taking pride in the soundness of his contribution to his field. He slowly reads the book by Mr. Jones and then, moved by what he finds, writes him a note: "Superb!" he said. "You have rendered meaningless everything I ever wrote on economics." Such intellectual honesty is thrilling. It is the real thing.

Not long ago I came across an interesting sentence in *Back to Methuselah* by George Bernard Shaw. The Serpent says

to Eve: "You see things and you say, Why? But I dream things that never were; and I say, Why not?" There I thought, are the two questions forever on the lips of the men with brains. And I thought of President Roosevelt and the group of men who are now working with him. Long before they began to work for the government, these men were diving below the surface of things, weighing, testing, probing, trying desperately to understand. And long before they acquired any influence, these men must have been dreaming of a better country and asking, "Why not?" The other day someone discovered a poem written in his boyhood by one of them, Professor Tugwell. The last line of it read, "I shall roll up my sleeves and make America over." Now they are there together, handling ideas that they know are full of dynamite, "making America over." Lindbergh winging his way alone above the Atlantic, his head in the storm, gets hold of the imagination of everyone. How about the colossal nerve of these men, both conservatives and radicals, who are trying to steer a course through another storm, a storm that we do not merely read about but which charges the very atmosphere which we breathe?

And so, again I ask, "Why do people so often take the caricature of the intellectual life instead of the true picture?" It may be that they are afraid of the men with brains. It may be that they envy them and use ridicule as their only defense. I must leave this to the psychologist to answer. I can only thank God that there are men who find as much adventure in chasing an idea as in tracking down a stag or cornering a criminal. It is easy,—and often fun, to lead the physical, animal life; it is easy to use your head only to cram facts without reflecting on them; it is easy to accept things as they are, with the shrug of indifference. But to think honestly and vigorously is a difficult job, as packed full of thrills as anything I know, and well worth the candle.

THE ACADEMY ADOPTS FLAT RATE TUITION

As an aid towards a more intelligent and careful handling of each student, and incidentally as a simplification of the present rather complicated financial arrangements between parents and the school, the Trustees at their January meeting voted a single inclusive fee of \$1100.00 for a year at Phillips Academy to replace the many separate charges which are now made. For day students who take no meals at the Academy the fee will be \$400.00. This plan will be put into operation beginning next September. The new fee covers all regular instruction, board, room, ordinary diagnosis and treatment by the school medical adviser and regular Infirmary expenses, all physical training and athletic privileges, use of laboratory equipment and materials, and admission to athletic contests, lectures, and entertainments. It does *not* include special tutoring, special instruction in music or in athletics, the fees of staff doctors, nurses, and specialists, personal laundry, text books, dues to undergraduate organizations, and unnecessary damage to school property.



E. H. Seymour, '34

THE ARMILLARY SPHERE IN WINTER

Significant benefits, social and educational, should result from the new plan. In eliminating room prices, it aids boys towards living where they should live rather than where their pocket books dictate that they must live. Heretofore boys who were happiest with certain other boys or with certain House Masters often found that they could not live in the same house with them because the price of the room there was too high. Now without regard to this factor the Academy can assign boys to the house which best meets their individual needs. The flat rate will also be an aid toward segregating students effectively according to class and age.

In the assignment of rooms the present plan is to give Seniors first choice, then Upper Middlers, then Lower Middlers, and lastly Juniors. Within each class, Honor Roll students will be allowed to choose their rooms first. In all buildings some rooms will be reserved for new students, so that they may be assimilated easily with the rest of the school.

The new flat rate will also remove the minor annoyance to the student of having to pay for the various lectures and entertainments at which a charge is made. It will also save parents the trouble of responding to the many small bills now sent out from time to time. Furthermore, by covering unlimited necessary residence at the Infirmary, the new fee will spread the cost of maintaining this service over the whole student body instead of making it the exclusive obligation of those who have had the bad luck to fall ill.

The new system will involve some changes in the methods of awarding scholarships and other financial aid. But this assistance will assuredly be granted in such ways that boys may attend the Academy at the same net cost as in the past. As part of a definite educational program looking towards breaking down all barriers that work against giving each boy the surroundings best suited to him, this new plan is important. To date it has been well received.

General School Interests

The Boston Alumni Dinner

On the evening of March 7, the most successful Alumni Dinner ever held in Boston took place at the University Club. Among the two hundred and forty graduates present were several of the oldest alumni of the school, among them Harry H. Bassett, P. A. '68, Walter Davidson, P. A., '69, Hollis R. Bailey, P. A., '73, and George Foster, P. A., '79. Dr. James P. Baxter, 3rd, P. A., '10, Master of Adams House at Harvard, acted as toastmaster and introduced Dr. Fuess, in whose honor the dinner was given. Dr. Fuess spoke of the new Phillips Academy, in which an attempt is being made to prepare "men for the world of Hitler, Mussolini, and Roosevelt instead of the world of Pericles and Caesar Augustus."

The other speakers were Delmar Leighton, Dean of Freshmen, Harvard College, and Alan Valentine, Master of Pierson College and Chairman of the Board of Admission, Yale College.

Western Trip of Dr. and Mrs. Fuess and Mr. Heely

Dr. Fuess was much impressed with the interest in Andover shown throughout the Middle West on his recent extended tour. On January 30, Dr. and Mrs. Fuess and Mr. Allan Heely left Andover for Minneapolis. There Dr. Fuess was entertained by Mr. Albert Crosby, P. A. '18, at a luncheon to which a group of Andover graduates was invited. After a tea at which Mr. Cargill MacMillan, P. A. '22, was the host, there was a dinner of forty-five alumni, Mr. John Crosby, P. A. '86, presiding. At Chicago Mr. Charles H. Schweppe, P. A. '98, gave an informal luncheon for Dr. Fuess and Mr. Heely at the Chicago Club. That evening there was a large banquet in the ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel, at which over a hundred guests were present and at which Mr. Henry Gardner, P. A. '01, presided.

Meeting of Alumni Fund Directors

Headmaster Claude M. Fuess and Mr. Scott Paradise, executive secretary of the Andover Alumni Fund Association, attended the meeting of the board of directors of the Alumni Fund Association in New York on January 12. The meeting was held at the City Midday Club, 25 Broad Street, where Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, the chairman, generously arranged a luncheon. Those present were Oliver G. Jennings, Chairman, '83; Samuel L. Fuller, '94, Vice-Chairman; Paul Abbott '16; Allan W. Ames '14; William T. Barbour '96; F. A. Goodhue '02; James Gould '13; L. P. Reed '00; Frank H. Simmons '94; G. H. Townsend, 2d, '04.

It was voted at this meeting that the Trustees be requested to increase the number of Directors to one hundred with the idea that such Directors serve as points of contact between the school and their localities; recommend Andover to boys of high character and attainments; organize alumni gatherings, especially when the Headmaster or other members of the Andover faculty can be present; and if requested by Class Agents, help solicit Alumni Fund contributions from graduates whom the Class Agent can reach only by letter. The Trustees have given their consent to this plan and the Board of Directors is now being enlarged. Already Andover dinners have been held in Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, New York, Detroit, and St. Louis, at all of which Dr. Fuess has been present and has spoken about the recent progress on Andover Hill.

Faculty Notes

Dr. Alfred Ernest Stearns, Headmaster Emeritus, spoke in January to the College Club of Malden, at the Grace Church of Salem, and at Hampton Institute, Va., where he delivered the Founder's Day address. In February and March he spoke at the Bowdoin College Alumni Dinner, Boston; at the Harris School, Chicago;

at the Sunday Evening Club, Chicago; at the Women's Club of Stamford, Conn.; at the Women's Club of Quincy; and also at Lawrenceville, Hackley, Loomis, and the Knox School, Cooperstown, N. Y. He has also recently been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Andover-Newton Seminary.

Dr. Fuess has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Andover National Bank, succeeding Mr. James C. Sawyer, the Academy Treasurer, who had been a member of the Board for twenty-five years.

Messrs. Lynde, Tower, Stott, Heely, and Blackmer, of the Andover faculty, attended the Ninth Annual Conference of the Secondary Education Board at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. on February 16.

Mr. John S. Barss spoke before a Men's Meeting of the Free Church on March 13. His subject was "The Use of Science in Modern Life."

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin spoke on "The Teaching of Latin in England" at the Conferences on Educational Problems sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields talked at the Fortnightly Club of Haverhill, at the Masonic Lodge of Andover, at the Ballardvale Men's Club, and at the Social Problems Club of Phillips Academy.

Mr. Charles H. Sawyer was appointed a member of the Executive Committee for New England of the Public Works of Art Project under the Civil Works Administration.

During the absence of Dr. Pfatteicher Mr. Frank B. Stratton has served as Director of Music. In addition to acting as Research Associate for the Addison Gallery, Mr. Percy H. Boynton is now teaching some special sections in geometry.

Mr. Allan V. Heely spoke in February at the Lowell Congregational Church, at the Men's Club of Grace Church in Lawrence, and at Alumni Dinners in Chicago and Minneapolis.

The Reverend A. Graham Baldwin preached at the Hotchkiss School on February 18 and at St. Mark's on March 18.

Engagements of the Headmaster

In February Dr. Fuess spoke at Alumni Meetings in Minneapolis and Chicago; attended the Headmasters' Association Meetings in Cambridge; and spoke at Bradford Junior College on "The Relationship of Biography to History." In March he spoke at the Boston Alumni Dinner and at the New York Alumni Dinner, both in his honor, and spoke at the Essex Institute, Salem, on "The Personality of Calvin Coolidge," and at the Algonquin Club of Boston on the same subject. Early in April he will attend alumni dinners in St. Louis and Detroit.

Phillips Academy Lectures

Ranger Philip Martindale, of the Yellowstone National Park, entertained a large audience on the evening of January 19 with his pictures and stories of life in that great game preserve. His talk dealt with all phases of park life from the grizzly bear, the most savage and fearless animal on this continent, to the nervous strain suffered by two rangers when in the line of duty they are isolated for six months in a cabin buried in the snow.

On February 5, before an audience which crowded even the standing-room, Carl Sandburg spoke on "Poems, Songs, and Stories." Mr. Sandburg talked very simply and informally about the nature of verse and then, accompanying himself on the guitar, sang some of the American folk songs taken from his *American Song Bag*.

On the evening of February 19, Mr. W. W. Ellsworth, who for twenty-five years has been an almost annual speaker at Phillips Academy, lectured on "Dr. Johnson and His Circle." Mr. Ellsworth has always been a valued ally of the English department as his talks are most informative, and his collections of pictures are unique.

Miss Margaret Bourke-White, the well known industrial photographer and associate editor of *Fortune*, spoke in the Meeting Room on the evening of March 9. Miss Bourke-White showed many of the photo-

graphs she had taken in Russia and lectured entertainingly on what she had seen on her three trips there. During the afternoon Miss Bourke-White was present at a tea given for her in The Addison Gallery, where a group of her photographs are on exhibition. There she met the members of the Camera Club and members of the faculty.

Announcing Spring Lectures and Entertainments

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| April | 16 | Mr. L. M. Pearson (Phillips Club) |
| | 17 | President R. M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago on the Stearns Foundation Lecture |
| | 24 | James Roosevelt |
| May | 4 | Professor Kirtley Mather of Harvard |
| | 6 | The Harvard and Radcliffe Glee Clubs on the Sawyer Foundation Concert. |
| May | 11 | Professor Tyler Dennett of Princeton University (Phillips Club) |

"Silver Made in New England," probably the first comprehensive display that has been held of the contemporary work of these craftsmen and manufacturers, was on exhibition from the middle of January to the middle of February. A series of modern carpet designs made an especially interesting and effective background for the silver. A group of contemporary textiles following this exhibition was a highly decorative and colorful display of the variety to be found in modern design.

With a series of objects belonging to the Classical Department as a background, a model of a Roman House from Pompeii was installed in the Gallery for a six weeks' period. The erection of this model, from designs furnished by the University Museum of Philadelphia, was a task requiring infinite patience. Mrs. Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., who did the painting and decoration, made a careful study of the original houses and worked out the details in the model with great care. Scale models of this type are valuable in a study of architectural development.

Photographs by Margaret Bourke-White were on exhibition in the Addison Gallery at the time of her lecture in March. In-

Addison Gallery Notes

During the winter term the exhibitions in the Addison Gallery especially emphasized subjects which have definite relation to courses in the school curriculum. "English Portraits and Landscapes of the 18th Century" presented a rather comprehensive survey of English life in this period. Through the courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Robert C. Vose Galleries it was possible to show portraits of such well known figures as Charles James Fox, Lady Hamilton, George IV, Mrs. Yates, and Charles Dibdin. Another major exhibition of the winter term was an extensive survey of the work of Christian M. S. Midjo, professor of Fine Arts at Cornell University. Professor Midjo, a Norwegian by birth, has painted in this country for many years. His work happily combines a decorative quality and technique derived from abroad with a personal interpretation of the American landscape.



DEAN LESTER E. LYNDE

stead of establishing a separate series of lectures, the Gallery is coöperating in the general school lecture program. This year the two lectures in the field of the Fine Arts have successfully supplemented the exhibition program of the Addison Gallery and brought these exhibitions to the attention of a larger proportion of the student body.

The Gallery One Jump Ahead

The following, of interest to Andover Alumni, is reprinted from the Boston Evening Transcript.

"Once more Boston as backwater. . . . The Museum of Modern Art at New York now houses the most considerable and remarkable exhibition of the arts and crafts of stage-design ever assembled in America. By general consent it is 'rich, handsome, exciting,' stretching from the sixteenth century to the present day, addressed to laymen as well as connoisseurs, students, and practitioners.

"The exhibition closes next week. Most of the collection will then be sent on tour for a year through other cities. Either the Art Museum in Boston or the Fogg Museum at Cambridge seemed a natural and desirable halting place. Now word comes from New York that neither 'has made a move to secure the show' and that the itinerary is complete without them, save through the summer interval from July to September.

"While Boston and Cambridge sit by inert and self-complacent, the intelligence and enterprise of Phillips Academy at Andover will bring the collection within reach of both for a brief stay. So does a school-town, which is alive, receive what a metropolitan and a university city choose to overlook. There is no moral—only Boston as backwater again. It seems time, as an expressive theater-word has it, to squawk."

Music Notes

The first musical event of the term took place on January 30 when Nikolai Orloff, the Russian pianist, played a tuneful program chosen especially with the tastes of

the boys in view. With brilliant technique he presented selections from Beethoven, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, and Debussy, and concluded with the "Blue Danube Waltz."

On February 16 Mme. Olga Alverino presented a delightful program during which the audience was completely charmed by her beautiful tone, her effortless singing, and her attractive stage presence.

Andover Graduates Win Henry Fellowship Awards

To Donald G. Allen, P. A. '30, a Senior at Dartmouth, and to Charles P. Williamson, P. A. '30, a Senior at Yale, have been awarded two of the four Henry Fellowships of 500 pounds sterling a year for study in England. They will both go to Oxford. Allen is a senior fellow at Dartmouth, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, chairman of the Dartmouth Outing Club, and has won the Thayer Prize in mathematics. Williamson at Yale has majored with honors in history, is secretary of his class and manager of the 1933 football team, and has been a member of the baseball nine for three years.

The Charles and Julia Henry Fellowships were established by bequest of Lady Julia Lewisohn Henry "in the earnest hope and desire of cementing the bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the United States."

Debating

The year's competitive speaking program opened shortly after the Christmas recess, when on January 17 the Philomathean Society—"Philo" to students—held the first debate of its 108th season at Peabody House. Weekly meetings were held through the winter term and will continue well into the spring. Membership requirements are simple: a student must debate at least once during the winter, pay the annual dues, and attend at least two-thirds of the meetings. In the present season the weekly attendance has averaged sixty, and it is expected that upwards of ninety boys will have debated by June. Questions debated by Philo this season include:

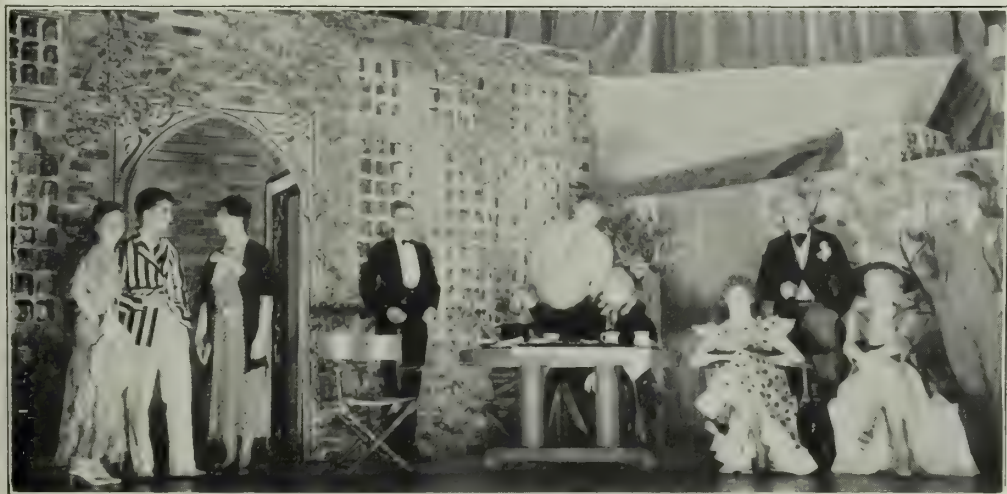
"Resolved, that modern advertising is detrimental to the best interests of the American people"; "That polar expeditions are beneficial to modern civilization"; "That military training should be compulsory in the public schools"; and "That co-education in colleges is more desirable than segregation."

The annual debate with Exeter was held in Exeter on March 10, the question being: "Resolved, that the United States adopt the essential features of the British system of radio operation and control." Andover's team, composed of W. E. Urick, Jr., of Los Angeles, J. H. Emerson, of West Newton, and R. R. Kurson, of Bangor, Me., with R. W. Sullivan of Caribou, Me., as alternate, upheld the affirmative side of the question. Exeter won by a 2 to 1 decision. The Middlesex School's debating team came to Andover on February 17 for the first of what is hoped to be a long series of annual debates. Andover, supporting the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, that Japan is justified in interpreting our recognition of Soviet Russia as an unfriendly act," won by a 2-to-1 decision. Debating for Andover were Emerson, Sullivan, and Kurson, with Urick alter-

nate. A debate with the Harvard freshmen is scheduled for late in April. The annual Robinson prize debate between two teams composed of members of Philo will take place early in May.

The Dramatic Club Presents "Charley's Aunt"

On Saturday, March 17, the Dramatic Club gave itself plenty of fun and the school and guests a delightful evening by reviving the old favorite of other times, "Charley's Aunt." Sounding strangely rusty to modern years accustomed to the comedy of Kaufman-Connelly or Noel Coward, "Charley's Aunt" still contains enough good farce and clever dialogue to carry even a young audience. James J. Morgan, in the rôle of Lord Fancourt Babberley, the fake aunt, did a superb job, bringing out just about all there is in the part and hence in the play. Congratulations are due Mr. Leonard James, the coach, for the finish of the whole performance, to Mr. Bartlett Hayes and the boys who helped him build the unusually fine stage settings which he designed, and to the whole cast.



MEMBERS OF THE CAST OF "CHARLEY'S AUNT"

G. Bradford, Jr., W. Cates, W. N. Burdick, O. C. Hugo, G. W. Patterson, J. J. Morgan,
L. H. Clucas, B. S. Meader, G. C. King, A. P. Hixon

Prize Speaking Contests

The sixty-seventh annual declamation of original essays for the Means Prizes was held in the Meeting Room in George Washington Hall on February 27. Wells Lewis, of New York City, won first prize with a thoughtful essay entitled, "Popularizing Art." The second prize went to John Thurston Beaty, of Rye, N. Y., for his essay, "The Decline and the Future of Manners," and the third to Earle Williams Newton, of Cortland, N. Y., who spoke on "Educating for Leisure." Dr. Fuess presided. On March 13, before an audience of townspeople and students, John Francis Adams, of Exeter, N. H., won the sixty-eighth annual speaking for the Draper prizes with a passage from Daniel Webster's "The Secrets of Guilt Are Never Safe from Detection," the second prize going to R. W. Sullivan, of Caribou, Me., who delivered a selection from "Toussaint L' Overture," by Wendell Phillips. Presiding was Mr. A. W. Leonard of the English department.

Toc H and the Society of Inquiry

Quietly and unobtrusively the small Toc H group continues to carry out its program of community service. During the winter term its members have provided leadership for several groups at the Andover Guild, contributed toward certain necessary repairs for this community center, and collected and given clothes for distribution among the unemployed of Andover, who have suffered during an unusually hard winter. A room in the basement of the Faculty Club has been given to this society for its meetings and as a place to store clothing, magazines, and other articles that have been collected.

The Society of Inquiry opened its series of meetings with the Mansfield Singers as its guests. These four young negroes, educated and trained by some of the finest teachers, accomplish much through their singing in creating a finer feeling between the white and black races. They are Christian gentlemen whose message is expressed through their art.

The other meetings were centered

around speakers representing different fields of interest: Dean Clarence Mendell of Yale; Miss Margaret Wiesman of the Consumer's Research; Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts; Dr. Arthur Holmes, a former professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Theodore Speers, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica. Each of these speakers made a valuable contribution to the thought of a group of students who are trying to work out for themselves a religious outlook based on a practical idealism.

Some Andover Statistics

The *Phillipian* has discovered a heeler who delights in working out statistics, some of them unusual but nevertheless interesting. Among his discoveries is the fact that in the ten year period, 1923-1933, Andover graduated 1960 boys, of whom slightly more than 91 per cent went to college. Out of these, 44 per cent attended Yale, 16 per cent went to Harvard, 9 per cent to Princeton, and 6 per cent each to M.I.T. and Dartmouth. Another fact he has unearthed is that since October the student body has gained 2,543 pounds in weight, or almost a ton and a quarter. More boys have gained seven pounds than any other weight, sixty having accomplished that feat, while the champion gainer has put on twenty pounds. Another fact revealed by the statistician is that ten per cent of the student body has the first name, John; that Robert and William are about equally divided among ninety-five boys; and that among the given names are a group of foreign derivation such as Arturo, Durando, Guysbert, Hans, Ignatius, Jean, Melchior, Otto, Oscar, Reino, Sven, Seiichi, Sigfried, Tilghman, and Thorvol.

Butler-Thwing Prize Awarded to D. M. Payne

David MacGregor Payne of New York, N. Y., has been awarded the Butler-Thwing Prize of twenty dollars for the highest marks in the entrance examinations for the Junior class.

Vesper Services at the Academy Chapel

The Sunday afternoon services of music at the Chapel drew an appreciative group of undergraduates, faculty members, and town people. Among those artists who were invited to participate in these services were the Durrell String Quartet; Mr. Roland Tapley, a first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Mr. Rulon Robison, tenor soloist from Boston; and Miss Dorothy Cushman of West Newton. The first and the last services of the series were of unusual interest. At the former the Mansfield Singers from Boston, a negro quartet, rendered a series of spirituals interpreting passages from Marc Connelly's play "Green Pastures" read by Mr. Allan V. Heely of the faculty. The final service was conducted by undergraduates. John H. Bishop, president of the Society of Inquiry, and Frank Rounds, president of Toc H, spoke briefly about the work of these two organizations. Organ selections were played by Stephen Powelson, Gardner Middlebrook, Albert Kerr, and John Petrie.

Society Scholarship Averages

The scholarship averages of the various societies during the fall term were as follows:

F L D	72.59
P A E	71.33
A G C	68.71
E D P	68.196
P L S	67.89
A U V	66.62
K O A	65.42
P B X	64.64

Senior Class Elections

At a recent meeting of the Senior Class William Henry Harding of Montclair, N. J., was elected president for the winter term; Herbert Lawrence Furse of St. Johnsbury, Vt., vice-president; and Edward Righter McLean, secretary.

Upper Middle Class Elections

At a recent meeting of the Upper Middle Class, James McKenna Bird of Bradford, Pa., was elected president for the winter term; Frederick Welby Griffin of Manchester, N. H., vice-president; and Norman Campbell Cross of Fitchburg, Mass., secretary.

A New Literary Club

In response to a desire on the part of students interested in literature and creative writing, a new Literary Club has been formed which has been given the same privileges as the fraternities as regards the use of their clubroom. At the present time it has twenty-five members, chosen largely from the Senior Class. At the meetings of this club, held every two weeks, talks are given and papers read by various members on a variety of subjects. Several faculty members, including its sponsor, Mr. Peterkin, will help to assure the continuity of the club from year to year.



DR. FUESS AND DR. PARKMAN, OF ST. MARK'S, ON THE SUN PORCH OF THE PHELPS HOUSE

The Senior Promenade

Sixty-five young ladies from various parts of the United States were guests at the Senior Promenade, held in the Commons on the evening of February 23. The dancing started at nine o'clock after the grand march had circled the room to the tune of *Royal Blue*, played by Al Starita's Boston-London Orchestra, and supper was served at midnight. The Patronesses were Mrs. Fuess, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Heely, and Mrs. James, while the Promenade Committee consisted of William Henry Harding, Sherman Brayton, Edward Righter McLean, and Edward Herbert Porter.

In the morning a breakfast dance was held by the Senior Council in the Junior Dining Hall with Jack Marchand and his nine piece orchestra offering the music.

A pleasant feature of the Promenade week-end was a tea for the visiting girls held on Friday afternoon at the Inn, at which the members of the Promenade Committee were the hosts.

Meeting of the Harvard Club

The Harvard Club of Andover held its winter meeting on Tuesday, February 27, when an interested group of sixty students and faculty members listened to informal talks by Professor Ferry, Master of Winthrop House, and by F. W. Vincent, P. A. '32, now a student at Harvard.

The Phillips Club

The winter program of the Phillips Club started with a talk by Mr. Edward Weeks on "The Importance of New Books." Mr. Weeks spoke with wit and charm, drawing on his wide experience as Assistant Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and Editor-in-Chief of the *Atlantic Monthly Press*. On January 22, Dean Clarence Mendell of Yale College ended a stay of several days in Andover, during which he addressed a group of boys at the Log Cabin, and talked to the Phillips Club on the new Yale and the separate colleges which have just been

completed there. The Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, of the Academy faculty, spoke on February 26 about the conditions at the Norfolk Prison Colony, a subject which has recently been much discussed in the Boston press. On March 5, Dr. Duane Squires, of Colby Junior College, in a talk, "British Propaganda at Home and in the United States, 1914 to 1917," presented some astonishing aspects of the great publicity machine which did so much to form our opinions during the war. Mr. Norman Thomas, twice Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States, spoke at a Ladies' Night on March 15. A large gathering of members accompanied by the ladies of their families listened with intense interest while Mr. Thomas discussed the question, "Why Capitalism Cannot Bring Back Permanent Prosperity."

German Club Entertains the Consul General

Consul General von Tippelskirch and his nephew, Hilmar von Tippelskirch, were guests of honor at a dinner given by the German Club in the Blue Room of the Commons Wednesday evening, February 7th. Herr von Tippelskirch is the German Consul General in Boston.

The twelve members of the club and Mr. van der Stucken also entertained several members of the faculty and their wives at the same time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. F. French, Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. C. F. Pfatteicher, and Mr. L. C. Newton. Everyone conversed in German, and even the menu was printed in that language.

Colomba Shown by the French Club

Through the efforts of the French Club the picture *Colomba* was shown at Phillips Academy on the evening of January 24. Adapted from the novel by Prosper Mérimée, the picture was filmed in France and the dialogue is wholly French. It was preceded by short sound sketches of Normandy and Brittany.

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

UPON publication of the last issue of the BULLETIN we were very close to being transferred to some C.C.C. project. The reason for this doleful prospect was an ambiguity in our write-up of the Brown Freshman football game. It seems that our words might have been construed to indicate a loss for the Blue, whereas, in truth, the outcome was but a tie.

The winter athletic season had several highlights. Among them was the first Andover-Exeter wrestling match, staged in enemy territory. We managed to bring home the victory by a margin of but two points, with Exeter fighting gallantly in their first attempt at the sport. The time-honored Andover-Exeter relay race at the Boston Athletic Association's games was discontinued this year in deference to a dual indoor track meet with Exeter, the first in history. The gallery of the Cage was crowded and excitement ran high over the "ding dong" scrap which the two teams put on, with Andover winning a thrilling relay to give the Blue the meet by a smell. Further important news is that "Lenny" Burdett, of 1909 baseball fame, has taken the ball and bat men under his wing this year. The BULLETIN is not reluctant to hazard the prediction that if the candidates for the nine do not learn baseball it will be through no fault of Mr. Burdett's.

Space in this issue does not permit an account of the exploits of Andover athletes in the college world, but we cannot refrain from mention of Keith Brown, of Yale, who established a new indoor world record in the pole vault and also bettered the intercollegiate mark, thus listing himself among the immortals who have cleared fourteen feet indoors.

Hockey

Mr. Richard Jackson had his first taste of handling the hockey squad, and the weather man evidently approved of the arrangement, because the past season was

the first in many that ice conditions could be classified as satisfactory. Captain Knowles' puck chasers lost to the Harvard J.V's., Belmont Hill School, Melrose High School, and Exeter, and outscored St. Mark's.

Mr. Jackson brought them to the Exeter contest in the Boston Arena in fine mental and physical condition to face a team that was admittedly superior. Only through the work of a very agile Exeter goal keeper was the score the first period kept to a one to one tie. With the aid of Platt, Shean, and Gardner the Blue again scored in the second period, and forged into the lead, but Exeter managed to cage the puck twice more. The greater experience of the Exeter players and the speed of Clark, of the Red, began to tell decisively in the third period, and the end of the game found Andover trailing five to two. F. B. Davis, Jr., was elected to lead the team next year. Captain Knowles, Davis, Gardner, Platt, Shean, Hazeltine, Rafferty, Curtis, David Thompson, Rosenfeld, Simmons, Johnston, and Foreman earned their letters.

Basketball

Almost from the start of the season it appeared that every time one of the more fair-haired of Mr. Billhardt's hoopsters made a pass at the basket the dark hand of some jinx would grab the lad and throw him into permanent discard. Tucker, Melendy, and Grondahl were lost early, and the end of the season found Captain E. Kellogg doing battle with a battalion of minor bacteria in the Infirmary. Of the group, almost a team in itself, and an unusually promising one, Grondahl alone was able to compete against Exeter.

During the season the Blue won sensational victories over St. John's and Worcester, coming from behind with brilliant rallies, and defeated M.I.T. Freshmen, Lowell High School, Huntington, and the Harvard Junior Varsity. But they were

outclassed by Governor Dummer, the New Hampshire Freshmen, Harvard Freshmen, Tufts Freshmen, Northeastern Freshmen, Bridgton Academy, and finally Exeter.

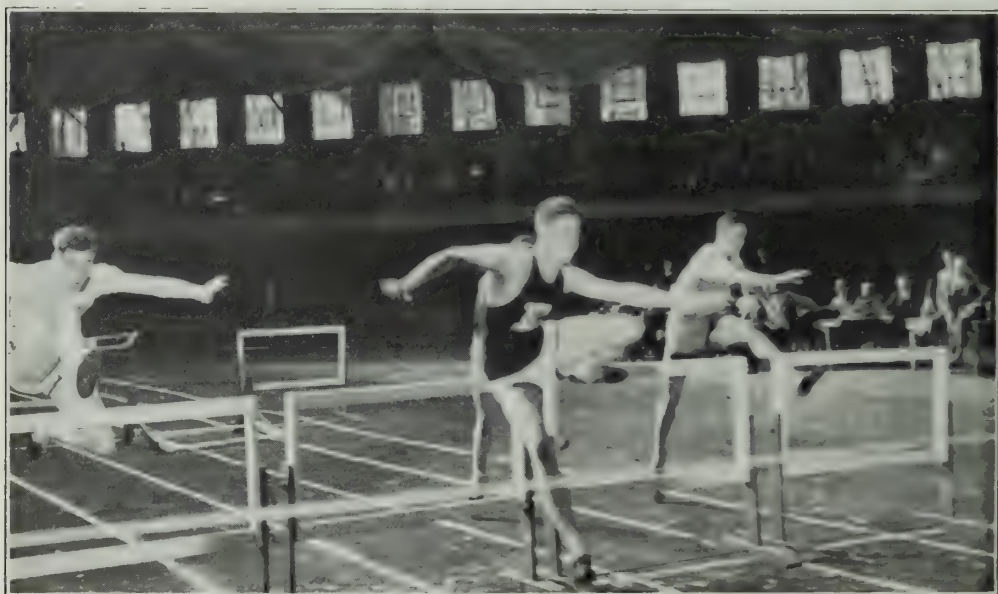
Despite the absence of Captain Kellogg, Andover was able to make the Exeter game a close and exciting affair. Trailing by ten points in the last quarter, the Blue sharpshooters began one of the rallies for which they had become famous and gradually narrowed the gap. But when time was called at the end our rivals from New Hampshire led by two points, the score being 30-28. Peelor, C. Kellogg, Grondahl, McLean, Viens, and Moody carried the brunt of the attack for Andover.

Track

The track squad, after a mediocre season, enjoyed their first indoor victory over Exeter. The varsity team dropped two meets and won two. The second team lost but one out of three contests. A strong Harvard Freshman team won in the Andover Cage, as did Worcester Academy. But the Blue team defeated St. John's Academy. Horne, running the thousand for the Blue, was victor in every contest he

entered. Furse proved to be one of the best middle distance men we have had at Andover for some years, and Hite, in the shot-put, Sharrets, in the high jump, and Captain Harding, in the pole vault, were of much value.

The Exeter contest was of a "give and take" type that kept the gallery standing on its ear from start to finish. Exeter got away to an early lead which was overcome by Andover only towards the end of the fray. The outcome of the meet hung on the last event, the relay, which was run during an uproar from the spectators; the Blue quartet won by a scant two yards, being forced to a new Andover record in the process. Donavon, of Exeter, was by far the most brilliant performer on the field. During the afternoon he won the broad jump, forty yard dash, forty yard high hurdles, and tied for first in the high jump. Furse won both the three hundred and the six hundred in fast times. Hite put the twelve pound shot well over fifty feet, and Horne galloped home again a winner in the thousand. Pettingell, of the Red, vaulted twelve feet five and one half inches to take the pole vault and to establish a new indoor record for Exeter.



THE HIGH HURDLES IN THE FIRST ANDOVER-EXETER INDOOR MEET

Ketin G. Rafferty '35

Wrestling

That the candidates for Mr. Carlson's grappling squad were less promising than usual was evidenced by the fact that Andover was victorious in but two meetings out of seven and tied one. Tufts Freshmen, Milton Academy, Taft School, and the Harvard yearlings used their strength to good advantage against the Blue; North Quincy High School fought us to a draw, and we outpointed the M.I.T. first year men and Exeter.

The final contest with the Red finished in true Andover-Exeter style, the outcome not being decided until the final contest when Murray, of Andover, in the unlimited class, wrestled to a time advantage over a two-hundred and fifty pound opponent to give the Blue a narrow victory of fourteen to twelve. The Exeter wrestlers were more powerful but less apt at the sport than were the Andover men. Haverfield, Captain G. T. Stevens, and Murray drew time advantages for the Blue, while Stratton won the only fall of the afternoon. Lederer, Bird, Porter, and Meader had time advantages chalked against them by the opposing grapplers. Gosline, Fletcher, and Mudge were awarded letters along with Manager D. C. Sargent.

Swimming

Mr. Dake's swimming squad won four of their contests and dropped three. Andover ducked the Brown Freshmen, the Boston Boys' Club, a Harvard House Team, Gardner High School, and Worcester Academy but were defeated by Harvard Freshmen, Huntington School, and Exeter. Wingate was elected captain to succeed McDuff, whose leg injury from last year prevented him from competing. Ward Rafferty set up a new school record to shoot at in the two-hundred yard free style of two minutes, eleven and four-fifths seconds, and the Andover relay team tied the Andover-Exeter Dual Meet record. Wingate and Rafferty were outstanding in the longer swims. Bowers showed speed in the fifty yard free style, and Kelley proved to be a most able diver.

The outcome of the Exeter swimming meet, at Exeter, was announced with the Blue a victor by one point, and it was thus recorded in the press. Several days after the meet the Exeter authorities, checking the scores in the diving, found that one of the Exeter score keepers had erred mathematically in recording the points in this event. A rectification of the error gave an Exeter diver second place instead of the Andover man, and thus threw the balance of the points on the Red side of the ledger.

Baseball

Leonard F. Burdett, P. A. '09, has taken the reins in baseball with a firm hand. For two months the squad has been practicing on fundamentals in the Case Memorial Cage. Captain Heller, at shortstop, has several players of experience to build a nine around. Platt, Mathews, and Knowlton look good on the pitcher's mound. E. Kellogg, Shean, and Holt have had experience on the bases, while Badger, Gardner, and Stevens have done some work in the outfield. Manager Thatcher has arranged two games with the Harvard yearlings, two with St. John's Academy, and one each with Milton, Lawrence High, Yale Freshmen, Governor Dummer, Belmont Hill, Huntington, and Worcester Academy. The Exeter game will be played in Andover on June ninth.

Fencing

With no letter men in school, it became necessary for Mr. Barss and Mr. Peck to build a completely new fencing team. Morgan was elected to fill the position of captain and was supported by Dimock, Guerin, Lindsay, and C. Jones. They were defeated twice by Governor Dummer Academy and lost to the Harvard Freshmen at foils, although drawing a tie with them in épée. The season ended in a more auspicious manner, as Andover defeated its major opponent, Loomis, and also conquered the Brown Freshmen in foils while losing in épée.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Everett E. Truette, 1878

Everett E. Truette of the class of 1878, who died recently at his home in Brookline, was widely known as organist, teacher, composer, and writer on musical subjects. He was born in Rockland, March 14, 1861. After completing his course at Phillips Academy he graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1881 and received the degree of Bachelor of Music from Boston University in 1883. He studied music extensively abroad under Haupt in Berlin, Guilman in Paris, and leading English organists. In 1887 he married Miss Fannie E. Sherman of Boston, who with a daughter, Mrs. Harry L. Foster of Brookline, survives him.

He became a church organist in Boston in 1881, and since 1897 he had been organist at Eliot Church, Newton. During his long life he gave many concerts, cantatas and oratorios, and he was a teacher

of national reputation, five hundred and sixty-five organists having studied under him, of whom more than three hundred are now holding church positions. He was a prolific composer, his principal works being two suites for the organ, besides many anthems and other compositions in the field of church music. He was the author of "Organ Registration," a standard work used by organists throughout the country, and he was the editor of "Diapason," the official journal of organists' comments.

Frederick M. Alger, 1896

Frederick M. Alger of the class of 1896, a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan, died after a month's illness, December 31, 1933. Son of the late Russell A. Alger, Detroit capitalist and secretary of war during the Spanish-American war, Mr. Alger became associated with the extensive business interests of his family following graduation from Harvard and a year's foreign travel. He was for many years prominent in his city and state through his business affiliations, his participation in public affairs, and his connection with military organizations. He had a long and honorable military career. Appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers in 1898, he was a captain in the Spanish-American War, and was later commissioned major of cavalry.

Sent to France as major of field artillery in 1918, he was soon promoted to lieutenant colonel and placed in command of his unit. He was assigned to duty with the replacement division just before the signing of the armistice and was ordered to the general staff at Tours, where he remained until February 28, 1919. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. Since his world war service he had been a lieutenant colonel of cavalry of the Officers Reserve Corps.



EVERETT E. TRUETTE
1861-1933

In 1901 he married Miss Nancy Swift of Detroit. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. Harold R. Boyer, of Detroit; and a son, Frederick M. Alger, Jr.

Obituaries

1860—Henry Lyman Tappan, son of Benjamin and Delia Emmons Tappan, was born in Hampden, Me., December 2, 1841. For thirty-five years he was connected with the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of Waterville, Me. During the Civil War he was assistant quartermaster. He died in Providence, R. I., February 17, 1934, in his 93rd year. Mr. Tappan was a direct descendant of Governor John Winthrop.

1868—Robert William Welch, son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Tapley Welch, was born in Dover, N. H., September 27, 1857. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1872. He had been a journalist in Dover, a night editor of the *Boston Daily News*, a reporter on the *New York Times*, editor of the *Sentinel* of Morrison, Ill., U. S. Consul at Carrara, Italy, and a banker in Plankinton, S. Dak. He wrote for the news service of the *New York Times* under the pen name of "Sage." He died in St. Petersburg, Fla., November 28, 1933.

1870—Henry Beecher Reed, son of Josiah and Sarah Fogg Reed, was born in Weymouth, October 1, 1853. Leaving Phillips, he was associated with his father in the shoe industry in his native town, and he became a prominent shoe manufacturer. He had been president of the First National Bank of Weymouth, of the Improvement Association, chairman of the school committee and a large donor to the public library. He died in Lowell, January 10, 1934. A half brother, Ralph D., was a member of the class of 1893. Four sons attended Phillips, Josiah F., 1906, Theodore W., 1907, Nathaniel, C. 1909, Charles D., 1911.

1872—James Hovey Bullard, son of Henry and Bethia Scammel Wheeler Bullard, was born in Holliston, March 1, 1856. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1881, and he practiced his profession in Anaheim, Calif. He had been president of the Orange County Medical Society. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., September 20, 1933.

1876—Addison Burton Rodman, son of Thomas Jefferson and Martha Ann Block Rodman, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 6, 1859. He became a ranchman in California and died in Lakeport, Calif., January 15, 1934. A brother, Robert Simpson, was in the class of 1875.

1878—Charles Francis Hawthorne, son of Henry Gates and Helen Fay Hawthorne, was born in Lynn, November 7, 1858. For thirty-three years he was sealer of weights and measures for the city of Lynn. He served in the city council, was a representative



FREDERICK M. ALGER
1876-1933

in the General Court in 1921-22, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, assistant sergeant at arms at the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920, and he served for more than a half century on the Republican City committee. He died in Lynn, February 18, 1934.

1878—Everett E. Truette was born in Rockland, March 14, 1861. After finishing his course at Phillips Academy he graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1881 and received the degree of Bachelor of Music at Boston University in 1883. He was a well known organist, teacher, composer and writer on musical subjects. He died in Brookline, December 17, 1933.

1879—Horace Farnham Carlton, son of Jacob Farnham and Maria J. Tyler Carlton, was born in New York City, August 9, 1862. As a civil engineer he was connected for forty years with the Boston Elevated Company. He died in Melrose, December 30, 1933.

1881—Irving Hall Dunlap, son of Joseph Patterson and Harriet Allen Dunlap, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 20, 1862. He resided most of his life in Washington, D. C., where he died February 19, 1934. A son, Herbert A., was in the class of 1904.

1881—Frank P. Simmons died May 20, 1933.

1882—John Richard Farr, son of Edward and Elizabeth Dobbs Farr, was born in Scranton, Pa., July 18, 1857. He was a non-graduate member of the class of 1885 at Lafayette. He was city editor of *The Scranton Republican*, member of the school board,

state representative for five terms, speaker the last term in 1899, and representative in the United States Congress 1911-1921. He was engaged in the real estate business. He died in Scranton, December 11, 1933.

1885—Alvin Wight Coombs, son of James and Ellen Wight Coombs, was born in West Medway, December 17, 1865. He attended the New England Conservatory of Music. He was for many years organist in the churches of Holliston and West Medway. He had been a member of the school board in West Medway and for a quarter of a century had been correspondent of the *Boston Globe*. He was the owner of a grocery store. He died in West Medway, December 21, 1933.

1887—Dr. Herman S. Davis, son of Thomas J. and Mary Jane Davis, was born in Milford, Del., August 6, 1868. He graduated from Princeton, cum laude, in 1892, and he received the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia in 1895. He was a teacher of astronomy and geodesy at Columbia from 1895-1899. For many years he was associated with various business firms in a scientific capacity. He was an author and editor of scientific works and was an active member of numerous scientific societies. His only son was killed in an aeroplane accident at Kelley Field, May 23, 1933, and he died on the same day at his home in Pittsburgh.

1888—Frank Charles Hyde, son of James Francis Clarke and Emily Ward Hyde, was born in Newton, March 11, 1869. He became president of A. E. Foss & Co., directory publishers of Boston. He died in Wakefield, December 25, 1933.

1889—Willis Adams Bailey, son of Willis and Caroline Augusta McConnell Bailey, was born in Zanesville, O., August 15, 1870. He was graduated from Harvard in 1893. He was in the wholesale drug business in Zanesville, where he died November 22, 1933.

1889—Augustus Trowbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Trowbridge, was born January 2, 1870. Graduating from Columbia and receiving the Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin in 1898, he taught physics successively at the University of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Princeton. He was dean of the Princeton graduate school from 1928 to 1933, retiring last year on account of ill health. He died in Sicily, March 14.

1893—Timothy Parker Castle, son of Chauncey Harlow and Mary Elizabeth Parker, was born in Quincy, Ill., September 18, 1873. He was graduated from Harvard in 1897. He was associated all his life with the extensive stove manufacturing company of Comstock-Castle. He was president of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank and was a leader in civic enterprises. He died in Quincy, August 21, 1933.

1893—Charles J. Duncan was born in Andover. For over twenty years he was engaged in the shoe

business in Portsmouth, N. H. He died at his home in Winchester, August 22, 1932.

Personals

1884—Fred Arthur Howland was granted by the trustees of Dartmouth last June the honorary degree of LL.D.

1895—Clarence Phelps Dodge early in March was elected president of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

1900—Thomas D. Thatcher, former solicitor-general of the United States and president of the association of the Bar of New York City, has been awarded by the Montclair, N. J., alumni association of Yale the "bowl" to the Yale man who has made his "Y" in Life.

1906—Mrs. Myra McCormick Lynn, wife of Thomas H. Lynn, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1933. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Thomas H. Lynn, Jr., of the class of 1932, and Seth McCormick Lynn, of the class of 1931, and a daughter, Miss Isabel Lynn.

1910—George G. Jones is general plant superintendent of the A. T. and T. Co. for the southern area with headquarters in St. Louis.

1911—A son was born November 25, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Joseph Dole of Andover.

1912—Charles R. Marshall has joined the staff of J. M. Mathes, Inc. of New York as account executive. He was for eight years associated with N. W. Ayer & Son.

1912—A federation to aid expansion of foreign trade was formed in Philadelphia during September and Reginald F. Chutter was elected chairman.

1913—Frederick S. Blackall, Jr., is president and treasurer of the Taft Peirce Manufacturing Company of Woonsocket, R. I.

1914—A daughter was born October 7, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Leiss Tucker of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England. Mr. Tucker is managing director of Oyster Shell Products, Ltd.

1916—A daughter, Martha Caroline, was born August 21, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Williamson.

1918—Holbrook Dodge and Miss Doris Redding of Winchester were married June 24, 1933.

1918—Howard Brenton MacDonald and Miss Georgia Graves were married in Loveland, Colo., September 8, 1933.

1919—Charles Minot Dole on July 1 became a partner in the firm of Slosson & Co., insurance brokers, 90 John St., New York City. On November 2 in New York City a son, Charles Minot, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dole.

1919—A son, Ray Palmer, Jr., was born October 2, 1933, in London, England, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer Foote. Mr. Foote is with the London office of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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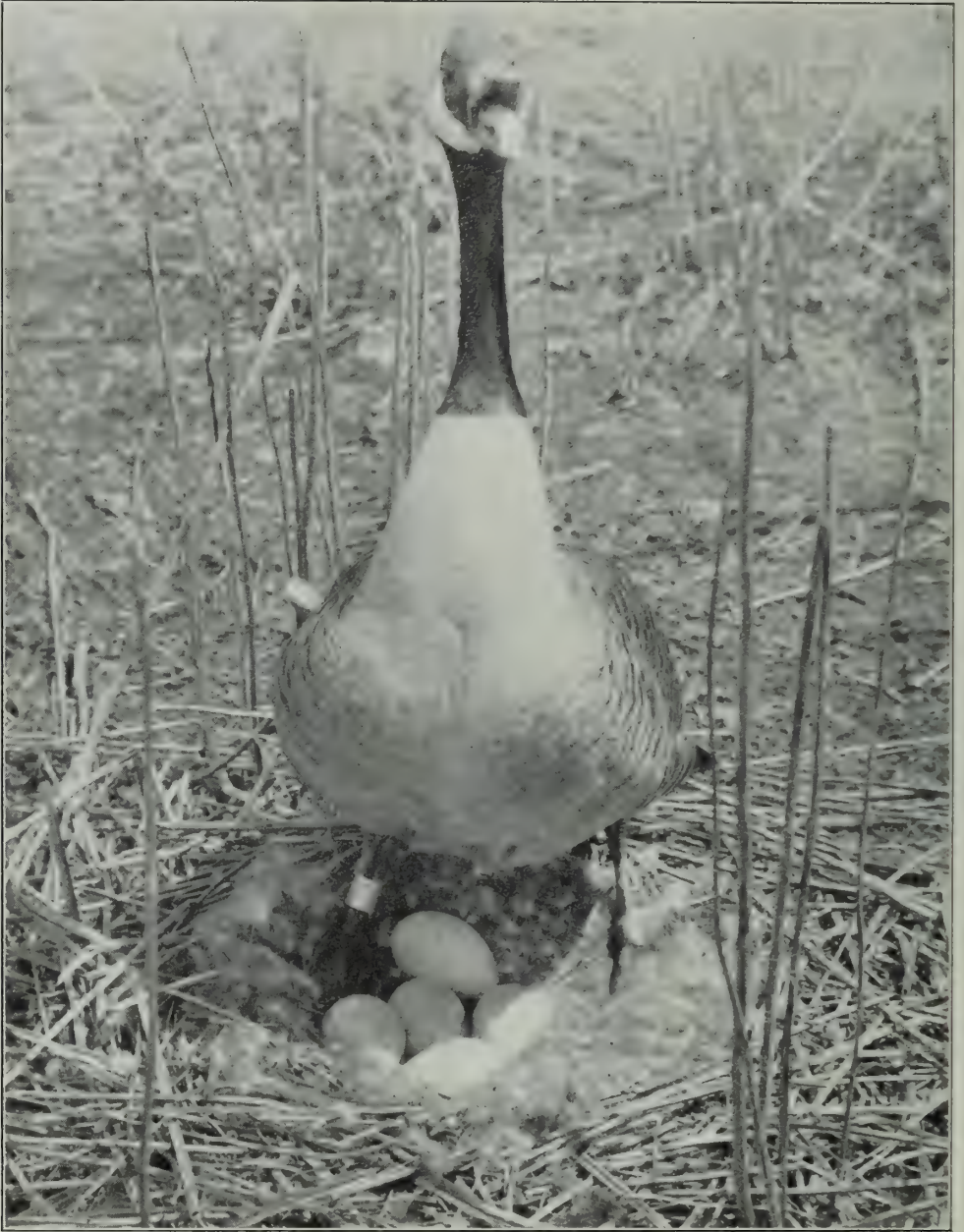
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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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Courtesy of Mr. A. C. Shelton

SPRING VISITOR AT THE SANCTUARY

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

JULY, 1934

Editorials

COMMENCEMENT this year, happily dedicated to the achievements of the class of 1934 and to a renewal of old friendships and loyalty to the school on the part of the alumni, was of especial significance as marking the first anniversary of Dr. Fuess's leadership of the Academy. There is not space here to review the tangible accomplishments of this first year. But we cannot refrain from mention of the intangible but vital spirit of loyalty and coöperation, inspired by the Headmaster in student body, faculty, and alumni, which has made these tangible results possible. Because of this spirit there is a strong wind blowing at Andover today which should freshen and quicken the quality of its education. This is especially true since an important part of this spirit is its insistence that more remains to be done than has yet been accomplished,—that Phillips Academy, for all of its century and a half of tradition, is just starting on its way.

CREATED last fall as a focal point of the Academy's personnel work, the Registrar's office has contributed generously towards making a reality of the school's objective of an education intelligently adapted to the needs of the individual student. Its work, much of

it frankly experimental as it attempts to discover in what ways it can be most useful, has centered mainly around two activities. One has been to collect, organize, and make readily available all of the information which we have about our students. The other has been to make opportunities for sympathetic personal contacts with the boys themselves. In the past, various men have known various aspects of the interests and characters of students. Now with the Registrar's office as a clearing-house, all available material concerning such factors as scholarship, health, extra-curricular activities, friendships, special interests, and hobbies is coördinated and placed at the disposal of the Headmaster or faculty so that they may be able to deal justly and wisely with every boy rather than by rule of thumb or immutable law. Also, by friendly contacts with students this office is able to offer helpful advice at crucial moments, give stimulus where it is needed, and to discover and cope with special discouragements which are affecting the development and happiness of particular boys. Of necessity, every member of the faculty is warmly concerned with these same tasks. It is largely as an aid to this side of an instructor's work that the Registrar's office has completed a year of productive activity.

ALTHOUGH the final averages of the Senior Class have not yet been computed, all impressions point towards its having achieved a substantially better scholastic record than any graduating class of recent years. One definite indication of this is the remarkable number of boys who were elected to the Cum Laude Society—twenty-eight compared to an average of only nineteen for the last ten years and no more than twenty-two in any one of these years. It may be that, its morale broken by the effects of the depression or of the New Deal,—or warmed by the repeal of Prohibition,—the faculty of Phillips Academy has lost its proverbial toughness of fibre. But who of the alumni, remembering their faculty friends, will believe this?

WHILE Senate committees have been investigating everything from Wall Street to the color of Mr. Tugwell's opinions and educators have been reshaping curricula, students have been doing a little questioning of their own. Here at Andover during the spring term they have wanted to know more about student government and student leadership. "What is the function of student government?" "Is it a pretty fiction or can it be of some use to the school?" "Should a more representative form of student government be instituted which will place direct and immediate responsibility in the hands of each student and thus quicken his interest in the management of the school?" These are some of the broadsides they are firing at each other. They are also probing critically the whole question of student leaders in the attempt to decide upon the qualities which they must de-

mand of them. As one result of these questions the Wednesday morning chapel period, which is devoted to the transaction of school business, was transformed upon occasion from a dull affair during which routine matters were handled in a perfunctory manner to an exciting, heated debate on school policy. As a further result, groups of students met during the spring term to thrash out their ideas on these subjects and to draw up definite plans and proposals. From it all seems to be emerging a more lively school spirit and a keener, if more critical, sense of responsibility to the Academy. If at present this spirit is limited only to the vocal few, it appears to have sufficient vitality to leave a definite mark on the life of the school.

THE unhappy truth is that education is at sea and rudderless and has lost its bearings." This is the conclusion of Mr. Nathaniel Pepper, in a recent article in *Harper's* entitled "Educators Groping for the Stars." The author is particularly satiric at the expense of the new professor of education with his modern psychology and his highly specialized technical jargon which suggests a mysterious cult into which only the initiated can enter. He also suggests a rigid birth control exercised on the incredible number of questionnaires on education, research projects, graphs, and batteries of tests, supported by an elaborate machinery of almost 200 national and regional educational associations and 175 educational periodicals. There is material for humor here, as everyone knows who has listened to much of the modern patter, changing with the years, on "self-expression," "orientation," "coördination,"

and "integration," or has seen the breath-taking charts which often testify to nothing but the industry of their makers. But it is easy to laugh too soon. Although much of this is misguided and some is sheer quackery, most of it also indicates an honest attempt on the part of educators to discover sound methods by actual experimentation and research rather than by subjective theorizing. It also indicates on the part of teachers a wholesome dissatisfaction with present results, always a good sign. If other groups of men were as self-critical and as honest in their attempts to put their house in order, the public would be charitable toward much of their well-intentioned, though footless, experimentation. In any field in which men are familiarizing themselves with new tools the major part of their early product is sheer waste. Obviously mountains of statistics are no substitute for clear thinking about ultimate ends, and no "technique" yet discovered possesses the magic wand to transform poor teachers into good ones. But to be interested in the results of modern educational experiments is not necessarily to be "at sea and rudderless." In any event we can think of worse things to grope for than stars.

ONE of the chief weaknesses of the American system of education has been the waste involved in the transition from one school to the next. The first year in preparatory school and the Freshman year in college have been too largely devoted to the task of assimilating boys of varied backgrounds and attainments and of discovering enough about them to direct their activities profitably. In recent years the attacks

against this weakness have taken on new sharpness and point. More and more information on entering students is being received by reputable schools, and wider use is being made of diagnostic and aptitude tests. Likewise are the colleges becoming more alive than ever before to the wisdom of tapping every available source of information concerning their candidates. This spring for instance, Princeton and Yale sent a faculty representative to Andover to secure first hand information concerning their entering students from Phillips Academy, both from an examination of our detailed and intimate records and from personal interviews with the boys. The result is much more intelligent planning of the Freshman schedules of these boys. To the superior student this has been of special benefit. Compelled in heterogeneous company in the first year of college to review material which he has mastered in school, he sometimes suffers an intellectual slump from which he emerges with difficulty and the loss of valuable time. With this new type of correlation between school and college he may now be placed in advanced divisions and thus push quickly on into unconquered fields. Out of twenty-three boys recommended last year by Andover for advanced divisions at Yale, eleven took advantage of this privilege and received an average grade of 87% in these courses at the end of the first term. The matter is of importance to the school as well as to the individual and to the college. To the school, a further incentive to first class work is provided by the knowledge that the college will not permit its superior entering students to mark time, but will encourage them, on the basis of their school record, to advance as fast as they are able.



Courtesy of Mr. Frank Stratton

SCULPTURED FIGURES ON THE ARMILLARY SPHERE

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

THE one hundred and fifty-sixth Commencement of Phillips Academy brought to a close a school year remarkable in several respects, notably in that it was the first under the leadership of Headmaster Claude Moore Fuess. Returning alumni, departing seniors, parents and friends of the school who thronged the campus and hurried from one engagement to the next must have felt in the atmosphere of this Commencement week something of the spirit of vigor and accomplishment that has breathed new meaning into the old traditions of the Hill during the year just past. It was, as always, a week suggestive and symbolic of the varied activities of the Academy, a week devoted to the expression of loyalties, old and new, and the excitement of reminiscence and anticipation. And it was a week with which the Weather Man dealt kindly, for the most part, with plenty of opportunity for gay frocks and small need for umbrellas.

On Sunday, June 10, the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Reverend Edwin J. Van Etten of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, who spoke inspiringly on the subject of gentlemanly qualities. Despite the unfortunate influence of a hundred years' training in greed and methods of acquisition, an American gentleman, said Dr. Van Etten, can be only one who in true chivalry recognizes his obligations to the less fortunate and contributes to the business of living more than he takes from it. Before the service Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher gave an organ recital, and during it the School Choir, under his direction, sang excellently.

At three o'clock on Thursday, June 14, the Class Day exercises were held in the Borden Gymnasium, resplendent in red and gold streamers. There, before an audience of parents, sisters, best girls, critical classmates, and impressed underclassmen, the historians, orators, wits, and vocalists of the Senior Class performed with the assistance of radio amplification, the

use of which both here and at the Alumni Luncheon the next day made one aware of the new era without convincing one of the desirability of certain of its products. The exercises were very much as in other years in character and quality. John H. Emerson delivered the Class History, Wells Lewis in fantastic garb of flowing gown and football pads read his Class Poem, J. Judson Morgan as Class Orator paid a sincere and impressive tribute to the spirit of the Hill in its effect upon a boy in his first and only year at Andover, and J. Marshall Weaver indulged in all the time-honored grotesqueries which constitute the privilege of the Class Prophet. At intervals the Double Quartet harmonized.

In fact, there was far more harmony there than was to be found later in the afternoon between mankind and the elements, for the annual reception of the Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess, scheduled to be held in the beautiful gardens behind Phelps House, the Headmaster's residence, was turned into a rout by a cracking thunderstorm. The many guests of the School scuttled indoors and there stepped on toes and joggled elbows with the utmost amiability and good-fellowship.

The rain let up in time for the singing after dinner on the steps of Samuel Phillips, and a sizable crowd of boys, alumni, and others turned out for an enthusiastic and spontaneous rendering of the old songs. As usual this ceremony served to settle dinners and bridge the gap before the Dramatic Club's presentation of Porter Emerson Browne's satirical comedy, *The Bad Man*, on the stage of George Washington Hall. The play was marked by a colorful stage, an almost uniformly excellent supporting cast, and what was perhaps the outstanding individual performance seen at Andover in years—that of J. Judson Morgan in the title role.

Early Friday morning, June 15, those perennial heralds of Commencement exercises, the bandsmen in their purple and gold capes, began to assemble and toot

tentatively before Samuel Phillips Hall in the brilliant sunshine that augured well for at least a few hours to come. In due time the procession formed to march over the traditional route to the Academy Chapel for the exercises of the "Exhibition," as it is still called. After a prayer by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, School Minister, Mr. John L. Phillips of the Faculty presented the names of twenty-eight candidates for initiation into the Cum Laude Society, the largest such group in the School's history. The candidates were: Thomas Baird Campion, William Lawson Chamberlin, Jr., James Harlan Cleveland, Charles Holcomb Dawson, John Hamilton Emerson, Robert Burnett Failey, Jr., Samuel Winslow Foster, Robert McKenzie Gibson, David Livingstone Gordon, De Witt Hornor, Rockwell Keeney, Jr., Douglas Binney Kitchel, Wells Lewis, Thorval Martin, Durando Miller, Jr., William Carey Miller, John Clark Mitchell, 2d, Earle Williams Newton, Robert Wallace Orr, Charles Adams Peters, Jr., Richard Gordon Powell, Stephen Van Nest Powelson, Edward Hovey Seymour, Thomas Garrett Smith, Charles Edward Stewart, Jr., Sanborn Vincent, Sigfried Weis, John Munro Woolsey, Jr. The Headmaster then introduced Stanley King, President of Amherst College, who delivered the address to the graduating class.

Dr. Fuess then awarded the five major prizes, the presentation of which is reserved for the dignity of Commencement. *The Faculty Prize*, awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest average in scholarship, founded by Sanford H. E. Freund, '97, went to Stephen Van Nest Powelson, of Syracuse, New York. *The Fuller Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been in Andover not less than two years, has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, '94, was won by John Munro Woolsey, Jr., of New York City. *The Otis Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has in the judgment of the Faculty shown the greatest general improvement, sustained by Joseph Edward

Otis, '88, went to Sigfried Weis, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. *The Yale Cup*, awarded to that member of the senior class who has attained the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics, was won by William Henry Harding of Montclair, New Jersey. And *The Headmaster's Prize*, awarded to that member of the senior class who exhibits most fully the qualities of coöperation and leadership, went to William Henry Harding.

After the presentation of the diplomas, accompanied by a short speech by Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, the Exhibition was closed by the singing of Oliver Wendell Holmes's hymn, "O Lord of Hosts, Almighty King," and a brief prayer and benediction delivered by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin.

At twelve-thirty the Alumni Luncheon was held, this year for the first time in the Case Memorial Cage. Groups of alumni, the old, oldish, and very new indeed, gathered to observe the ritual of entrance to the hall and to have a good laugh when Mr. Frederick H. Stott, of the Faculty, chief stentor, called upon "the Class of 1934" and immediately thereafter upon "fathers and sons of the Class of 1934." The Chairman and toastmaster was Judge John M. Woolsey, '94, President of the General Alumni Association. Among those present at the head table were Judge Elias B. Bishop, Dr. Fuess, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, the Reverend Dorr A. Hudson, Headmaster Fessenden of the Fessenden School, Headmaster Edward W. Eames of Governor Dummer Academy, the Honorable Clarence Morgan, the Reverend Carrol Perry, Mr. John W. Prentiss, Dr. Heinrich C. Bierwirth, and H. Addington Bruce.

After a prayer and grace by the Reverend Mr. Hudson, the business of electing officers of the Alumni Association was in order. The slate, as reported by Trevor A. Cushman, '05, and duly elected was as follows:

President: Robert Tyng Bushnell, '15, of Newton, Mass.; *Vice-Presidents:* John L. Emerson, '89, of Titusville, Pa.; Fred A. Howland, '84, of Montpelier, Vt.; Lewis Perry, '94, of Exeter, N. H.; Robert W. Ruhl, '99, of Medford, Oregon; Clifford Off, '04, of Winnetka, Ill.; Walter H.



GRADUATES ASSEMBLING ON THE STEPS OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

Snell, '09, of Providence, R. I.; Nathaniel B. Paradise, '14, of New Haven, Conn.; *Statistical Secretary*: George T. Eaton, '73, of Andover; *Secretary*: Frederick E. Newton, '93, of Andover; *Treasurer*: George F. French, '97, of Andover.

With luncheon well under way, Judge Woolsey opened the speaking by addressing himself to the members of the recently graduated class with some very timely ad-

vice, urging them by cultivating "the art of small delights" to maintain their enthusiasms, by the severe limitation of "fixed charges" to assure their economic stability, and by the development of intellectual curiosity to live profitable and full lives. He then introduced as a "great critic of art and a great artist in friendship" the first speaker, Mr. Royal Cortissoz.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ

I came up here for my first visit under the auspices of an old Andover boy, Judge Woolsey. He told me all about it, and he said, "When you see it, you will want to grow lyrical." And I do. I wish that I could, only I have not, unfortunately, the gift.

But I have explored the place and I have seen how beautiful and how serene it is, a place that breathes the "still air of delightful studies." I have thought many things about

it since I have been here. I have thought of the spirit of the place. I have thought of the genius of the place. And I have thought that, after all, although I could not speak of that genius, I could speak of something very near to it.

Judge Woolsey has been kind enough to speak of my fidelity to my friends. There is no friend to whom I feel nearer than I feel to my late friend, Charles A. Platt, and he came here to give expression, so to say, to

the genius of Andover. He put up new buildings. He pulled about and moved old ones. He framed the campus with its granite wall. He did everything within his power to embody the spirit of Andover, and I feel that I am justified in taking the time allotted to me today in speaking of Charles Platt, a man whom I loved and admired, whom I knew for a long period of time, for thirty years and more.

I am not going to take up a long period of time this afternoon reciting all the details of his biography, but there are one or two things about his life that I must be permitted, I hope, to tell you, because they will help you better to appreciate this man who did so much for Andover. He was born—it sounds as though I was embarking upon a tremendous biography, but don't be alarmed—he was born in 1861, and if you think of the chronology of things, you will realize what that means. It means that he came into early maturity, into his early manhood, just as the Civil War was beginning to recede into the distance and men were beginning to think of other things. You remember, at all events, the occasion of the great Centennial Exposition of 1875. One thing that it did was to awaken this country to a new feeling for art. Charles Platt was growing up, was in his teens at that time, and he seemed from the very outset of things to have been intensely concerned with art.

One of the fine things about his career is that when he launched upon it at an early age, still in his teens, he gave himself up, as you give yourselves up here, to study, to discipline. He went to the schools of the Academy of Design. He went to the Art Students' League. Presently he fell into the hands of that distinguished etcher, Stephen Parrish. Parrish taught him how to etch, and in 1881, when he was only twenty, Charles had produced a beautiful etching, called "Gloucester Harbor."

Then, in 1882, he went to Paris, entered the famous Académie Julien and there under two extraordinary teachers, Boulangier and Lefebvre, he learned his trade. And as was characteristic of my dear friend, he insisted always down to the end of his life, when he was president of the American Academy at Rome, that the artist should know his trade.

Charles learned his absolutely. He painted and he etched. He spent five years abroad, in Paris and in Holland. You will see in the Academy here one of the paintings that he made at Dordrecht, I am sure. Those early paintings of his that exist in your Academy show already what a fine feeling he had for nature, what a feeling he had for beauty, and how well he knew his trade.

He came back to New York five years later. That would be about 1887. At that time there was a great movement afoot akin to this modernistic movement, but very different from it. It was akin to it in that it meant rebellion, rebellion against academic routine, but it was different from it in that it was faithful to tradition, faithful to discipline, faithful to ideals of knowing your business, knowing your trade, and, above all things, faithful to an ideal of beauty. The body of men representative of that among the artists in New York and, I might say, among the artists in America at that time who were responsible for the upholding of the great standard of the day—I am speaking now of the eighties and presently of the nineties—was known as the Society of American Artists. Well, they took Charles in with open arms. They accepted him at once as one of themselves. In other words, he was a progressive, he was a leader, he belonged among the leaders.

In the Academy here you will see the works of men who were his comrades, men like Dewing and Abbott Thayer and Childe Hassam and John Twachtman and Willard Metcalf, and others that I cannot stop to mention now, all of them occupied with but one purpose in life, and that was to paint beautiful pictures. And Charles was with them heart and soul.

He was meant to be an architect and he was further developed in that career by the circumstance that some time in the nineties he went with a brother of his to Italy to study the gardens there. If you know those gardens, either from themselves or from books, you will find that they consist of two things. You will find that they consist of that beauty of which I have spoken and the fact that the garden maker knew his trade, which was one of design and construction and building.

Charles took it into his nature and he came back to America, this time ready to be an architect, and in his blood not only this passion for beauty, but a passion for building and for building in a certain careful, symmetrical way.

He began by building gardens. He ended, or rather, temporarily paused, in building country houses. He built them out of his memory of French and Italian, but especially Italian, traditions, and he made his houses always according to the canons of simplicity, through the beauty of what in the jargon of my profession is called "line"—simple line. You look at a Charles Platt house, and you will see that all the lines in it, the lines of the wall, the lines of the doors and the windows, are beautifully calculated with reference to the whole, that they make a perfect composition.

But I never want to lose track of Charles, the builder, Charles, the man who designed his buildings, his houses, and the larger, greater buildings that he went on to from those, from the inside out, remembering their purpose. I remember once being in Cleveland and going especially to look at a great office building that he made there, the Hanna Building. I mused over its extraordinary loveliness. This great commercial structure was made a purely beautiful thing like an old Florentine palace. But when I went up and down in that building inside, I found that everything within it was adjusted to its purpose.

What did Charles do with this extraordinary gift of his? He built an extraordinary number of sheerly useful and sheerly beautiful buildings. Some of them are great monumental buildings, like the Freer Museum in Washington or like the building that I mentioned just now in Cleveland, like the apartment houses that he built here and there in New York, more or less skyscraping affairs, always simple, all in good taste.

You know that somebody, I think it was "Omar" Fitzgerald, said once that taste was the feminine of genius. There was nothing feminine about Charles, but he had taste that amounted to genius. He had exquisiteness in everything that he did, not only in these great monumental structures that I have spoken of just now, but in such

a thing as you may see in Bryant Park in New York, the Josephine Shaw Lowell memorial fountain,—perfectly simple, not massive, and yet, in fact, exquisite, always in obedience to that scheme of beauty that he was following, always in obedience to that designed construction which is the reason for an architectural work.

Finally, late in his career, he came to do this work at Andover. I have known about it from its beginning. I had seen photographs of it before I came up here. I have felt really acquainted with it. But I was fairly thrilled when I saw it because it seemed to me so like my dear Charles, so beautiful, so true, so fine, so fastidiously, exquisitely pure in all its details.

But what does it mean for the students at Andover? It seems to me that it means something that you cannot get out of books. People ask me sometimes, as an art critic, what are we to do to know about art? Well, there are various ways of studying art, putting one's self under a professor, reading books, and so on, looking at pictures, but there is nothing in all of life's experience that amounts to so much in a knowledge of art as does taking it in through one's pores, so to say, day by day, quite casually and almost unconsciously. That is what Charles Platt gave to Andover. He erected in these buildings something of which, as you see it from day to day, you cannot help but feel the influence.

So, in the art gallery he assembled, or helped, rather, to assemble there, the pictures of those men of his time, largely in the nineteenth century, those men to whom I have alluded briefly already, who sought above all things to make beautiful pictures. Look at that collection and consider how fine it is and how inspiring it is.

I wish I could bring my old friend back as I first saw him. It was ages ago in the days of the Society of American Artists, when I first saw him bending over one of his own pictures, a beautiful landscape, to varnish it. And he was tall, slight, slender, active, with an expression that was very sweet in his eyes. I wish I could tell you something of what that man was. You know I hesitate a little to say this, because it sounds a little like preaching, but I feel it and mean it. He was a good man. He was gentle and kind and faithful to truth



GRADUATING CLASS ENTERING THE CHAPEL FOR THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

and honor, devoted to all noble things. I never knew him to do an unkind or an ungenerous thing. There was extraordinary sweetness in him. What a man that was, then, to bring here to Andover, to build for you, to create for you this new fabric, because he brought the old buildings into relation with the new! What a

man he was—he with his genius to give expression to the genius of Andover! [Prolonged applause.]

Judge Woolsey then introduced Dr. Fuess as one with an unusual capacity “to put himself in the other fellow’s place.”

ADDRESS OF HEADMASTER CLAUDE M. FUESS

At the end of my first complete year as headmaster, you wish me, I am sure, to present some account of what has been planned and what, if anything, has been accomplished at Andover. I am speaking not only for myself, but for the trustees, for the faculty, and in some degree for the undergraduates; for we have been engaged in a coöperative enterprise, in which nearly every one has had a share and a responsibility. Our aim has been, broadly speaking, the liberalization of the curriculum, of teaching methods, and of administrative procedure. We have not merely been slid-

ing along rusty pedagogical rails on the momentum of the past. Nor, on the other hand, have we been experimenting solely for the sake of change. I can say frankly that we have had a program,—perhaps even it may be dignified as a philosophy,—to justify all that has been done.

Education is not so much an end in itself as a means to an end. It is the development of a person’s native ability and powers so that his life may be enriched and he may be effectively adjusted to his environment. When, for one reason or another, the kind of environment shifts, a

different type of education may be desirable. What is called a "sound classical training" will be of little value to an Esquimaux; on the other hand, it is not essential for a citizen of Boston to understand how to construct an igloo or spear a seal. During the past quarter of a century our world here in the United States has altered immeasurably. But while sanitation, surgery, psychology, sociology, and countless other sciences have been advancing, education has inclined to remain static, rather proud of its immutability. The time has arrived for a change in point of view.

In fact education has needed housecleaning,—but not the dusty, noisy, unorganized annual spring disturbance which some of us remember as children. If reforms are made, they should be brought about not merely in a mood of restlessness for the sake of novelty, but in accordance with a planned and far-reaching policy. We have had, perhaps, too narrow a conception of education. It is actually a sequential growth, extending from the cradle to the tomb, involving many factors,—not all of them academic or collegiate,—and concerned with physical, mental, moral, esthetic, and spiritual elements. Obviously the education of any individual person, such as Henry Adams, does not proceed with all these abreast. At certain periods the physical claims more attention than the intellectual. There are times when the spiritual transcends all the others. Education, even under the best conditions, is bound to be spasmodic, uneven, intermittent, and mysterious, responding to the demands of a boy's ability or temperament. Let us not forget that the human animal really wants to learn. But it takes oxygen to sustain a flame. Fire will not long survive in a vacuum, and it dies quickly when water is poured upon it.

The problem for the school, then, is how to promote and stimulate this growth in its undergraduates. To this end all other aims should be subordinated. I insist that the purpose of Phillips Academy is not to preserve a long-established system, not to make the faculty and the headmaster comfortable, not to gratify their sadistic desires, or not even to achieve uniformity,—

but to encourage learning in the best way possible even though it be unorthodox.

If you and I honestly believe in boys' individuality, we must accept the implications which follow. We must to some extent treat each one as a separate entity,—test him, study him, prescribe for him according to his needs. Those of you who were in the army will recall how cruelly discipline was administered regardless of the health, the mental state, even the weakness, of the men in khaki who, all dressed alike, were going through precisely the same manual of arms. Phillips Academy, thank God, is not a military organization. During the past year on Andover Hill we have had ample demonstration of what proper diagnosis can do for unusual boys. One young fellow has a passion for Greek and, permitted to go his own way, spends hour after hour outside of class poring over Attic authors whom his mates will never know,—and finally wins a national prize for proficiency in the classics. Another, drawn towards biology, toils for weeks recording his deductions from the breeding of mice or his observations on the habits of snakes. A century ago each boy would, even at Andover, have been fitted to a stock mould, and his talent might have been repressed, even exterminated.

But now let us leave generalities and dwell for a moment on details. What should a school like Phillips Academy do for your son and mine? What have you a right to expect from us as teachers paid to do a job? What are we doing, and, what is more important, what can we do that we have not done? First of all, you, as a relative or friend of some Andover boy, are entitled to assume that we are watching his physical well being,—that we are seeing to it that he is fully nourished, properly directed in his exercises and games, nursed when he is ill, and warned against debilitating habits. We should weigh him, advise him how to correct bodily deficiencies, try to show him how to become and remain healthy. We cannot be expected to turn him into a world champion, a Primo Carnera or a Bobby Jones; but every facility should be furnished to him if he displays ability as a half-back or shot-putter or third baseman. A school which does not have a modern infirmary, an adequate

gymnasium, good coaches, and ample playing fields is not fair to its boys.

In the second place, you have a right to expect that a school will assume some control over your son's manners and social contacts. I am aware that I am treading now on very thin ice. Phillips Academy has never insisted on a particular type of collar or standardized haircuts. But a school should not tolerate cheapness or vulgarity; and it should turn out gentlemen who know and practice the laws of etiquette which prevail when cultivated people meet. You will not insist that we transform a shy, awkward lad into a cotillion leader; but you will be disturbed if you see Andover boys chewing gum in church, throwing food in the dining halls, or keeping their hats on in the parlor. A school cannot, of course, offer instruction on these matters in the classroom, but it can accomplish much through friendly criticism and especially through the civilizing influence of the housemasters' wives.

In the third place, you have a right to expect that we shall store his mind with a certain amount of information,—the qualities of carbon monoxide, the public career of Grover Cleveland, the proper use of *shall* and *will*, the difference between a hymn and a sonata, the relation of the square of the hypotenuse to that of the squares of the other two sides of a triangle. From the practical point of view you wish your son to pass the examinations which will admit him to college; and we must get him ready for them. To some parents and most boys this seems our principal job. To us as teachers, however, I trust it is only incidental,—not unimportant but taken for granted. Getting boys through college entrance examinations is very easy,—so easy that no reputable school worries very much as to whether or not its graduates will pass. If Andover contented itself with this, you would not be very proud of your *alma mater*.

In the fourth place, —and far more important,—the school must arouse a boy's intellectual curiosity and his appreciation of the best that has been thought and said and produced in the world. Long after knowledge has vanished, the passion for acquisition will linger. Memory alone may give a clever lad the superficial semblance

of culture; but that culture if it is to endure must be founded on an ineradicable interest in things of the mind and spirit. I am not altogether sure how much we can accomplish in this respect. It all depends on the teachers. If they have enthusiasm and the faculty of imparting it to others, their influence may last for generations. Some of you must at this minute be recalling from your Andover experience two or three such glowing personalities who, through their ardor, once warmed your hearts. Such men are rare; but some of them are on the teaching staff at the present time, and we hope to have more of them in the future.

Last of all is the basic question of character,—not a futile, negative, sentimental goodness, but a genuine and positive attitude towards life and its problems of conduct. Here I must record my conviction that the moral element in education cannot be ignored. It is difficult, of course, to recognize or create sound character. You can discover by examination whether a lad is acquainted with the Latin prepositions taking the ablative; but his reaction towards "cribbing" or indecency is more subtle. Furthermore it is hard to mould character by any known psychological process. Indeed it seldom, if ever, is the product of rules, penalties, and maxims. The essence of the Andover theory is that good conduct should be the consequence, not of fear of the law, but of an inner repulsion for evil. You can so imprison a growing boy for a few years that he will be good because he has no opportunity of being vicious; but when, later and inevitably, such a youth is exposed to temptation, he often has no resistance. The Andover method is gradually to accustom a boy to making decisions and accepting responsibility. It is not always successful. No method of inculcating good morals is. But its results justify its continuance until some better plan is evolved.

Surely these are assets in the ruthless competition of today,—a robust body, good manners, a well-stored mind, an enthusiasm for learning, and a sound character. We cannot blindly assume that every Andover graduate will possess all these qualities, or that, having them, he will develop into a notable leader. But it is this

combination of the physical, the social, the intellectual, the artistic, and the spiritual which Phillips Academy is attempting to produce.

Such an Andover man should be expected, may be expected, to play his unselfish part in a coöperative society and a democratic state. Thus fortunately equipped, he should be qualified to guide and be an example to others; and he ought to take pride in his citizenship. Phillips Academy should equip its students, not for self-contemplation or a sterile egotism, but definitely for service. At Andover, we must spread the gospel of altruism, of social responsibility, of duty to the community. Such a doctrine, the culmination of all the instruction which has preceded it, it is the duty of our teachers to impart.

Teaching obviously involves two elements,—the teacher and the taught. The material in a school like Andover is indisputably better in background, heredity, early training, and native ability than the average for the nation as a whole. We must depend largely upon the faculty to mould it into something finer. The strength of Phillips Academy is bound to depend, in the long run, upon its instructors. They are more important than playing fields or buildings or athletic victories. And so, in carrying out its fivefold development plan, Phillips Academy will do everything in its power to obtain the best teachers in the country, wherever they are. For a good teacher should serve as a living model of the finest of Andover ideals, not only in the classroom but also in the dormitory and at chapel exercises,—in fact wherever the boys and he are likely to meet. This school should be no place for pedants, for despots, for hermits, but a spot where teachers and pupils work together in a common cause for a noble end.

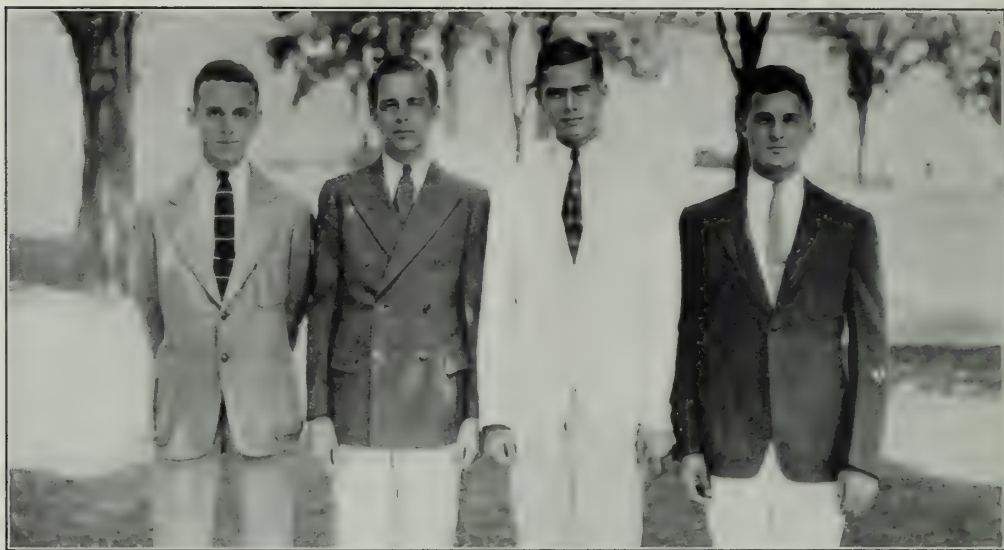
In this connection let me remind you of the length of service of some of these teachers under whom most of you have sat. Dear old "Pap" Eaton, now Instructor Emeritus but still the liveliest figure at this luncheon, joined the faculty in 1880; Mr. Stone, still the active Head of the French Department, is rounding out his forty-fourth year on the staff; and Mr. Freeman, Mr. Benner, and Mr. Graham, although it seems incredible, have been at Phillips

Academy since 1892. With Mr. Phillips, who came in 1894, and Mr. Frederick E. Newton, who came in 1895, the list of those appointed by Dr. Bancroft is complete. And no one can doubt that he was a good judge of men. I must also remind you that two teachers,—Mr. Frederick M. Boyce and Mr. Guy H. Eaton,—are this spring completing their first quarter of a century on Andover Hill. There must be something in an institution which can boast of loyalty like this.

We have been fortunate this year in receiving a large bequest from the estate of Mrs. Frederick F. Dennis, of New York City, amounting to approximately \$300,000. After careful consideration, the Trustees have decided to devote this sum chiefly to improvement of the equipment of the school. The infirmary, now both too small and out-of-date, will be thoroughly modernized, and a considerable addition will be built to the south, comprising rooms for sixty beds. A new dormitory, Rockwell House, will be constructed to complete the West Quadrangle. Designed especially for younger boys, it will provide rooms for forty-four Juniors, two married instructors, and one single teacher. When this is occupied in the autumn of 1935, every resident student at Phillips Academy can be in a dormitory or faculty house owned or controlled by the Trustees, and one notable phase of the transition from the past will be definitely effected.

With reference to Rockwell House, I wish to make it clear that the school is proud of its facilities for dealing with younger boys. Phillips Academy is now, and I trust always will be, a school distinguished for high scholastic standards, firm discipline, and rugged manhood; but it is prepared to take lads of thirteen and fourteen and watch over them until they can manage their own affairs. As I said in New York,—apparently to the satisfaction of the alumni,—no parent need hesitate at the present moment to send his thirteen-year old son to Andover, if he is a boy of normal reactions, average intelligence, and social instinct.

I should like, if time permitted, to dwell on the record of the school for the year. Andover men have distinguished themselves in the field of scholarship; two of our



THE PRINCIPAL PRIZE WINNERS

Left to right: Sigfried Weis, the Otis Prize; John M. Woolsey, the Fuller Prize; Stephen Van Nest Powelson, the Faculty Prize; William H. Harding, the Yale Cup and the Headmaster's Prize

younger graduates have been awarded Henry fellowships for study in English universities; one of our Seniors has carried off a great national prize for proficiency in Greek and Latin; the number of honors among the undergraduates has been markedly higher than usual, and we have had the largest number of *Cum Laude* men in our history. It is very important that our good reputation for producing students should not be lost and that the colleges should be glad to receive Andover men in their Freshman classes. I may mention, in passing, that our applications for admission are considerably ahead of last year and that we shall be able to select judiciously the kind of candidates that we desire. And I may add finally that our record in athletic contests has not been one of which we need be ashamed.

It is a fascinating, even a romantic enterprise, this adventure upon which we at Andover are embarked. We are not deluded or blindly confident. We know that we shall fall into blunders, that we

shall be misquoted and misinterpreted, that we shall fail in cases where we were most eager to succeed. But with all its comedies and disillusionments, its bitterness and failures, its troubled days and sleepless nights, the game is worth while. And when at last the year is over, as we turn out a Senior Class like this one, our faith is strengthened.

As I have said, the world is changing, and education must change with it. But no matter what happens to our civilization, whether the United States becomes fascist or communist or anarchist, it is difficult to imagine a condition which will not need trained men. Society will continue to defer to leaders who can think straight and act with vigor. And so we are going forward with courage and optimism, still anxious to preserve the best of the noble traditions which we have inherited, always ready to listen to those who have something wise to tell us, and hopeful that Phillips Academy will remain a potent and inspiring liberal school.

Although I am not myself an Andover graduate, I feel that I have a right to call upon you for your support. I appeal to you, friends of Andover, to examine our program, to watch the school in action, to send us your comments and your criticisms,—for it is not your school or my school, but our school. If you can aid us with your money, we shall not protest; but at this moment we need far more your approval and your loyalty. For we must move on.

“New occasions teach new duties; Time makes
ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who
would keep abreast of Truth.”

From the luncheon all roads led to Brothers Field, where in a scintillating six-inning set-to the Varsity nine defeated an Alumni team 5-1. For the School, Captain-elect Kellogg was the headliner, with three

sharp hits in three times at bat; the old grads gloried in the services of such erst-while luminaries as Jack Lord, Ray Snell, the Burdett boys, Bill Ellison, and Karl Billhardt, who cavorted to excellent effect.

With the Junior Promenade, held that evening in Borden Gymnasium, there came to a close all the festivities, save for the “breakfast dance” in the Commons on Saturday morning. The gymnasium, decorated lavishly in red and gold, was a gay setting for fair ladies in gorgeous frocks and blithe males who sought to rival their partners with the dazzling white of mess-jackets as they danced to the strains of Isham Jones’s famous orchestra, secured for the occasion by the Promenade Committee, consisting of W. N. Burdick, James McK. Bird, F. R. Hurlbutt, Jr., and H. C. McDuff. An occasional light sprinkle did nothing to cool the enthusiasm of the promenaders, either inside or out under the lantern-dotted elms.



Courtesy of the Phillipian

WOLF WINNING THE 100-YARD DASH FROM KERR IN THE EXETER TRACK MEET



THE CLASS OF 1884 AT ITS FIFTIETH REUNION

CLASS REUNIONS

Class of 1879—55th Reunion

It was fifty-five years ago that the Class of '79 graduated at Phillips Academy. Seven members of the class, as follows, Bailey, Bierwirth, Fitts, Foster, Manning, Rogers, Trull, gathered on Andover Hill at Commencement to celebrate the anniversary, just an inconspicuous group among the Commencement throng, linking the old Andover with the new. Other members of the class, scattered far and wide, were doubtless present "in mente," but these were the only ones present "in persona."

Great changes have come to the Class of '79. We graduated a little over ninety members, two-thirds of whom have passed away, leaving thirty surviving members.

"The passing years have left their trace
In graven lines upon the face."

It was a rare pleasure and privilege once more to walk and talk with old friends and classmates beneath the grateful shade of the historic Elm Arch, on Andover Hill, on a rare June day.

GEORGE B. FOSTER,
Class Secretary, P. A. '79

Class of 1909—25th Reunion

Eight members of 1909 showed up at Williams Hall for the 25th Reunion. They were "Tige" Williams, Parker Seeley, Walter Snell, Charles C. Kimball, John B. Judkins, Horace W. Pillsbury, "Alex" W. Peck, and Len Burdett. Friday was one of those rare days in June, and we started the day off in the line of march to the grand new Chapel (located where "Al" Stearns's house used to be) for exercises of the Cum Laude Society, and the awarding of prizes, scholarships, and diplomas.

At 12.30 came the big Alumni Luncheon in the baseball cage—the largest ever, followed by the baseball game between the Alumni and the school team. Youth was the victor, 5-1, but Walter Snell swears he will play next year and the result will be different.

Our stay was made pleasant by Mr. and Mrs. Stott at Williams Hall, the beautiful new buildings were "a sight for sore eyes," and 1909 men who have not seen the old Andover in the new should start walking to see the best thing in the world.

"LENNY" BURDETT

Class of 1914—20th Reunion

The Class of 1914 had a very successful reunion. Twenty-three members returned for the occasion. Two of them were accompanied by their young sons who are prospective students of the Academy.

The Class assembled at Williams Hall late on Thursday afternoon and after the usual effort to recall names and remember faces of many classmates who had not been seen for years, we were able to start in where we left off twenty years ago. After a delightful dinner at which messages of regret were read from our President, Malcolm Baldrige, and other non-returning members of the Class, we wandered about the campus and saw a performance of the Dramatic Club in George Washington Hall.

Later that evening the members of the Class were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Erving, 61 Salem Street, who served a collation during the progress of the Baer-Carnera fight.

The following members of 1914 returned for the reunion: John Brayton, Albert Clarkson, John Clarkson, William Clough, Robert F. Daley, Frank Ashley Day, John M. Erving, Harvey P. Hood, Woodward D. Hurlbert, Fred Johnson, William King, Julian Leonard, William

Moore, William Ogreaan and son, Dick, Ray Palmer, Waldo Pratt, Donald Sands, Harold Sears, Harold Siskind, Ray Snell and son, Parker, Sherman Spear, Joseph Sullivan, and Fred Whittemore.

RAY SNELL

Of the other class reunions no report had been received at the time of going to press. The fifty year class, 1884, under the leadership of Mr. Arthur F. Stearns, returned ten strong and made their headquarters with Mr. F. E. Newton at the Hardy House. Six men returned for the 1889 reunion. 1894 was proud of a group which consisted of Schreiber, Woolsey, Eddy, Simmons, Clark, Burgess, Matthews, Hinman, Prentiss, Preston, Chamberlin, Wilcox, Hayes (honorary), Brent, Merwin, Daly, and Forbes. 1899 received much applause when, nineteen in number, they marched up to Samuel Phillips Hall headed by their banner and two Scotch pipers. Six men were present for the 1904 reunion, and those who turned out for 1919 were Phil Wilson, Ed Wilson, Rogers Flather, Fred Flather, Tack Bigelow, Parker Dudley, Whitney Smith, L. H. Poor, and H. W. Hill.



THE CLASS OF 1899 AT ITS THIRTY-FIFTH REUNION

BUILDING PLANS

A NEW dormitory and a substantial addition to the infirmary are to be constructed in the near future from a fund of \$300,000 that has been received from the estate of the late Mrs. Fannie R. Dennis. By the terms of the will executed in 1919, Phillips Academy was given three fourths of the residue of Mrs. Dennis' fortune, the money to be paid on the death of the testatrix's husband, Mr. Frederick F. Dennis. The property having been recently divided after the decease of Mr. Dennis, the bequest is now available for use by the academy.

Rockwell House, the proposed new dormitory, named after Mrs. Dennis' father, Mr. James S. Rockwell, a Phillips Academy alumnus, will be located opposite Bishop Hall and in line with Johnson Hall, thus completing the west quadrangle. Similar to Johnson Hall in size and shape and with the old antique brick finish of Bulfinch Hall, it will on the interior inaugurate a new type of living conditions in Phillips Academy. Separated into the two conventional divisions, or "entries," it will contain forty-four single rooms of identical construction and furnishing, and will have on the second floor an apartment for a third instructor and in the basement a commons room for the boys and offices for the two married instructors, whose quarters will occupy the entire first floor. The boys assigned to the building will be juniors (first year students) slightly older than the juniors in Williams Hall, and they will be under somewhat closer supervision than the members of the three upper classes. One of the married teachers occupying Rockwell House is to be Mr. George G. Benedict, whose father, Mr. George W. Benedict, will be remembered by academy students of 1893-1895 as a young instructor in botany and mechanical drawing who lived in the old Latin Commons. The other married teacher will be Mr. Roger W. Higgins.

The new dormitory will not only provide a most excellent home for the older juniors, but it will enable the academy to withdraw nearly all boys from the few

private rooming houses still existing and thus to have almost the entire student body in dormitories and houses supervised by teachers. Ground will be broken for Rockwell House in August, but the building will not be ready for the juniors until the fall of 1935.

The much needed addition to the infirmary will be a wing attached to the south side by a thirty-foot glassed-in corridor. The two floors of the new construction will be similar, each with a ward, a sun parlor, and about ten rooms of two beds each, connected in pairs to a central bath room. The basement will contain the kitchen, maids' rooms, laboratory, emergency operating room, and X-ray room.

The present structure will be re-arranged so that the first floor will provide for the administration, with doctors' room and reception room; the second floor will have a large ward for convalescents and a recreation room; and the third floor will be devoted to nurses' quarters. Among the modern features of the new wing will be its complete fire proof construction and its orientation to give sunlight to every ward and room. The work will be begun in August, and the building will be completed some time during the next school year.

Upon receipt of the bequest, tentative plans were drawn for substantial additions to the gymnasium to improve locker facilities and provide more showers, but these plans have been temporarily abandoned because the funds allotted for the purpose have proved insufficient. Under consideration in their place is a proposal to launch a campaign to build a complete, thoroughly modern gymnasium and athletic unit, a step which might in the long run prove more satisfactory than the renovation of the present plant.

The brilliant building campaign of the past decade gave Phillips Academy a superb equipment, but there still remained a need and two necessities, which the new projects will liquidate by bringing more boarding students under academy roofs and by rendering the infirmary and, it is hoped, the gymnasium adequate to the present enrollment of more than 650 students.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION OF NEW ENGLAND

A Lecture given on the Alfred E. Stearns Foundation by President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago

I AM here tonight to utter a Macedonian cry. If occasionally it sounds hysterical, I beg you to remember that it is of the nature of such a cry to be so. If on occasion it sounds uncomplimentary, I hope you will understand that this is merely the result of limitations of time. I cannot remind you at the end of every paragraph that my purpose is to give you the highest compliment in my power and that my incidental brutality is intended simply to reveal in clearer light the opportunity that is before you. For I propose to show that the educational function of New England is to lead. My chief criticism of you is that you are so modest that you do not realize it. I wish to urge New England tonight to resume its rightful and natural place at the head of American education. I do not greatly care whether you do this from anger or ambition. I shall try to arouse both in you, in the hope that one or the other will result in the action which the country needs.

And first of all I wish to enumerate the general and pervasive contributions which New England has made. The preparatory schools, colleges, and universities of this region have done three things for all of us. In the first place they have set high standards of scholarship for students and teachers. They have required them to meet the standards erected and have declined to temporize or soften under pressure. I do not say that these standards have in all cases been the wisest; I do say that New England has adhered to them. Its resistance to mediocrity in the staff and in the student body has strengthened the resistance of all other educational institutions.

In the second place New England has maintained freedom of thought, speech, and teaching. Academic people who have not lived outside New England may not realize that the battle for academic freedom is a battle not yet won. Such freedom has become a commonplace in this part of the world. In less happy climes business

men, parents, and men in the street often feel called on to request the expulsion of a professor if he disagrees with them, and sometimes succeed in securing it. The example of the New England universities, and notably Harvard, has made it more respectable than it once was to demand that the teacher be permitted to say what he thinks, inside and outside the class-room. To be sure we must take care that he is competent in his field, but that is to be determined not by the general public, but by his colleagues.

In the third place New England has elevated education throughout the country by constantly raising teachers' salaries. Such improvement as we have witnessed in the profession has been largely the result of this phenomenon. The level of academic compensation on the Atlantic Seaboard is much higher than anywhere else. It would be lower everywhere else if it were not as high as it is here. No important university in the East has reduced salaries during this depression. Elsewhere every university but one has reduced them. If it had not been for New England, that one would have done so; and the rest would have done it more.

These three contributions of New England are of the greatest importance. Unfortunately, however, I must also recite New England's sins against American education. They are sins of commission and omission. The requirements New England has established for entrance to, progress through, and graduation from a school, college, or university have had a dreadful effect throughout the country. New England invented the horrid machinery composed of course grades, course credits, course examinations, required attendance, and required residence through which we determine by addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and a logarithm table the intellectual progress of the young. Of course this machinery has nothing to do with education, and constitutes in fact one



STUDY IN LIGHT AND SHADE

By Walter S. Snell, '34 — First Prize Winner in Spring Salon of the Camera Club

of the prime obstacles in its path. With the exception of Harvard, New England retains it in all its menacing vigor, and thus makes it difficult to modify it elsewhere.

New England, too, and here Harvard has been the chief offender, has extended this vicious principle into new educational territory by requiring the bachelor's degree for entrance to professional schools. Such a school acquires mystical prestige by being called graduate. A law school, for example, is a good school if its students have spent four years in college. It is a poor one if they have lingered only three. It is really not respectable if they have devoted only two to the pursuit of the liberal arts. Of course there is not the slightest basis in fact or theory for this view. In fact students who have not spent four years in college are likely to do better in law school than those who have. In theory there is no reason why a student who has completed his general education and wishes to specialize should not do so in professional subjects instead of non-professional ones. Yet New England has given impetus to the adding machine system by deciding that you can tell whether a student will succeed in a professional school by adding up the years he has devoted to football and fraternities.

The influence of the College Board Examinations has on the whole been pernicious. They have not been adopted outside New England; they have been modified here. Nevertheless they have served to spread abroad the erroneous and dangerous doctrine that the purpose of the secondary school is to prepare for college. This notion has prevented the high school from developing its own program in terms of the needs of its own students. Its course of study has been formulated to meet collegiate requirements whose chief distinction is their rigidity, antiquity, and remoteness from the real world. Of course this notion could not prevail indefinitely. The high school is not preparatory to college. The great mass of its pupils never go there. The high school has had at length to work out its own curriculum; but one of the reasons why it is not a very good one is that the high school is still confused as to what it is about. Nor have the College Boards been

without painful repercussions on New England. The separation of the high school course of study from the College Board curriculum is now great enough to make it most inconvenient for a high school boy to take the examinations. As a result he does not go to a New England college or university.

Outside New England we are coming to the view that we do not know very much about selecting students at entrance. One middle western university, after trying various arithmetical computations in this connection, with no result except to admit some students who should have been excluded and exclude others who should have been admitted, finally announced a formula which I offer as the best that can be constructed at this stage. The announcement was as follows: "Any student will be admitted who commends himself to the Board of Admissions by reason of his personal qualities and scholastic aptitude." Under this formula age, years in secondary school, credits, grades, and previous condition of servitude are not controlling. The student will be enrolled if on the whole he deserves a trial in college. The University knows that such a trial is the only real test. Its formula has this important consequence: it leaves the secondary schools free to frame the best course of study they can. It imposes neither the methods nor the subject matter of their program. As one who has prepared students for the College Boards, I can testify to the limitations they set to education. The teacher must prepare the pupil for the examinations first of all. In the school I taught in I did not dare try to educate my charges. It would have confused their minds.

We are witnessing in the West the collapse of all formal requirements. Our problem now is not to keep students out of educational institutions but to find or create those they can profitably go to. The most footless question that university presidents have been debating in recent years is who should go to college? Where else is there to go? Today adults cannot get jobs. Boys and girls of college age can hope to find them only by accident. Because of the technological improvements of recent years industry will require in the future proportionately fewer workers than ever before.

The great problem of the high school now is not to hold its pupils, but to get rid of them. Their graduates cannot get work, and demand that classes be provided for them by an overburdened staff in overcrowded buildings. The public junior colleges and the state universities in urban centers have been swamped by the tide that has swept over them since the depression began. If these students are forbidden to enter educational institutions, what will become of them? All of them cannot be absorbed into the army, navy, or Civilian Conservation Corps. We should not encourage them to try to get into jail. The answer is that we must expand the educational system of the country to accommodate our young people up to their eighteenth or even their twentieth year. If existing schools and colleges are not adapted to the needs of all these students (and they certainly are not) we must establish new ones for them. If existing methods of selection and instruction cannot be employed, we shall have to invent others.

New England's contribution to methods of selection I have already described. Her contribution to methods of instruction is individualized teaching. This, where it takes the form of the small class, has had a destructive effect on education elsewhere. All the evidence is that a small class merely as such is no better than a large one. New England's insistence on the small class has given even the high school in the West the impression that only in such classes can education be conducted. The diminished resources of public education have thus been lavished on a kind of teaching it could have done very well without. The tutorial system is a contribution of New England which the rest of the country cannot accept if it means that every student will have individual instruction in every subject all the time. The rest of the country can hope to supply able students with individual instruction in fields in which they are particularly interested and qualified. It should not attempt, for financial and educational reasons, to give it to every student every hour of every day. It is far too costly; it cannot be demonstrated that it is worth the cost. The problem of the rest of the country is not to increase the amount of individualized teach-

ing; it is to reduce it. We must find some way to cut down the number of miscellaneous small classes and discover some more economical and effective method of teaching the large number of students with whom we perforce must deal.

Nor can the rest of the country adopt the so-called house plan or college plan now being introduced at Harvard and Yale. If this plan is a housing plan, it can of course be imitated; it already exists in other places. If, however, the proposal is to conduct education in small residential units in which faculty and students can live and study together, if in short the plan is the plan of Oxford and Cambridge, then it can have no followers in the West. The cost of the scheme is a fatal objection now. But assuming the money were available, we could not attempt it in the western universities, where coeducation is the rule and where 50% or more of the students must live at home if they are to attend the university at all. I do not deny the merits of the British plan; I do assert that it cannot be instituted in the West.

Even though the plan will not be instituted in the West, its effects there are not likely to be salutary. It will be taken as another evidence that New England believes that the purpose of the higher learning is principally social and moral. This lesson New England has taught us too well already. It has already convinced us that athletics, architecture, personality, character, and gentlemanliness are the essence of the intellectual life. The example of eastern colleges is always offered to refute a western president who wants to make his university an educational institution. Education and scholarship can be carried on in ramshackle buildings, with students who live at their homes and professors who live at theirs. Education and scholarship can flourish even if professors and students associate with one another only for intellectual as distinguished from social and athletic purposes. Of course I should not expect a university to refuse gifts of beautiful and useful buildings. I should not expect students and teachers to decline to speak to one another except on subjects on which they will later take or give examinations. Nor should I expect a university to ignore the moral virtues. I should insist, however,

that the intellectual virtues are the proper preoccupation of a university; that the moral virtues may best be developed by concentration on the intellectual ones; and that learning how to be clubby is not the highest learning that may be achieved in a university. The emphasis in the house plan on the non-intellectual aspects of university activity is not an emphasis the country needs.

The house plan will have one other effect upon the West. It will separate it still farther from New England. The junior college is rapidly becoming the characteristic educational institution of the country outside New England. The depression has stimulated its growth. Three new ones were established in Chicago three weeks ago. The junior college takes its students through to the end of the sophomore year. I believe that it will become more and more the usual thing for the student to attend a junior college in his home town. If he goes to a university, he will enter it as a junior. The house plan is built on the idea of a solid social and educational bloc enclosing the student from the sophomore or even the freshman year to graduation. This means that it will be almost impossible for the junior college graduate to attend a university where the house plan is in vogue; and New England will be cut off once again from the American educational system.

Recent events suggest that New England is withdrawing farther and farther into itself. General examinations and reading periods, which the rest of the country can adopt, hardly atone for the loss of New England's leadership in attacking the great problems of organization and subject matter which now confront the institutions of the South and West. I can illustrate the seriousness of those problems by a brief reference to the junior college. There are 450 of these colleges in the country. They are two-year units, admitting their students as freshmen and graduating them as sophomores. Since 50% of their population leaves them every year, they have the greatest difficulty in developing a coherent program. Their course of study is either two years more of high school or a pale imitation of the first two years at the state university, usually the weakest part of

the curriculum of that institution. Many of their students are there because there is no other place for them to go. What shall be done about it? Should the junior college take over the last two years of the high school? Should the high school take over the junior college? What sort of students should the junior college admit? What sort of curriculum should be formulated for them? What is to be done with the students who we decide should not be admitted? These questions are pressing for answer. At all levels of education we face similar problems. But not since Mr. Eliot presented us with the elective system, which was not an unmixed blessing, has New England given us an important idea which we may use in meeting such problems. Today we are in a desperate plight. Public education in some western and southern states has now collapsed. In many others it is on the verge of collapse. The state universities have received terrible blows from legislatures who have seen their states laid waste by the depression. The endowed colleges and universities are many of them barely able to maintain themselves. And yet we must now reconstruct our whole program to meet the new conditions which the economic situation has thrust upon us. We must reorganize the educational system and re-define the purposes of its units. We must create new units to accommodate students whom industry can no longer absorb, but whom we have never regarded as our responsibility before. We need ideas, courage, imagination now as at no earlier period. Where shall we hope to find them if not in New England? There are situated the strongest institutions in the country. They can enlighten us if they will. For forty years they have turned their backs to us and devoted themselves to their own affairs. The great developments of those years have occurred at levels which New England has ignored; they have occurred in the public schools; the elementary schools, the high schools, the junior colleges. We have been without the leadership which only New England can give us. We can do without it no longer.

Compelled by circumstances, the country outside New England is proceeding nevertheless to frame a new educational system. New England can help in its con-



PORTICO OF THE ACADEMY CHAPEL

Courtesy of Edward F. Ryman

struction if it will. The educational system that is developing is this. The primary school will complete its work in six years. After it will come a new kind of preparatory school, which we may as well call the high school. This the pupil will enter at twelve and leave at about 16. At about sixteen he will enter upon one of two courses of study, the one cultural and the other technical. Each of them will be designed as though the student were to terminate his education in them. Actually most students will regard the completion of one of these courses of study as the completion of formal education. These curricula will take the student from his sixteenth to his twentieth year. At the latter age he should go to work unless he is interested and qualified in some scholarly or professional field.

The cultural course of study will be given in an institution called the college, even though it begins and ends two years earlier than our present colleges. If convenient the college may also administer the technical course of study. If it is not, it may be given by technical institutes specially created to take charge of it. In any event the end of these two courses of study would be intended as the end of education for the great majority of the young people of the country. The colleges and technical institutes that I predict will be numerous. They will be local. Attendance on them will be as customary as attendance at high school is today. The ordinary youth will thus complete his education at home. And he will complete it in an institution adapted to his individual needs and capacities. If he wishes, he will do so at public expense. The expense to the public will be more than justified.

Many of the present four-year colleges of liberal arts outside New England will become technical institutes or colleges of the new variety that I have described. They will admit their students at about sixteen and graduate them about twenty. They cannot afford and should not attempt the expensive and difficult work of which the present junior and senior year in New England colleges are composed. They should abandon those years. The strongest of the present colleges may, however, develop in another direction. They may devote themselves to what may be called non-profes-

sional specialization in arts, literature, and science. They would admit their students at the beginning of the junior year to a three-year curriculum leading to the M.A. degree. This degree will I believe supplant the B.A. at this point. The B.A. at present means little. The curriculum which leads to it is a strange mixture of general education, specialized study, and vocational training. The one common denominator of the B.A. degree in the colleges and universities of the United States is that it takes four years to get it. Eventually, I think, the bachelor's degree will be granted at the end of the present sophomore year, on graduation from the new colleges that I foresee. Then it may mean something. It may mean that its holder has a general education.

University work outside New England will begin with the beginning of the junior year. Although universities may operate some of the new colleges and technical institutes that will arise, they will not do so under the delusion that collegiate work is university work. They will operate them to assist the new colleges and technical institutes in formulating their programs. Universities which do not wish to conduct such experimental work should abandon their freshman and sophomore years. As long as they continue them, they serve to confuse the students, the faculty, and the general public about the aims and activities of the university. The university will consist of the professional schools, which the student will enter if he chooses at the opening of the junior year, and customary divisions of arts, literature, and science. University students will be carefully selected. As we have seen, the selective principle cannot operate below this point because by definition the institutions below the university are designed to accommodate all or almost all the population that is of an age to attend them. No one will be permitted to enter the university who cannot demonstrate his interest and ability in some field of knowledge. The hordes who are now allowed to proceed to the B.A. or even the Ph.D. merely because they are the offspring of voters will be excluded. The University will devote itself to scholarly and professional work and the cultivation of the minds of those who have minds to cultivate.

Now you will observe that this program from the elementary schools through the university means a thoroughgoing reorganization of the educational system. It provides for a tremendous expansion and diversification of educational opportunity. Hence it meets the most pressing social need of America today. At the same time by disentangling the purposes of the high school, the college, and the university it clarifies the responsibilities of each educational unit. With depleted resources and increased burdens the West and South are struggling toward some such plan. New England can help us in our struggles if it will.

With deference I venture to suggest what New England might do for us. Nothing would advance the higher learning in America so much as an announcement from the strong colleges and universities of New England that they had abandoned their freshman and sophomore work. If they then went on to develop a three-year course of study to the Master's degree they would do still more for us. They would show us not only the organization we should adopt, but also the subject matter we should treat of. New England need not take this step from philanthropic motives alone. New England faces the choice between resuming the leadership of American education and becoming an excrescence on it. If it becomes an excrescence on it, it will lose all contact with students from outside New England. If the strong colleges and universities in this part of the world will begin their work with the junior year, they may expect to enlist in increasing numbers the graduates of junior colleges and of the new colleges which I have described. If Yale and Harvard are going British, I suggest that they go the whole way and eliminate work which in England is regarded as of public school grade. The first-year man at Oxford and Cambridge is the equivalent of a junior here. I suggest that we make our juniors first-year men.

With deference I recommend that the great preparatory schools of New England become colleges. This would mean that they would cease to be preparatory schools. They would take their students through to the end of what we now call the sophomore year. They would correspond to the

gymnasium, the lycée, and the English public school. Their qualified graduates might go on to the university if they cared to do so. If they did not, they could feel that they had had an education.

The location and environment of the New England preparatory schools are better for collegiate work than those of the New England universities. The preparatory schools can do the teaching that is now done in the freshman and sophomore years of universities better than the universities can do it. The object of a preparatory school faculty is to teach. The faculty knows how to do it and wants to do it. A university faculty is selected to advance knowledge. It does not want to teach and does not know how to do it. As a result freshman and sophomore teaching is relegated to youthful instructors whose one ambition is to get out of it as soon as possible into the more respectable, remunerative, and rarefied atmosphere of scholarly research. To turn the New England preparatory school into colleges of the sort I have described would relieve the universities of a burden they do not want, give the schools an opportunity they are equipped to grasp, introduce some education into the two most wasteful years of the university course, and set an example for the country.

The object of these new colleges should be to give a sound general education to the students in them. One of the virtues of the organization that I foresee is that it would compel us to find out what a sound general education it. I cannot truthfully say that New England has done much for us lately in helping us to find out what the curriculum should contain. The principal differences between New England and the rest of the country have been on the issue of Greek and Latin. As formulated, the issue was not worth fighting over. The classical position degenerated into a defense not of reading and understanding the great books of the ancient world, but of studying their language in infinite detail and as an end in itself in such a way as to create in the student a profound distaste for the ancient world and all its works.

I put it to you that if we are going to convince our fellow-citizens that education is an affair of the intellect we must have a course of study that will corroborate in-

stead of refuting our pretensions. New England has a great intellectual tradition. If it will now revitalize that tradition, it may discover in the process what a general education ought to be. It may even discover a new classicism more worth fighting about than the old. With deference I suggest to the New England preparatory schools (after they become colleges) a course of study based upon ideas. In general, ideas are to be found in books. Many of these books are written in ancient languages. It is not indispensable, though it is highly desirable, to study them in the languages in which they were written. The course of study, therefore, would consist largely of books, great books and not parts of these books, but all of them. The rest of the curriculum would be devoted to learning how to deal with ideas: how to recognize them, analyze them, develop them, and apply them. This used to be done through what was called the *Trivium*: grammar, Rhetoric, and logic. A course of study composed of the classics and the *trivium* would make the college an intellectual enterprise and college education an intellectual experience. The graduate would have had no vocational training. He would have trained his mind. I suggest that he would be better equipped to meet practical situations than one whose training had been given him through the medium of little, imitation practical situations in the class-room.

I suggest also that the graduate of such a college would be better equipped to go into the university than one who had passed through a preparatory school of the

variety that exists today. But New England must show us, too, how to make the university an intellectual affair. In this behalf the New England universities might attempt also a return to classical models. They might recall that once the three "departments" of a university and the only ones, were medicine, theology, and law. Today we should certainly add the natural sciences at the base of medicine and the social sciences which are the foundations of the law. These three fields were not studied professionally; the object of studying them was to understand them. To study the law to learn how to practice it and to study it to understand it are two quite different things. Nor in those days were these three fields studied in isolation from one another. Each one penetrated and was penetrated by the rest. The propositions and facts were the same; the ultimate references were different. So wherever he was working, the student never lost sight of the unity of the universe and the unity of thought. Not crammed with little useless facts, busy applying in more specialized fields the knowledge he had of the classics and the *trivium*, he might come at last to comprehend man and nature and the relations between the two.

With colleges and universities aiming to attain these ends we might have an educational system in America that would give us the trained intelligence we need, that would furnish direction to our people, and that would produce at last an enlightened nation. To lead us to the achievement of these ideals is the educational function of New England.

General School Interests

Dr. Fuess Receives Honorary Degree from Yale

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Academy, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the 233d Commencement exercises of Yale University held at New Haven, Wednesday morning, June 20. Dr. Fuess was one of twelve so honored. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and President James Bryant Conant of Harvard received a similar honor.

Professor William Lyon Phelps presented the candidates for honorary degrees, and President Angell conferred the degrees.

The citation for Dr. Fuess follows:

PROFESSOR PHELPS:

Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover; affectionately known as Jack Fuess.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Fuess has been a member of the English department at Andover. A graduate of Amherst like his predecessor, he has exhibited that combination of scholarship, energy, and executive ability, which ideally fits him for the headship of a great school. There is no finer group of men in America than the headmasters of our preparatory schools; to fill such a position successfully means a union of brains, tact, sympathy, and character. Thousands of Andover alumni greeted the appointment of Dr. Fuess with enthusiasm; they remember his inspirational teaching in the classroom, his contagious love of literature, his genial humour, and his sympathetic understanding as an intimate friend.

But apart from these qualities and qualifications, Dr. Fuess, in the field of scholarly biography, is one of the most distinguished of living Americans. His lives of Rufus Choate and Caleb Cushing deservedly attracted attention. His two volume biography of Daniel Webster is so superior in accuracy and insight to its numerous fore-runners that it is already a standard work, and will necessarily be consulted by every

future American historian. As a New Englander, a Presbyterian, and a Republican, he has been chosen to write the official biography of Calvin Coolidge.

PRESIDENT ANGELL:

Scholar, author, teacher, administrator, head of a venerable institution to which the nation acknowledges a deep and continuing obligation, Yale University, in recognition of your distinguished service, and especially of your high literary achievement, confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Letters and admits you to all its rights and privileges.

Engagements of the Headmaster

On May 19, Dr. Fuess attended a meeting of a special committee of the New England Association of Teachers of English at Cambridge, Mass., and on May 21 he met with the College Board Commission on History in New York. During the term he spoke at a dinner of the New England Library Association in Andover, gave the commencement address at Fessenden School, West Newton, and spoke at the Pynchard High School Alumni Association Meeting in Andover.

Faculty Notes

An article by Dr. Arthur B. Darling on "Cleveland and National Finances" appeared in the April number of *The American Scholar*, the Phi Beta Kappa quarterly. Dr. Darling spoke at the spring dinner of the Yale Club of Boston on "The Case for Japan."

The speaking engagements of Mr. Allan V. Heely for the spring term were as follows: April 4, the Alumni Dinner in St. Louis; April 6, the Alumni Dinner in Detroit; May 12, the final session of the annual Red Cross Convention, in Washington; May 14, Sunday chapel at the Millbrook School, Millbrook, New York;

May 20, Sunday vespers at Governor Dummer Academy.

Mr. Oswald Tower was recently elected a trustee of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, and gave the address there on Parents' Day. He has also been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Examiners in Mathematics by the Secondary Education Board. He was re-elected (20th year) editor of the Basketball Guide, and was appointed basketball representative of the United States for the 1936 Olympics by the International Basketball Federation.

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields acted as official starter of the I.C.A.A.A. Meet in Philadelphia and at the New England Intercollegiates at Springfield.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Clay of Methuen to Charles H. Sawyer, Curator of the Addison Gallery, took place at the Grace Church, Lawrence, on June 28th. Miss Clay was for two years Secretary and Registrar of the Addison Gallery.

Mr. George F. French has served this year as Chairman of the Board of Review for the French examinations given by the Secondary Education Board in June, 1934.

During the school year the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin spoke at the Northfield Seminary, St. Mark's, Hotchkiss, Mount Hermon, and Exeter. During the spring term he took charge of a class in religion at Abbot Academy, Andover.

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin will give two courses at the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Science, one in Greek Literature, with readings from Homer, the lyric poets, Euripides, and Plato, and one in Latin literature with readings from Catullus, Horace, Cicero, and Tacitus.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard James, Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Spencer, Mr. Dirk van der Stucken, and Mr. Charles Parmelee will spend the summer in Europe. Mr. Shields plans to canoe in northern Ontario, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Grenville Benedict are spending the summer in the Hawaiian Islands.

On May 12, a daughter, Lydia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willet L. Eccles.

A review by Lester C. Newton of Vos's *First German Reader* appeared in a spring number of the *Modern Language Journal*.

Mr. Scott H. Paradise has spoken during the term before the Lawrence Monday Night Club and the Lowell College Club.

The marriage of Miss Priscilla Page, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Peirson S. Page, to Mr. Francis Ware Newbury, of Taunton, took place at the Academy Chapel, Andover, April 7. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Markham Stackpole, former school minister of Phillips Academy.

Academy alumni will be happy to learn that Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher has been making a satisfactory recovery from his recent illness and during the spring term was able to take over some of his duties, in particular the playing of the organ at the Sunday service.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Edward Maynard and Miss Clara Christina Minsinger took place on June 24 at Dorchester.

The marriage has been announced of Mr. Archibald Freeman and Mrs. Edwin Duffey at Cortland, N. Y.



CHEER LEADERS AT THE EXETER GAME

Andover Boy Wins Classical Scholarship

The George Emerson Lowell Scholarship is the most distinguished prize in the Classics that can be won by a secondary school boy, since it is competed for by the best classical students from schools throughout the United States. It consists of sight papers in Greek and Latin and a paper in Latin composition, and the award is \$500. This year it was won by Stephen Van Nest Powelson, P. A. '34. Last year all three places in the competition were taken by Andover students.



Library Gifts

In the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal* of September 8, 1777, appears the announcement that "a free School will be opened in Andover in a few Weeks if a sufficient number of pupils apply." The notice goes on to state the purpose of the school and the course of study offered. This modest paragraph of six lines is the first advertisement of the proposed Phillips School. It has been preserved for the archives of our school through the thoughtful interest of the Reverend Alexander S. Bourne, graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1894, who has recently given to the library the newspaper containing this item which is of such great significance in the annals of Phillips Academy.

Another connecting link with the past history of the school has been established through the recent donations of Mrs. Helen O. Sprague, daughter of Osgood Johnson, '48, and granddaughter of Osgood Johnson, Principal of Phillips Academy from 1833 to 1837. Mrs. Sprague has given to the library several sets of books in fine bindings from the libraries of her father and grandfather, among them the *British Essayists* in thirty-eight volumes containing the work of the eighteenth century essayists as they appeared in the periodicals of that day. This set will be invaluable to the students of English literature. In addition to these gifts Mrs. Sprague has also presented to the school a large photograph of her father.

At the beginning of the school year Mr. William A. Harris, '07, gave to the library

many items for the Andover collection and he has recently added to this material other memorabilia of much interest. Through Mr. Harris the Library's resources have been enriched by the gift of the works of Charles Sumner, Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*, the Doré illustrations for Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, Dante's *Inferno*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and other interesting and useful volumes from the library of his father, William A. Harris of the class of 1879.

From Dr. John S. Cummin, of Boston, through Professor Allen R. Benner, the library has received a copy of the Latin text of the works of Xenophon in a contemporary vellum binding, printed at Basle in 1545. Mr. L. Denis Peterkin of the faculty has given a sixteenth century edition of the *Magna Charta and Early English Statutes*, printed by Richard Tottel. The work has been rebound in full morocco but fragments of the original calf binding have been preserved. Both of these volumes are unique additions to the library's treasures.

Dr. William S. Wadsworth has added several volumes on art to the Jane Locke Wadsworth Memorial Collection and has also given many valuable books to the other departments of the library. Through many years Dr. Wadsworth has maintained an unflinching interest in the school and its library.

"The most valuable collection of its kind in the world" is A. Edward Newton's description of the R. B. Adam Library of Johnsoniana. The catalogue of this famous collection, issued in three octavo volumes with many facsimiles of manuscripts, title pages and letters, portraits of Dr. Johnson, and much other illustrative material, has been presented to the library by R. B. Adam, the younger, of Buffalo, New York. His uncle, the first R. B. Adam, began the collection and the nephew has added to it. There is in this catalogue such a wealth of material relating to Dr. Johnson and his times that Phillips Academy may count itself fortunate to receive these volumes as gifts.

Through Dr. Warren K. Moorehead the valuable collection of reproductions of the songs written by Stephen Foster has been presented to the library by Josiah K. Lilly of Foster Hall. These sheets of music

are arranged alphabetically in cases especially made to hold this collection.

In a recent letter Mr. Elmer Adler, '04, writes that, as there was practically no library when he was a student at Phillips Academy, he began at that time to build up a library of his own. As Mr. Adler feels that this is a taste to encourage in the present day student, he has generously sent eight numbers of *The Colophon* to be offered as a prize to the student who "shows the most progress in making his own collection." This prize will be awarded at the end of the coming school year.

During the winter term, if the weather permits, the sport of ski-ing is always much enjoyed at Andover. Next year it is expected that there will be an even greater interest in this sport because of the ski runs which are being constructed by the Outing Club on the hills outside the center of the town. Mr. Alfred Ripley's gift of thirteen volumes on ski-ing is, therefore, a very timely one and a contribution which will be much appreciated by the students.

The request for Andover memorabilia in the January BULLETIN has met with a very gratifying response and several important "wants" have been filled. From the estate of the Reverend C. C. Carpenter, through his daughter, Miss Jane Carpenter, the library has received twenty-eight catalogues, some of them rare and difficult to secure. The file of school catalogues is now very nearly complete.

Mr. Moses C. Shackford, '91, has sent from the collections of his brother, Samuel B. Shackford, who was a member of the class of 1890, many photographs, programs, catalogues, and pamphlets relating to the history of that class and also many items of an earlier date. As a record of the years from 1889 to 1892 the scrapbook recently given to the library by Mr. Philip Ripley provides excellent "source material." The photograph of the class of 1892 in their Junior year, also the gift of Mr. Ripley, is a picture new to the Andover collection. Three interesting photographs belonging to Albertson Case, '62, have been sent to the library by his grandson, Mr. Richard Berresford of New York. Through Mr. Burton S. Flagg of Andover

a copy of the class album of 1858 has been received.

Very illuminating in regard to the cost of living are the term bills sent to William A. Goldsmith eighty years ago and now presented to the school by his daughter, Miss Bessie Goldsmith, of Andover. In the years covered by these bills, 1847 to 1852, the room rent was never more than a dollar, the tuition from six to seven dollars, and dinner at the Academic Club could be secured for ten cents. An account of these eating clubs, which flourished from 1850 to 1880, would make an interesting contribution to the history of Phillips Academy.

Copies of the *New York Herald*, *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, and *Harper's Weekly* issued during the early days of the Civil War have been given to the library by Mr. Byron Feeney, '20. They belonged to his uncle, who was a Civil War veteran. These magazines will be of great assistance in making real to the students of American History those stirring times.

Just received through Dr. Lewis M. Silver, '78, are two interesting items for the Andover collection, both of which belonged to the late Dr. Frederic S. Dennis of the class of 1868. One is a Bible which Dr. Dennis had when he was a student at Phillips Academy and the other is a gavel made from a Phillips elm and given to him by Dr. Stearns in 1925. *Columbia Books, 1893-1933*, which also belonged to Dr. Dennis, has been given to the library by Henry M. Silver, '22, one of the compilers of this valuable reference work. Mr. Silver had given this volume to Dr. Dennis and now presents it to the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library in his name.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made to Judge John M. Woolsey for a copy of *Yale Residential Colleges*, and for *Golfing Papers*, to a friend of Andover and Yale for five volumes of the publications of the Yale University Press, to Mr. William Skinner for the *Catalogue of the Belle Skinner Collection of Musical Instruments*, and to Mr. Archibald Freeman for eight volumes of the *Geographical Journal*, copies of the *American Historical Review*, and reports of the *American Historical Society*.

Addition to the Vergil Collection

During the course of the year the Library made an important addition to the Vergil collection, to the assembling of which Mr. Forbes gave so much time and loving care. It is an edition of Vergil's works published in Venice in 1532 by the famous house of Junta. The collection already boasts one book from this press published in 1552, but the copy just acquired bears the imprint of Luc Antonio himself, the founder of the firm. Luc Antonio Giunta (or in the Latinised form of his name Luc Antonius Junta) appears in the Venetian registry as a printer in 1489. The press, which he then established, produced many fine examples of printing. So high was the quality of his work that he was later rated as second only to Aldus, and it has been said that with him the great Venetian period of the illustrated book began. This copy is illustrated by woodcuts and has a fine enlargement of the Junta imprint at the end. A fact that adds to the interest of the book is that it once formed part of the collection of Francis Alexander, the painter. The book was purchased through the Winthrop Fund.

Massachusetts Library Club in Session at Andover

On May 31, nearly one hundred delegates of the Massachusetts Library Club held their annual meeting in the town of Andover as guests of Abbot Academy, Phillips Academy, and the town Memorial Library. Headquarters of the Club were the Phillips Inn. Between sessions and speeches the delegates were entertained by the staff of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library and ladies of the faculty, and dinners were held for the group at the Log Cabin and in the Sawyer room of the Commons.

Phillipian Breaks Speed Records

Phillipian wizard efficiency continues to increase. This spring the Board broke all existing school speed records in publishing the extra after the Andover-Exeter baseball game. A complete play-by-play account of the game appeared in the stands six minutes after the final put-out. All that remains to be done next year is to hire a few first class prophets and get out the account before the game takes place.



EDITOR ROUNDS, OF THE PHILLIPIAN, TELEPHONING PLAY-BY-PLAY REPORT OF THE EXETER GAME TO THE PRESS

A New Literary Club

The Clay Pipe is a new comer among Andover organizations. A group of seniors, under the leadership of Mr. Peterkin of the faculty, has organized a literary club and taken its name from an ancient church warden pipe found in the attic of the old Headmaster's office, where the club holds its meetings. Its purpose is to gather frequently to hear papers and to conduct discussions of a literary character, both serious and humorous, to entertain visiting speakers, and to collect a library. Though started late in the year, the club has already had the pleasure of hearing an interesting paper by Mr. Peterkin on "The Art of Galsworthy," and two unusually fine essays, one by Earle Newton, '34, on "The Poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson," and one by Lorimer Robey, '34, on "The Translations of Dante." The club room has been made an attractive place with chintz curtains, rugs, old prints, magazines, and simple cooking facilities. The membership consists of seniors, a few upper middle-class, and some of the faculty, whose position is one of equality with the boys while in the club. For the past year the officers were: Douglas B. Kitchell, president; John A. Faggi, secretary; Edward H. Seymour, treasurer. For the coming year the officers are: Albert L. Kerr, Jr., president; David W. Williams, secretary, and Scott H. Paradise, treasurer.

The Sketch Club

This year, for the first time, drawing and painting have been offered as an elective course in the school. Nevertheless, the department has wished to encourage voluntary work in the studio, and the Sketch Club has prospered with much the same freedom as before.

The annual exhibition, held during a month which included commencement week, contained voluntary work in pencil, pastel, watercolor, and oil which had been done since the exhibition of last year; it also included a few examples of work required by the school course.

The subjects themselves showed a varied interest and technique; among local sub-

jects the bird sanctuary has proven an especially fertile field for exploration. The majority of contributors plan to return for two more years and it is hoped that the improvement shown this year will continue.

The Morse prize in drawing and painting and sculpture, sustained in memory of Samuel F. B. Morse by Winslow Ames '25, Director of the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Conn., was awarded this year to Richard Weissman of Boston, a Lower Middler.

The Camera Club

With a Spring Salon in the Print Room of the Addison Gallery the Camera Club brought to a close its first and very successful season. Thirty-four enlarged prints, the work of ten contributors, were hung and brought much favorable comment from the many visitors during Commencement Week. First Prize went to Walter Snell, President of the club, for his interesting study of the service room in the Commons which combined unusual technical excellence with fine artistic treatment of an unusual, somewhat "modernistic" subject.

The Club, started under the auspices of Mr. G. G. Benedict of the Faculty, reached the height of its activity in the Spring Term, with Mr. Frank Stratton as mentor and a group of about fifteen decidedly active members. Throughout the year weekly meetings were held with occasional talks on various branches of the photographic art by members of the Addison Gallery staff and by visiting speakers. The remodeled darkroom in the Archaeology Museum was available for the members through the courtesy of Dr. Moorehead and was in almost constant use.

Addison Gallery Notes

For the short interval of two weeks in April, an exhibition of modern Austrian and German Church Art was installed in the Addison Gallery on its way to Europe from the World's Fair at Chicago. This exhibition, one of the best presentations of

ecclesiastical art ever arranged in this country, included architectural models, photographs, sculpture, paintings, textiles, and objects used in the services of the various churches. The spirit of protest, characteristic of modern Germany, was accompanied by a sincerity and reverence which made a deep impression on many observers. An interesting contrast to the exhibition was furnished by the "Art of Mickey Mouse," consisting of the original drawings by Walt Disney. These animated figures proved to be an attraction for both young and old, and their acclaim overshadowed a stubborn minority who protested that this could not be "Art."

It was the Gallery's privilege to hold a memorial exhibition in May and June of paintings by Charles H. Davis, celebrated interpreter of the New England landscape. Davis was one of those rare painters who, while confining his subjects within definite bounds, never allowed his work to become a repetition of past experiences. His constant search for new methods and new points of view won him the favor of his more modern contemporaries. The exhibition included several canvases from his early Barbazon period, a large group of his famous green landscapes with rolling clouds, and a few later experiments in the design of autumn foliage.

An exhibition of Modern Interiors was installed in the Addison Gallery through the commencement season. Through the coöperation of A. Everett Austin, Jr., '20, Director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn., and of other collectors, manufacturers, and distributors, it was possible to show the use of new materials and forms which are applicable to machine design. Chromium is the popular finish with modern designers; its presence is noted in chairs, tables, and sofas, as well as in all forms of tableware. The exhibition was one of a series on the decorative arts arranged by Mrs. Cook during the past two years which have aroused a great deal of interest and which have suggested the possibilities for better design in both the handicrafts and manufactured articles for every day use.

The Addison Gallery will again be open to visitors during the summer months, daily from one to five; Sundays from two

thirty to five. The Gallery will also be open by appointment during the morning hours.

Proposed Alumni Exhibition

A number of alumni have expressed a desire to have an exhibition of paintings, drawings, and sculpture by alumni of Phillips Academy during the commencement season next year. A preliminary survey has disclosed a surprising amount of professional and amateur work of high standing. The exhibition has now been definitely scheduled at the Addison Gallery from May 15th through the month of June. Alumni will confer a great favor on the administration of the Addison Gallery if they will send in the names of any of their classmates who have done work in these fields and who may be too modest to disclose the fact to the exhibition committee.

The Thatcher Magoun Published by the Addison Gallery

Among other interesting features of the Addison Gallery of American Art is a Marine Room, in which is displayed a series of ship models built to a uniform scale by the most noted craftsmen of our day, illustrating the development of our Merchant Marine. Here are shown miniature ships famous in American history from the time of the "Santa Maria" through the various types of sailing vessels in the stages of their progress up to the time that steam replaced canvas.

The "Thatcher Magoun," a model of which appears among the others, was one of the best known ships of the post clipper ship era, and for a period of twenty years carried her house flag into all quarters of the globe. Unfortunately her fate is shrouded in mystery.

She has been the object of research by Mr. Hollis French, and a monograph concerning her, her Owners, and her Master has been written by him and published by the Addison Gallery in a limited edition of only one hundred and thirty copies, printed and bound by The Riverside Press in most attractive format, which is

now on sale at the Gallery in Andover. It contains a foreword by Allan Forbes.

This little volume gives an interesting account of the vessel, and extracts from her log and those of her Captain on his other ships give the reader a very good idea of this period of our marine activity, an era which will never return.

The model, a gift of Mr. Moreau Delano, great-grandson of Thatcher Magoun, made by Bernard Hart and recently placed on display, is fully described and illustrated in the book, which carries representations of contemporary portraits of the ship itself as well as its Owners, Master, and other interesting memorabilia.

Cheques should be made payable to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, and mailed to the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts. Price \$3.50 *post-paid*.

Society Averages

Winter Term

A U V	70.81
P A E	70.74
F L D	70.37
E D P	67.40
A G C	67.14
K O A	66.89
P B X	66.81
P L S	65.75

cellent, from Calton M. Higbie, playing the rôle of the crotchety, child-like Uncle Henry, to R. S. Davis, whose rendering of the primitive Mexican cook, all in pantomime, was typical of the finished work of the whole group. All in all, the performance takes high rank among the most creditable productions of the Club. It was coached by Mr. G. Grenville Benedict, of the Department of English.

Alfred E. Stearns Foundation Lecture

On April 17, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, gave the Alfred E. Stearns Foundation Lecture, in the Meeting Room, George Washington Hall. His speech, "The Educational Function of New England," which developed the thesis that New England is losing her leadership of American education, was an extremely challenging one to all who are interested in education and especially to New Englanders. Widely quoted and misquoted throughout New England, the speech is printed elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN as one of the most provocative utterances on education to be heard in Andover this year.

James C. Sawyer Foundation Concert

The Eighth Annual Concert on the James C. Sawyer Musical Foundation was given on May 6 by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth. Their program consisted of Choruses from the Mass in B Minor by Bach, selections from Mendelssohn and Brahms, and various folk songs, mainly English. The first large choral group to appear on this foundation and the only amateur group, they afforded much pleasure to an appreciative audience, many of whom had heard them render the B Minor Mass under the direction of Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, during the Easter music festival in Symphony Hall, Boston.

Dramatic Club Presents The Bad Man

On the evening of June 14, before a capacity audience of commencement visitors, The Dramatic Club staged a first class production of P. E. Browne's *The Bad Man*. From start to finish the play moved with a rapidity of tempo scarcely ever achieved by a school boy cast. Judson Morgan, playing the rôle of Mexican bandit, fairy-godmother to his American friends, and satiric commentator on American life and morality, turned in a performance which was almost professional in its polish. With splendid stage presence, carrying power, and mastery of the subtleties of stage business, he dominated the play. But the supporting cast was also ex-

Academy Lectures and Entertainments

On April 24, in the Meeting Room, Mr. James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, spoke to members of the student body upon the opportunities open to young men in these times of shifting economic, social, and political patterns.

On May 4, Professor Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard university, gave an illustrated lecture on "Sons of the Earth; the Geologist's View of Human Evolution." One of the leaders in the task of popularizing scientific knowledge, especially of man's growth and relation to the earth, Professor Mather made geology exciting to a capacity audience by his dramatic story and excellent pictures.

Under the auspices of the Peabody Union, Mr. William Tilden, 2nd, internationally famous tennis star, spoke to a large audience on the evening of June 5th. With a keen sense of humor and satire, Mr. Tilden told a number of his most amusing experiences in his many years of campaigning, abroad and at home.

The Phillips Club

On the evening of April 16, Mr. L. M. Pearson, son of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, delivered a most interesting lecture recital featuring his own poems and bringing out the color, the romance, and the superstitions of those remote lands.

On May 11, Professor Tyler Dennett, Professor of International Relations at Princeton and recently-elected President of Williams College, provided the Phillips Club with one of the most stimulating evenings in the history of the club. Talking on the subject "Patterns in International Affairs" and defending the nationalistic point of view, he provided enough determined opposition in the audience to arouse a lively discussion in the open forum which lasted for over an hour following the speech. To Mr. Norman Thomas, who spoke earlier in the year, and to Dr. Dennett go the thanks of the club for their vigorous presentation of significant material and for their effective handling of the give and take of open debate.

At an informal meeting of the club on June 5, officers of the club for the coming year were elected as follows: President, M. Lawrence Shields; Secretary, Roscoe E. Dake; Treasurer, George K. Sanborn.

Archaeology Notes

Early in May scientists from fifteen states met in Indianapolis and represented the Mid-West division of the Anthropological Association. Dr. Moorehead was elected Chairman for the coming year.

The Department made an inspection of the Cape Cod region to identify some of the early historic Indian sites.

Mr. Frederick Johnson, graduate student of Harvard, has been appointed to do library research work in preparation for the new Stone Age volumes. There seems to be considerable interest in this undertaking, and objects from the Hawaiian Islands, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere are included.

Dr. Kidder spent most of the winter at Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, coöperating with Mr. Gladwin in research. He was for some time at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, where intensive and detailed study of prehistoric pottery from the Southwest is made. He expects to be in Andover this summer.

Society of Inquiry

An alumnus asks, "Is the Society of Inquiry still alive? Does it continue to hold prayer meetings on Wednesday or Sunday evenings?" The answer is: "There are no prayer meetings in evidence but the organization is very much alive."

Fifty or sixty boys stroll from the steps of Samuel Phillips Hall, where an outdoor sing has just been concluded, toward Peabody House. Another forty coming from various dormitories along the way join them. When the group has settled itself as comfortably as the somewhat precarious chairs will allow, the forum leader, who in a typical case may be Dr. Allyn K. Foster of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Church, takes the floor. He talks informally for ten minutes and

then questions, written and oral, begin to pour in. They are about religion and morals or about various social problems. Some receive answers; others are honestly set aside with an admission of ignorance or inadequacy of judgment. The group stays as long as the leader is willing to speak and then the students return to their rooms to continue the discussion.

This spring there have been three such meetings led by Dr. Foster, Dr. Erdman Harris of Union Theological Seminary, and the Reverend Arthur Lee Kinsolving of Trinity Church, Boston.

Social Problems Club

A new interest for a number of boys has been the study of social problems not merely from the theoretical point of view but from that of actual practice. The method followed has been that of visiting several nearby state institutions where problems are being met and handled. This spring, under the auspices of the Social Problems Club, a dozen or more boys visited the State House, where the Legislature and the Senate were debating issues of an industrial nature. A later visit to Charlestown Prison and one to the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers proved very informative not only of the type of problem that these institutions meet but also of the methods of treatment they use. The activities and interests of this group of students will unquestionably be further developed next year.

Debating

During the winter and spring terms ninety-four students competed in the several public speaking contests held. And this number, it should be noted, does not include the score or more of boys in the Junior Class who organized and conducted their own debating club at Williams Hall, meeting on alternate Sunday evenings, with Mr. Stott acting as faculty adviser. Interest in this form of extra-curricular activity is on the increase.

In the April number of the BULLETIN, mention was made of the winter-term debates with the Middlesex School on February 17 and with Exeter on March 10. The debate with the Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge on April 21, on the question, "Resolved: that modern advertising is detrimental to the American public as a whole," resulted in a draw when the question was put to the audience for a vote. There were no judges. A first-rate performance was turned in by both teams. Debating for Andover were F. Capers, R. Kurson, and R. Sullivan, with W. Urick alternate.

Philo's season closed on May 15, when two teams selected from that society debated for the thirty-eighth annual Robinson Prize award. J. Emerson, Capers, and J. Spitzer, upholding the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved: that the United States air-mail system should be placed under permanent federal operation and control," won by the unanimous vote of the judges. Debating on the negative side were Kurson, Sullivan, and Urick.

Memorial Day Observances

In accordance with the usual custom, the Memorial Day parade made its first stop at the Memorial Tower on the Hill. Commander Joseph T. Remmes, of the Legion, introduced Headmaster Fuess, who expressed the gratitude of the school for the honor thus rendered the graduates who died in the war, and expressed the hope that the tower might stand not only as a symbol of our reverence for our dead but as a symbol of eternal friendship between the town and the school. After Chaplain Fred Cheever, of the Legion, had placed a wreath at the base of the tower, three volleys were fired and taps sounded by the Legion Drum and Bugle Corps. The parade then proceeded down School Street, past Abbot Academy, where the girls were drawn up with their flag, to the South Church cemetery, where the graves were decorated and the usual honors rendered. A notable feature of the parade was the presence of nearly one hundred British veterans, citizens of Andover.

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

NOT for many moons has an athletic campaign terminated so satisfactorily for the backers of the Blue as it did this spring. Exeter fell before the onslaught of the baseball, track, and tennis teams. The track and lacrosse squads completed the season untied and unbeaten, and the tennis team dropped but one of its seven engagements. Another bright spot of the spring season was Andover's defeat of the Yale Cubs in both baseball and track. The golf team was the only one to cast discredit upon their backers by permitting their Exeter opponents to out-play them. But in defeat and when fathered and pampered by the Headmaster and Mr. Poynter, one may consider it a minor sport.

The college athletic fields found many former Phillips boys carrying on. Charles Williamson and Woodlock were regulars on the Eli nine; Braggiotti pitched for Harvard, and McTernan was considered to be one of their best freshman fielders. John Broaca, P.A. '30, has taken to the big leagues and has pitched creditably on several occasions for the New York Yankees. Keith Brown, the Yale captain-elect, was outstanding in track athletics as a pole vaulter with no peer in the country and a high jumper of nearly equal prominence. It is interesting to note that former Exeter and Andover boys, competing in the championship games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, tallied enough points to win the meet. Exeter scored a few more points with three of her old men placing than did Andover with five place winners.

Baseball

Under L. F. Burdett, P.A. '09, the bat and ball artists received a thorough grounding in all that is grouped under the nomenclature of fundamentals. This was most apparent, after a rather spotty season, in the final game with the enemy across the border. Mr. Burdett was ably and enthusiastically assisted by Mr. Frank

O'Brien. Despite a slight wind the Exeter game was staged under nearly ideal conditions. With a tie score, Captain Heller in true story book style knocked in the winning run for his school in the eighth. Viens played a steady game behind the plate all year and led the squad at batting. Holt held down first with some brilliance. Platt deserves much credit for his steady pitching in the opening innings of the game. At the squad dinner, after the final contest, the team presented Mr. Burdett with a silver bowl, as a token of their appreciation of his many hours of patient and thoughtful labor with them.

ANDOVER

	ab	bh	po	in
Knowlton, l.f.	2	1	1	0
Badger, c.f.	4	0	1	0
Grondahl, s.	4	1	1	3
Viens, c.	4	1	5	0
Kellogg, 3b.	4	1	3	5
Fine, r.f.	3	0	3	1
Holt, 1b.	1	0	8	3
Platt, p.	2	0	1	1
Shean, p.	1	0	1	0
Heller, 2b.	3	1	3	1
Totals	28	5	27	14

EXETER

	ab	bh	po	a					
Barnicle, 2b.	3	0	1	4					
Donovan, s.	3	1	0	1					
Allen, 1b.	4	0	10	0					
Colwell, c., p.	4	1	7	1					
Kev'kian, r.f.	2	1	0	0					
Stuart, c.f.	4	0	3	1					
Clarke, l.f.	3	1	2	0					
Woodman, 2b.	2	0	1	2					
Marcus, p.	2	0	0	5					
Whitney, p.	0	0	0	0					
Beard, c.	0	0	0	0					
Totals	27	4	24	14					
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andover	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	x-7
Exeter	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0-3

Runs—Knowlton, Badger, Viens, Kellogg, Holt 2, Heller, Donovan, Allen, Colwell. Errors: Barnicle, Donovan, Clarke, Shean. Home run: Viens. Stolen bases: Knowlton 2, Woodman, Grondahl, Clark 2, Platt. Sacrifice hits: Clarke, Holt 2, Barnicle 2. Double plays: Fine to Holt to Grondahl to Holt to Kellogg; Stuart to Colwell to Woodman. First base on balls: Off Marcus 7, off Whitney, off Colwell 2, off Platt 6, off Shean. Struck out: By Marcus 5, by Platt 5. Umpires: Cleary and Kelleher.



TENSE MOMENT IN THE ANDOVER-EXETER BASEBALL GAME

Track

Mr. Shepard and his bevy of assistants, Messrs. Boyle, Watt, Maynard, Patton, Flannigan, and Hawes, produced a track team that will be remembered for some years. Undefeated and conquerors of the Eli Freshmen for the first time in our cinder path history, they exhibited a balance of strength that carried all before them. Captain "Bill" Harding led the squad ably. Adam Wolf was undefeated in the dashes all season, a remarkable feat, and Horne lost but one race in the mile run. Both the Varsity and the All Club team had little difficulty in defeating Exeter in the Red's own back yard with scores 70 to 56 and 86½ to 39½. Wolf was elected to lead the squad next year.

Tennis

The strong Harvard Junior Varsity team was the only opponent to take the measure of Captain Dalrymple's tennis squad. Exeter was leading with a score of four to one when the match was called on account of a thunder storm. The contest was completed the Wednesday following the track meet, and rumor has it that the Andover coach reverted to the old-fashioned "fight talk," as the Andover squad

won in the only manner possible, that of taking all of the rest of the matches to win a sensational victory 5 to 4.

Lacrosse

Mr. Leonard James, in his second year of coaching at Andover, paved the way for the lacrosse team to win all their contests. The games were staged with college freshmen or men much more mature than the Phillips lads. Captain T. H. Moyer, Stratton, and McLean were the mainstays of the attack.

Athletic Books Wanted for The Mercer Library

Through a fund, given in memory of Aymer T. Mercer, P. A. '23, the Academy has been able to accumulate one of the best libraries in the country of books on athletics. In an endeavor to complete this collection, the Library is taking the liberty to hope that alumni will send in any books that they may care to dealing with sport. Especially desired are old Spalding Athletic Guides of Baseball, Football, and Track. But any books on athletics, especially those now out of print, would be greatly appreciated.



EDWIN V. MORGAN
1865-1934

EDWIN V. MORGAN

IN the death of Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, Phillips Academy, 1886, the nation has lost one of its most successful and distinguished diplomats. For twenty-one years ambassador to Brazil, where he was affectionately known as "the most Brazilian of Americans," he played an important role in the relationship of the two Americas, his unsurpassed knowledge of the Brazilian character, his tact, and his sure judgment being in no small measure responsible for the friendly understanding that has been so conspicuous between the United States and Brazil during the past two decades. In particular did he render valuable service during the tense periods of the withdrawal of Brazil from the League of Nations in 1926 and the collapse of the Brazilian government in 1930.

Speaking the Brazilian language fluently, enjoying the friendship and the respect of innumerable Brazilians in all walks of life, and possessing great intelligence and force of character, he was the ideal ambassador. His unique position in American diplomacy was indicated by the signal honors that were accorded to him by the Brazilian government when he resigned his post last year on account of having reached the legal age of retirement from the diplomatic service and by the impressive funeral that was given him by the Brazilians on the occasion of his death in April.

Mr. Morgan was born in Aurora, New York, February 2, 1865, the son of Henry A. and Margaret Bogart Morgan. After graduating from Phillips Academy in 1886, he received the A.B. and A.M. degrees at Harvard, and then studied for two years at the University of Berlin. He returned to Harvard as assistant instructor in History, but in two years resumed his graduate work in Berlin. A year later he became instructor in History at Adelbert College, Cleveland, fulfilling his duties with great success for three years and then resigning to begin his diplomatic career in 1899 as secretary to the Samoan Islands High Commission. His brilliant work in the formulation of the agreement for the dis-

solution of the tripartite government and the division of the islands quickly brought him to the attention of the Administration in Washington and advancements followed in rapid succession regardless of changes in presidents and political parties. For ten years he served a most interesting diplomatic apprenticeship, representing the United States in Europe, the Orient, and South America. Among his positions were the following: vice and deputy consul general at Seoul, Corea; second secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1901; minister to Cuba from 1905 to 1910; minister to Uruguay and Paraguay in 1910; minister to Portugal in 1911; minister to Brazil the same year; and finally ambassador to Brazil in 1912. When he retired from active service in 1933, he had set a record among American diplomats for length of service in one post, and he had been the first man to remain in the American diplomatic service until he had reached the age limit and was retired.

Throughout his busy years abroad Mr. Morgan retained his interest in Phillips Academy, visiting Andover whenever possible during his leaves of absence, and last year giving five hundred well chosen volumes to the Academy library. His surviving brother, Mr. Clarence Morgan, class of 1889, has been a trustee of the school for thirty-three years, and the third brother, Frederick Morgan, who died in 1921, was a member of the class of 1887.

The quality in Mr. Edwin Morgan's character which is not revealed in official reports and yet which is most vividly remembered by his family and his friends and which actually played an important part in his diplomatic successes was his essential kindness of heart. Not only was he exceedingly generous in aiding those who needed assistance, but his unfailing courtesy, his friendly interest in others, his tolerant judgment, his disinterested loyalty to people and to worthy ideals caused all who knew him to respect and love him. As Edwin Morgan and as American ambassador to Brazil he was a distinguished success.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON



FREDERIC S. DENNIS
1850-1934

Frederic S. Dennis, Class of 1868

Three brothers were members of Phillips, two years apart, Frederic of 1868, Samuel of 1870, and Warren of 1872. The oldest of the three, Frederic, left a record in surgery which has hardly been surpassed in the history of medicine in America.

He was fortunate in having studied under Lord Lister and in having conversed with Pasteur, and he carried his belief in antiseptic treatment of wounds into enthusiastic practice. He wrote voluminously and with scholarly care. He was fond of white pine and of the mountain laurel which graced his summer home. He loved horses and knew how to train and drive them, and he kept a large stable of them on his Connecticut estate.

His life was full of beauty, of religious faith, of compassionate service to all. Phillips is blessed in having such a noble son.



JAMES PARKER
1854-1934

James Parker, Class of 1870

At the Alumni dinner in 1919 the presiding officer said, "Andover has been happy to have a number of generals among her sons. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you General James Parker." With felicitous words the General praised Phillips for its discipline and for its thoroughness.

One year later General Parker was present at his 50th class reunion in Andover and wrote his class secretary after the event, "We all thank you for your efforts in getting us to Andover, for it was an occasion we shall always remember. We all are better men for it."

He had reached the age of retirement two years before and was a private citizen after a life of distinction as a soldier of the United States Army, having risen from being a 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry to his commission as Major General of the 32d Division in the World War.

No other officer was more diligent or more successful in pursuit of his duties, and Phillips reflects with pride upon the thought that she helped in preparing him for his life work.

Augustus Trowbridge, Class of 1889

Noted physicist and former dean of the graduate school of Princeton University, Augustus Trowbridge, '89, died in Sicily, March 14, at the age of sixty-four. After graduating from Columbia University and receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Berlin in 1898, he became an instructor in physics at the University of Michigan. Two years later he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he remained three years, and in 1906 he removed to Princeton, where in 1928 he was appointed dean of the graduate school.

He was one of the first American scientists sent to France during the World War, being assigned to General Pershing's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His function as a member of the intelligence department was to locate enemy artillery batteries by sound and flash, through the application of the principles of physics. He was awarded the Distinguished Service medal and was made a member of the Distinguished Service Order of England and a chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur of France. In 1919 he was appointed a director of one of the divisions of the National Research Council, which furthers the study of pure and applied science, and in 1924 after an interval spent at Princeton he became director of the work of the International Educational Board, in which capacity he spent four years in Europe, distributing funds and helping scientists to secure financial aid and professional training.

Forced to retire last year from active life on account of poor health, he had been living in Sicily.

Dr. Trowbridge has closed all too early a distinguished career as teacher, scientist, and administrator, and his passing is mourned by the educational institutions with which he has been connected and by the many educators and scientists in

America and Europe who have come in personal contact with him or who are interested in his field of scientific research.

Obituaries

1864—Henry Granville Abbott, son of Henry Russell 1831, and Lydia Luscombe Abbott, was born in Andover, February 24, 1848, became a printer and died in Chelsea, June 28, 1926.

1864—Henry Wilbur Davidson, son of William Gray and Judith Chase Holman, was born in West Millbury, September 10, 1844 and was a Corporal in the 18th Mass. and in Co. F. Mass. Heavy Artillery during the Civil War. He was a member of the Millbury School Board and an assessor. He taught school and was a farmer and died November 2, 1933 in West Millbury. A brother, Walter, was in the class of 1869.

1864—Charles Thornton Hayward, son of John Thornton Kirkland and Eliza Crane Hayward, was born in Bangor, Me., April 2, 1847 and was a Colonel in the Civil War and became a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, secretary and treasurer of the Sells Lumber Manufacturing Co. in Johnson City, Tenn., and died in Johnson City, August 29, 1932. Two brothers attended Phillips, James 1869 and John K. 1863.

1866—Charles Prescott Hazeltine, son of Prescott and Margaret Nickerson Hazeltine, was born in Belfast, Me., October 13, 1847 and became a clerk and merchant, and was registrar in the Probate Court in Belfast. He died in Belfast, June 10, 1933.

1867—Thomas Theodore Hill, son of Isaac Lounsbury and Mary Gregory Hill, was born in Mahopac Falls, N. Y., July 1, 1849. He was a non-graduate member of the Princeton class of 1871. He was a teacher, real estate dealer and lawyer. He died in Carmel, N. Y., August 6, 1929.

1868—Frederic Shepard Dennis, son of Alfred Lewis and Eliza Abigail Shepard Dennis, was born in Newark, N. J., April 17, 1850 and was graduated from Yale in 1872 and from the Bellevue Medical College in 1874. He became emeritus professor of Surgery at Bellevue, taught at Cornell 1898-1910. He had been president of the American Surgical Association. He was the author of "System of Surgery" in four volumes. He died in New York City, March 8, 1934. His brothers in Phillips were Samuel S., 1870 and Warren E. 1872.

1868—Edwin Bartlett Smith, son of Charles and Caroline Louise Sprague Smith, was born in Warren, February 27, 1851 and was a merchant and clerk in the U.S. Custom Service in New York City. He died in Hermosa Beach, Calif., April 15, 1934. A brother, Charles S., was in the class of 1870.

1868—Samuel Strong Spaulding, son of Elbridge Gerry and Nancy Selden Strong Spaulding, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 26, 1849 and became a banker in Buffalo. He died in Springfield, N. Y., August 23, 1933. A brother, Edward R., was in the class of 1863.

1870—Frederic Forrest Eaton, son of Moses and Hannah Emerson Eaton, was born in Reading, December 12, 1851, did business with the U.S.M.C. in Beverly, and died in Beverly, December 9, 1930.

1870—James Parker, son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth Wolcott Stites Parker, was born in Newark, N. J., February 20, 1854 and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1876 and studied at Rutgers with the class of 1878. From a 2nd Lieut. in the United States Army he rose to be a Major-General. He served in many disturbances in the west, in the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection and in the World War. He had a distinguished record as a trainer of troops. General Parker died in New York City, June 2, 1934. A brother, Richard W., was in the class of 1864.

1871—John Drake Marston, son of Jacob and Sarah Parsons Drake Marston, was born in Rye, N. H., September 15, 1851 and became a lawyer and farmer in Rye, where he died, November 17, 1932.

1871—Lawrence Phelps, son of Austin and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, was born in Andover, August 22, 1852 and was graduated from Middlebury in 1875 and was a student in the Andover Theological Seminary in 1876-77. He was professor of Biblical Literature at Atlanta Seminary and Piedmont College. He was principal of the Berkeley Temple School in Boston and died in Freeport, Me., his last pastorate, May 19, 1934. A brother, Stuart was in the class of 1864, and he had two half brothers in Phillips, Francis J., class of 1879 and Edward J., class of 1882.

1872—Walter Gardner Chandler, son of Erasmus Darwin and Ann Eliza Arnold Chandler, was born in Douglas, March 29, 1855 and was graduated from Brown in 1878. He was a teacher and journalist, was a dealer in stocks and bonds and died in Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1934.

1875—William Tyler Browne, son of Daniel Miner and Phoebe Bidwell Burnham Browne, was born in Lisbon, Conn., December 26, 1856 and was graduated from Sheffield in 1878, from the Harvard Medical School in 1882 and received an M.D. from Boston University. He was a physician in Lisbon for ten years and for the rest of his life practiced in Norwich, Conn. He was especially successful in therapeutic electricity and originated the idea of using large pieces of gauze instead of bandages when applying plaster casts for fractures or deformities. He died in Norwich, April 1, 1934.

1875—Walter Bryant Currier, son of Albert and Rebecca Chase Teel Currier, was born in Newburyport, February 7, 1857 and was graduated from the Harvard Dental School in 1879. He practiced dentistry in Lynn and South Acton and died in Worcester, April 2, 1934.

1875—George Wyman Hamilton, son of Charles and Martha Elizabeth Fisher Hamilton, was born in Wrentham, August 17, 1858 and received the degree in Civil Engineering with the class of 1880 in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was connected with the street department of Boston in the sewer division and died in Boston, April 6, 1934.

1875—Walter Kessler, son of Frederick and Johanna Lorenz Kessler, was born in North Madison, Ind., January 5, 1856 and was graduated from Harvard in 1878. With others he organized a company to quarry and dress stone. In the Spanish War he was an engineer officer in the Navy and received a congressional medal for action in battle. After the war he resumed his business in the Romona (Ind.) Oblitic Stone Co. As owner of the

Paterson Construction Co. he built the sub-structure work on the Thebes, Ill. bridge over the Mississippi River. He was president of the Indianapolis Drop Forge Co. He was a lawyer and manager of many corporations in Indianapolis, Ind., where he died, January 17, 1933.

1875—Edwin Augustus Rayner, son of Warren Gustavus and Catherine Babbidge Rayner, was born in Moosic, Pa., August 11, 1857 and was graduated from Amherst in 1879 and attended the Columbia School of Law and practiced his profession in Newark, N. J. He died in Glen Ridge, N. J., January 16, 1934.

1877—William Porter Day, son of Charles Henry, 1845, and Sarah Collins Day, was born in Catskill, N. Y., February 6, 1855 and was a farmer and a fruitgrower in North Germantown, N. Y., where he died November 22, 1928.

1878—Edward Buxton Cristy, son of Moses and Harriet Ann Woolley Cristy, was born in New York City, November 2, 1860 and left the Columbia School of Mines in 1891. He gave himself to business and travel. He was principal of the Albuquerque, N. Mex., Academy, in charge of the department of higher mathematics and drawing in the University of New Mexico. He was park commissioner. He died in Albuquerque, February 20, 1934.

1878—Leander Hamilton McCormick, son of Leander James and Henrietta Maria Hamilton McCormick, was born in Chicago, May 27, 1859 and was graduated from Amherst in 1881 and was a non-graduate member of the class of 1883 of Columbia Law School. He travelled extensively and was an ardent collector of works of art of the Dutch and English schools of the 17th and 18th centuries. He patented many inventions and wrote several books on the science of characterology, a system dependent on physical characteristics. He died in Miami Beach, Fla., February 2, 1934.

1879—Henry Willard Taylor, son of Horace and Abbie Morse Taylor, died February 5, 1934.

1880—Albert Heman Ely, son of Heman and Mary Day Ely, was born in Elyria, Ohio, November 22, 1860 and was graduated from Yale in 1885 and from the Columbia Medical School in 1888. He was a physician in New York City and died in Huntington, N. Y., April 26, 1934.

1881—Richard Judd Hanna, son of John Lindsay and Emily Roberts Hanna, was born in Franklin, Pa., April 4, 1861 and was an oil refiner in Franklin and in Los Angeles and died in San Francisco, Calif., February 10, 1934.

1881—Frank Peter Simmons, son of Andrew Dye and Mary Collum Simmons was born in Gloversville, N. Y., December 29, 1859 and died May 20, 1933.

1882—Walter King Sharpe, son of John McDowell and Emma King Sharpe, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., December 24, 1863 and was a non-graduate member of the Princeton class of 1886. He studied law privately and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1889. He was vice-president of the National Bank, president of the Farmers and Merchants Trust Company, president of the Wolf Manufacturing Company, and his hobby was raising prize-winning cattle. He died in Chambersburg, May 16, 1934. A son, John M., was in the Phillips class of 1916.

1883—Henry Lewis Holden, son of Henry Parker and Mary Anne Holmes Holden, was born in Hartford, Conn., January 25, 1865. He was with New York commission merchants and died in Palmer, February 20, 1934. A brother, George S., was a member of Phillips 1886.

1884—Frederic Simon Cate, son of John March and Phoebe Hayes Cate, was born in Reading, April 20, 1861 and was a member of the Harvard class of 1888. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1898 and practiced medicine in Los Angeles, California till 1928, when a railroad accident obliged him to retire. He died in Los Angeles, August 13, 1933.

1884—Ulysses Grant Wooley, son of Jacob Burdge and Mary Emma Williamson Wooley, was born in Matawan, N. J., July 20, 1864 and attended the New York College of Dentistry. He practiced his profession in Brooklyn, N. Y. and died in Paget, Bermuda, February 5, 1934. Three sons attended Phillips, John E. 1914, Knight 1913, Roger M. 1918.

1885—Walter Lowell Pratt, son of Matthew C. and Hannah Caroline Lowell Pratt, was born in Lowell, April 6, 1868. He went to Ogdensburg, N. Y. and engaged in the lumber business there and in Massena, N. Y. Since 1923 he had been assembly man in the New York Legislature. He had been a member of the school board and of banking interests. He died in Warsaw, N. Y. April 3, 1934. A son, Proctor, was in the class of 1911.

1886—Edwin Vernon Morgan, son of Henry Augustus and Margaret Bogart Morgan, was born in Aurora, N. Y., February 22, 1865 and was graduated from Harvard in 1890. He was an assistant in the History department at Harvard, studied in Berlin University, was head of the History department in Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio and in 1899 entered the United States diplomatic service, retiring in 1932. He was secretary to the Samoan High Commission, secretary to the legation at Seoul, Korea, secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg and served in Washington, Manchuria, Korea, Cuba, Uruguay, Portugal and for twenty years was ambassador to Brazil. He died in Petropolis, Brazil, April 16, 1934.

1887—John Conover Powell, son of John and Caroline Conover Powell, was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 15, 1868 and was graduated from Sheffield in 1890. For a year he was with the Maryland Steel Co., then studied electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins. He engaged in gold mining in the Klondike and during the latter part of his life was in the real estate and insurance business in Seattle, Wash., where he died November 10, 1932.

Personals

1871—Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, refers to Phillips Academy's new curriculum in an article entitled "Education for Business" published in a recent number of *Review of Reviews* and *World's Work*. In an article, *My Design for Living—No. 1*, which appeared in the *Cleveland Press*, Mr. Thwing mentions his work in Phillips Academy.

1874—Charles Moore gave the address at the presentation on May 19 of a memorial to Francis D. Millet, author and artist who perished in the wreck of the "Titanic." The memorial was placed in the reading room of the New York University Library.

1889—Richard T. Holbrook, who is a professor of Romance Languages at the University of California, during his sabbatical leave of absence addressed students and faculty at the universities of Rome, Paris and Oxford.

1890—In Washington, D. C. on March 8, Dr. George Neely Henning, professor of Romance Languages at George Washington University, received the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the hands of Ambassador Laboulaye of France in recognition of his services to French literature. Dr. Henning is author and editor of texts and anthologies used in American Colleges and Universities.

1893—The *Englewood Press* of New Jersey says that no resident in Englewood exceeds, in service to the city, Cornelius P. Kitchel, who retired January 1 after serving two terms as mayor. He had been councilman and president of the Board of Education.

1894—Thomas T. Hoyne has been made controller of customs at Chicago, Ill.

1901—Edwin Reed and Miss Avis Reed were married in Boston, April 5, 1934.

1902—Rev. Melville B. Gurley, pastor of Market Square Presbyterian Church in Germantown, Pa., has resigned his pastorate to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1902—J. Francis Stimson, a research associate in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Tahiti, is a member of a scientific expedition to Southern Polynesia.

1906—A daughter, Patience Perry, was born February 28, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Ferguson.

1906—John Tilghman Rowland and Mrs. Mary Hyde Pynchon were married April 5, 1934 in Kingman, Ariz.

1907—Meigs O. Frost, reporter for the *Times Picayune* of New Orleans, La. was given honorable mention by the trustees of the Pulitzer prizes for his handling of the Le Det stories in his paper.

1911—Dr. Joseph Garland has written "The Road to Adolescence" published by the Harvard University Press.

1911—Norman L. Torrey, assistant professor of French at Yale, has been appointed professor of French at Swarthmore.

1914—Paul Tison and wife rejoice in the birth of a son, Paul, Jr., born August 1, 1933.

1916—Paul R. Doolin is next year to be assistant professor in History and Literature at Harvard.

1917—Frederic Thompson, assistant editor of *The Commonwealth* and chairman of the executive board of the Catholic Poetry Society of America, has published a volume of poems entitled "In Infinite Variety." The publisher's announcement of the book states that Mr. Thompson belongs to the new Post-Depressionistic school of writers, who "have no code but to be conscious of life's—of history's, of nature's, of art's and eternity's—diversity and this without being everlastingly serious."

1918—Robert Earle Moody, professor of History

in Boston University, because of "his scholarly record and outstanding achievements in his field since his graduation from college" has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

1919—Albert Lacy Russel and Miss Caroline How Collier were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 29, 1933.

1920—Malcolm Hovenden Frost and Mrs. Mathilde Gray Etnier were married in Greenwich, Conn., October 7, 1933.

1921—A daughter, Priscilla Rodgers, was born September 8, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Malcolm Dickson of Long Island, N. Y.

1921—John Webster Sanborn and Miss Alice May Perkins were married in Dover, N. H., October 11, 1933. Mr. Sanborn is connected with the Hygrade Sylvania Company of Salem and is living at 13 Oak street, Danvers.

1921—Dr. Frederic M. Wheelock, after teaching several years at Haverford College and at Harvard and Radcliffe, received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard in June 1933, and is spending a year abroad in research work in the Corey fellowship.

1921—David P. Williams has been elected vice-president of the Vulcan Mold and Iron Company of Latrobe, Pa.

1922—David Green Fanning and Miss Barbara Nelson were married in Beverly, December 23, 1933.

1922—Charles Latimer, Jr. was born April 13, 1934 in New York City to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Latimer Stillman. He is a grandson of the late Leland S. Stillman of the class of 1890.

1923—William Blackstone Chappell and Miss Elizabeth Greenleaf were married in Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y., April 7, 1934.

1923—A son, Curtis Selden, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. James Verner Scaife, Jr.

1924—Chester B. Bulkley is a member of the firm of Field, Eddy and Bulkley, insurance agents of Springfield.

1924—John Ashley McCandless and Miss Mary Edwina Lapp were married April 17, 1934 in New York City.

1924—A daughter, Dorothy Gay, was born April 6, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Alan David Reinhart.

1924—Elmer Gildersleeve Thompson and Miss Rosamond Bowker were married in Far Rockaway, N. Y., May 17, 1934.

1924—Charles Norman Thorn, Jr. and Miss Lois S. Fitter of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. were married April 28, 1934. He was admitted to the bar on February 1 and has opened a law office at 66 Elm street, Westfield, N. J. They are living in Elizabeth, N. J.

1925—Henry Arnold Bodwell and Miss Evelyn Barbour Terrell were married in Derby, Conn., May 19, 1934. They will live in Winchester.

1925—Lowell F. Bushnell received his M.D. degree from Harvard in June 1933, and is connected with the Evanston Hospital of Evanston, Ill.

1925—Henry Craig Downing and Miss Dorothea Blount Morgan were married in New York City, April 13, 1934.

1925—Hugh Derby McClellan and Miss Povla Soukupova were married at the Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia, March 10, 1934.

1925—Alfred Horatio Belo Peabody and Miss

Nancy Winchester Jackson were married in Cambridge, February 10, 1934.

1925—Henry Severance Sawyer and Miss Katherine Kelsey were married in Salem, February 3, 1934.

1926—A son, Homer Morrison 3d, was born in Naples, Italy, February 25, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Morrison Byington, Jr.

1926—James Joseph Eiseman and Miss Margery Kauffman were married in Scarsdale, N. Y., July 10, 1933.

1926—A son, Talbot Herrington, was born April 11, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Johns.

1926—Atwood H. Miller and Miss Barbara Bill of Hartford, Conn., were married July 1, 1933. Mr. Miller is associated with the law firm of Davis. Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed of New York City.

1926—Francis J. O'Hara Jr., who received his A.B. at Yale, 1930 and the LL.B. at Harvard, 1933 has entered the office of Kennefick, Cooke, Mitchell, Bass & Letchworth at Buffalo, N. Y. Attorney O'Hara was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Yale, October 15, 1932, he married Miss Florence Whitton of Olean, N. Y., and they have a young son, Francis J. O'Hara, III.

1926—Theodore Bryce Spruill and Miss Ada Allman were married in West Newton, May 24, 1934.

1927—Elmer James Grover and Miss Gladys Morrison were married in Lawrence June 23, 1934. Mr. Grover is editor of the *Andover Townsman*.

1927—Frederick Ely Howe and Miss Marjorie Quincy Tucker were married in Boston.

1927—Edward Reed Laughlin and Miss Ruth Hendee Tiffany were married in Burlington, Vt., June 2, 1934.

1927—Frank Leonard Luce, Jr., and Miss Barbara West were married in Fall River, December 30, 1933.

1928—A son, Herster, Jr., was born February 14, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Herster Barres.

1928—Robert Allen Keyworth and Miss Leone Briggs were married in West Hartford, Conn., October 21, 1933.

1929—George Roger Hinman has been teaching during the last half year at the Lenox School, Lenox.

1929—Alfred Kidder II and Miss Mary Bigelow Barbour were married in Boston, June 23, 1934.

1929—Edward Parsons Moore and Miss Barbara Freeman were married in Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 16, 1934.

1929—Stuart Paine and Kenneth Rawson are with Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic.

1929—Clement Williams Williamson and Miss Cynthia Dickinson were married in San Francisco, Calif., November 11, 1933.

1931—Mayland Milbank Wheeler and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Blackman were married in South Orange, N. J., June 8, 1934.

1932—Thomas Herbert Lynn, Jr. and Miss Margaret Jane Krause were married April 30, 1934.

1933—Macdonald Deming was awarded the Harvard prize scholarship entering from Phillips Andover.

1934—William Edward Cartwright and Miss Margery Seymour Macintyre were married in Honolulu, Hawaii, September 23, 1933.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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STEEPLE OF THE ACADEMY CHAPEL
From the Charles H. Forbes Memorial Seat

EDITORIALS

ALTHOUGH exact registration figures are not yet available, the Academy opened with an enrollment of about 650 boys. More significant, the records of the Office of Admissions indicate that the entering group, in character, intelligence, and background is as fine as any in the recent history of the school. The importance of this point is difficult to overestimate. With the right to education of every boy and girl in the land few people today will quarrel. It is a corner stone of any democratic government. But less obvious to many is the necessity which this country faces of developing a superior class of citizens, trained and dedicated to the highest duties of citizenship and public service. Thanks to a long line of generous benefactors, Andover is making rapid progress towards an ideal educational environment. It is therefore in a position to play a part in developing such a superior class of men. For obvious reasons, when educational policy is hotly debated, as it is on the Hill as everywhere today, discussion naturally turns upon the controversial issues of curricula, problems of administration, and methods of instruction,—on the question, in short, of the most effective way in which to adapt available resources to the needs of the individual student. The point on which all agree, and hence the one on which the least is said, is the necessity of such an institution as Andover to secure, not infant prodigies or intellectual prigs, but boys of sufficient sensitiveness, intelligence, and power of will to utilize to the full the opportunities which await them. To this end the Office of Admissions

has quietly worked for years, creating standards for entering students and gathering detailed information on which to base accurate prophecies of their chances of success. The Academy is happy that even in such times as these, when an Andover education represents tremendous sacrifices on the part of many parents, its school offers promise of being worth the sacrifice. But it is equally happy that these entering boys offer every promise of being worth an Andover education.

PROMINENT in educational publicity of recent years has been that given to programs looking towards larger faculties and smaller classes. Without special emphasis on the point, Phillips Academy has for years been a leader in the movement. Fifteen years ago the Andover faculty numbered forty-two, with a student registration of 582, an approximate ratio of one instructor to every fourteen boys. Ten years later, in the era of the full dinner pail, two car garages, and the anticipated abolition of poverty, the faculty had grown to a total of fifty-four, with the student body numbering in the 660's. At the opening of the school year 1934-35, in spite of new governmental uses of the alphabet, dollars of uncertain value, and the high cost of pork, the faculty has further increased to seventy, thus reducing the ratio of master to boy to about one to nine. Photographs and information concerning the experience and achievement of the eight men added to the faculty this year will be found on pages eighteen to twenty-one of this issue of the BULLETIN.

GOING OUT TO "THE FORBESES"

By CLAUDE M. FUESS

THE house on the Hill where all of us, young or old, in our academic community were most pleased to go for dinner was somewhat off the main campus, on a side road, remote from the noise of the main highway. The invitation was not likely to be very formal. Ordinarily it reached us over the telephone or possibly during a fortuitous conversation at the bank or in the bookstore. But we were ready to break almost any other engagement in order to enjoy the good food and good company to be found there. We couldn't help recognizing that our colleagues were just a trifle envious when we announced that we were going "out to the Forbeses."

The greeting which you received from "Nellie and Charlie" was satisfying to your ego. Nellie, grey-haired but still brisk and alert, taking one of your hands in hers, said, "How are you, dear?", as if her happiness depended on your reply. Charlie, comfortably rotund with the curves of Mr. Pickwick, a cherubic face, grey moustache, gold spectacles, and a twinkle in his eyes, passed the cigarettes with some complimentary remark. From the moment you stepped over their threshold you were in their charge, for Nellie and Charlie were hosts of the Old School. They were solicitous for their guests, felt responsible for their welfare, made them believe that they were wanted. Their hearthstone was yours.

Their house was really a home,—not just a place to eat and sleep. Each room had a fireplace, of course, and it was often ablaze. In the large parlor the bookshelves were packed with the latest "best-sellers," reflecting Nellie's eclectic but thoroughly healthy taste. She did not always approve of the current vogue in fiction, especially when it became morbid or pathological. Indeed she once damned Dreiser's *An American Tragedy* as "the disgusting amours of a moron"; and she was mildly pained at the decision of Judge Woolsey,—whom she knew well,—regarding Joyce's *Ulysses*, from the pages of which she had emerged

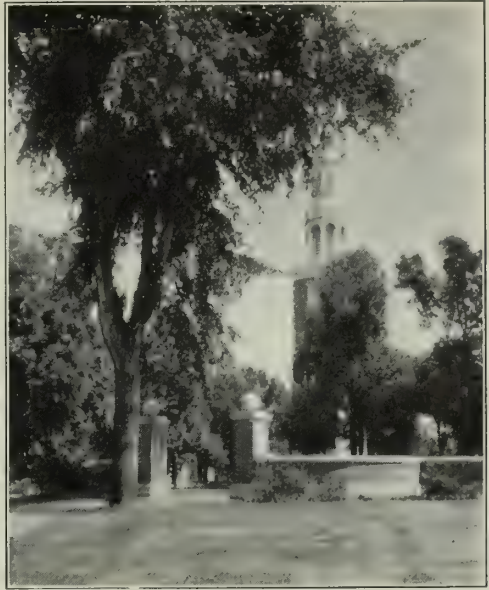
both mystified and shocked. I recall a prolonged argument over the merits of *A Farewell to Arms*, the realism of which made no appeal to her; and in her innocence she never understood Faulkner's *Sanctuary*. Nevertheless she dipped into everything, although I think that she derived the maximum compensation from the innocuous tales of Archibald Marshall, Leonard Merrick, and William J. Locke. Books "just out" were usually tucked away, still in their paper jackets, in a long row on top of Nellie's grand piano. When she had finished with them, she distributed them among her friends. I seldom walked out of her house without bearing under my arm two or three volumes which she had forced upon me. She never wanted them back. "They just clutter up everything," she said.

Charlie's study was lined with books to the ceiling, but his was the professional library of a scholar. Long a teacher of Latin, he possessed all the accredited lexicons and commentaries,—huge impressive tomes, many of them with German titles,—and his collection of editions of the *Aeneid* was considered remarkable. No one, however, could have been less of a pedant. He seldom lacked an appropriate quotation from Horace or Vergil, and he prepared provocative papers for the Classical Association; but he could also discuss the *Spoon River Anthology*, the problems of the Polish Corridor, or the sculpture of Jo Davidson. His mind was facile and comprehensive rather than profound, but he had a reliable memory and a ready wit. When the gentlemen retired for their coffee and tobacco,—Charlie was a cigar consumer to the end of his days,—the conversation did not take refuge in local gossip, but turned rather to literary criticism, reminiscences of Paris or Berlin, or even economic theories. On one evening we had a dispute over Meade's tactics at Gettysburg; on another we talked chiefly about Calvinism,—what it really was and whether it ever exists in undiluted form to-day.

This sounds a bit stilted and priggish, but it wasn't. Charlie simply paid his guests the compliment of assuming that, like himself, they were interested in ideas.

Among his "parlor tricks" was a talent for mimicry, and, after a little tactful urging, he would sometimes to our delight imitate the pulpit mannerisms of a recent visiting preacher. If a Scotch accent was required, he was in his element, for was he not a descendant of wearers of the tartan, the famous For-r-bes clan? One anecdote was especially popular,—that of the Irish mayor of a neighboring city who introduced his guests of the evening as, "Sir Harry Lauder, — and, — er, — Sir Lady Lauder,"—in which Charlie employed voice tones and facial contortions to great advantage. As he passed middle age, Charlie tended, like most elderly persons, to relate the same stories over and over. But no one ever minded. They were good stories well told.

Charlie had the willingness of most really able men to help those less experienced than himself, and he secretly gave many a youngster a boost up the ladder. His advice was well-considered and sound. "Don't spread yourself too thin," he would say casually; and again he would warn me, "Better take some time off to think" or, when I poured out my enthusiasm to him, "Don't go off at half-cock." Often I have sat smoking and listening during a rainy afternoon, while he perched himself on a stool in his shop, cutting at a piece of oak and recounting his adventures as a teacher. He had a clear, vigorous intellect, which functioned well when focused on a specific task, like the preparing of Latin inscriptions for buildings or the writing of incisive editorials for the school alumni magazine. He was a popular figure among the townspeople, and presided with wit and gusto at the annual spelling bee in the Town Hall, encouraging the small girls and boys to do their best and making the audience laugh by his extemporaneous "wise-cracks." Everybody downtown was his friend. His verse, which he rather fancied, was always bad, but his prose had tang and individuality, shot across with humor. His friends often urged him to publish his essays, but he was disinclined to undertake any project calling for pro-



THE MEMORIAL TOWER

longed exertion. A few of his prayers delivered in the school chapel were afterwards printed, and show him at his best.

With his hands Charlie had the facility of a master craftsman. His fingers were sensitive, and his touch was unerring. In his carpenter's shop, equipped with all the approved chisels and lathes and saws, he produced for his friends exquisitely modeled pieces of furniture. He constructed his own sideboard, designed his own bookcases, and made his mantelpieces worthy of a museum. I have often watched with admiration the dexterity with which he dissected a turkey or a duck, always at a side table, where he could have room for his operations. Although he was always over-weight, with tiny feet which seemed unequal to the burden of such a heavy body, he was until he was fifty an indefatigable golfer, and could mount the hill at Myopia's thirteenth hole with triumphant agility. He long held the amateur record for the Nantucket links, and his performances with a mashie were disconcerting to his opponents. Four of us were in the habit of playing on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons the various courses around Boston,—Winchester and Vesper and Charles River and Essex County,—and the automobile journeys to

and from them are among my dearest memories. The weather made little difference. We once plodded around Belmont Spring in a driving rain, and we have teed off at Wollaston when the pond was smooth with ice. The talk had a wide range,—some “jolly” and boasting, interspersed with an element of anecdote and a bit of serious argument, the topics ranging from Catullus to General Motors, from Caesar to “Al” Smith. One afternoon in early April, during a four-ball match at Merrimack Valley, the temperature dropped rapidly and a frigid wind unexpectedly blew up. Charlie sank suddenly to the ground with a heart attack. He had to be carried home and, although we did not realize the disaster at the moment, his golfing days were over.

Even in his apprentice period, Charlie was regarded as an inspiring teacher, especially of the *Aeneid*, and he possessed a magic charm for rehabilitating the dry bones of the past. Temperamentally he was a conservative, with a preference for traditions, established customs, and well-worn roads, yet he occasionally showed unaccountable flashes of liberalism. He disliked intensely all agitators, communists, “smart alecks,” “flappers,” and Democrats, as well as bad manners, flashiness, irreverence, and the *New Republic*. He had his weaknesses. He was at times rather testy,—particularly when suffering from his perennial malady, the gout,—and he could be irritatingly dogmatic. He had a few of the traits of Dr. Johnson, and often would dismiss Nellie’s vague sentimentalities with a resounding, “Nonsense!” He had an irresistible passion for puns, the worst of which elicited groans from his pupils. Legends accumulated about him, even during his lifetime. Because of his high coloring he was reputed by the boys to be a toper, whereas he was actually abstemious, never exceeding a glass or two of claret or a mild highball. It was also whispered that he turned back his salary checks to the Trustees,—a charge which was without foundation. He did not like money for its own sake, but it cost him a good deal to live.

The Forbeses left upon visitors the impression of careless opulence. They had a motor car and a chauffeur when no one

else on the teaching staff could afford them; and until the Great Depression they had no monetary worries. They travelled whenever and wherever they pleased after the academic year was over. Their house, even in the midst of February blizzards, was fragrant with roses, and Nellie’s garden had few rivals in the vicinity. The rest of us on the Hill necessarily set a simple table, but what Nellie called “simple little home dinner” was likely to stretch out to seven courses, with the thickest of cream and the finest of fruit out of season. The Forbeses had an epicurean side and surrounded themselves with comfort and beauty. They made no ostentatious display, but they did themselves very well.

I have seldom known a home more thoroughly aristocratic. Good taste was everywhere in evidence,—in the engravings on the walls, in the choice of rugs and lamps, in the unobtrusive details which produce the total effect. By the captious younger generation who joined the faculty after the World War, the house was regarded as a bit old-fashioned, and it certainly had no trace of modernistic influence. Lest I create a false impression, let me hasten to add that Nellie and Charlie prided themselves on not falling behind the times. They kept up with the best plays and concerts. They bought one of the first radios in the village, and they attended the “movies” oftener than their less mature friends. Nellie was enthralled by each of the fads described in *Only Yesterday* and mastered successively Mah Jong and cross word puzzles and dissected pictures. She was a devotee of bridge,—first Auction and then Contract,—and, although she had scruples against playing for money stakes, no one could become more excited over the possibility of winning a prize, towards which end she would bid with an unreflective audacity disconcerting to a conservative partner.

In her old age she resorted to backgammon during the long winter evenings, and I have often walked into the parlor to find the radio blaring out the inanities of “Amos ’n Andy” and Nellie and Charlie intently shaking the dice on the table between them. But although they were “good sports,” they shrank from indecency and vulgarity, and could not be amused by

Mae West or Ed Wynn. An incorrigible fastidiousness kept them from comprehending all that was happening during the maudlin days when *This Side of Paradise* and *Flaming Youth* were startling America. Nellie was no prude, but, as a patroness at a "Prom" in the epoch of the Bunny Hug and the Turkey Trot, she was disgusted. I was once present when the Forbesees conducted a formal incineration of *The Plastic Age*.

Nellie and Charlie were spontaneously and incurably generous. At Christmas they played Santa Claus to all the children of the community, and Charlie, the embodiment of benevolence, spent the holiday morning in the distribution of presents. Their gifts were never useless or ugly, never the discards of previous years. Often they were intrinsically valuable, and always they were chosen with attention to the preference of the recipient. Nellie never forgot a birthday or an anniversary. If you were planning a party, she brought in carnations for your table. When she arranged games for her guests, the winners were awarded what she modestly styled "small tokens," but which, when the ribbons were untied, might prove to be attractive candlesticks or cigarette boxes or vases picked up in Florence or Geneva. No subscription list for a philanthropic cause was ever started locally without the Forbes name near the top.

A visit to the Forbesees always left me in a cheerful frame of mind. When Charlie's rheumatism confined him to his easy chair for several days, the pain made him justifiably irascible. But Nellie, even when she was troubled, was outwardly placid and unruffled. As a helpmeet she was, perhaps, over docile, humoring her husband's whims and watching over him with protective solicitude. She had no evil thoughts. She abhorred slander or scandal, and I never heard her utter a malicious word about anybody. If some "faculty wife" was being criticised for frivolity, Nellie was ready to advance excuses for her. Her friends used to say, "Oh, Nellie, you're just too soft-hearted." Perhaps she was. But it was a fault which we found it easy to forgive.

As the years went by, Charlie had become a personage. Distinguished visitors

were entertained at his house,—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, President Hadley and President Lowell, "Jack" Hibben and "Billy" Phelps,—all of them recognizing in him a spirit kindred with their own. When he had been a teacher for four decades, his faculty colleagues presented him with a massive silver bowl, suitably inscribed, which after that was invariably the center-piece at the Forbes dinner table. As he neared the age of normal retirement, Charlie had something of the quality of the hero in Mr. Hilton's moving little story, *Good-bye, Mr. Chips*. Twice he had been Acting Headmaster of the old New England school with which he had been so long associated; and then, when he was well over sixty, the Trustees turned to him again during the serious illness of the Head, and he once more took charge of the institution. It was an emergency, and he was not so young as he had been. Often he looked more worried than usual, as if he felt the weight of black care on his back. He discovered the truth of Holmes's couplet,—

"Uneasy lie the heads of all who rule,
His most of all whose kingdom is a school."

Charlie, nevertheless, was happy,—and so was Nellie. They were in their element welcoming guests and soothing troubled parents. If they had sleepless nights, they did not tell about them. To his unconcealed delight, Charlie was awarded an honorary degree by Amherst, with a generous citation from one of his most brilliant former pupils, Arthur Stanley Pease. The Headmaster was forced by ill health to resign, and everybody knew that Charlie would be chosen to succeed him. And then quite suddenly in March Charlie awoke in the early morning with an excruciating pain in his chest and died within thirty-six hours, before any of us could realize what had occurred. The office of headmaster could have added little to his prestige, for Charlie was greater than anything he ever did. Nevertheless it would have been an appropriate crown to a notable career.

When Charlie died, Nellie's motive for living departed also. They had had nearly everything they wanted, except children. But Charlie was the center of her existence.

She continued to dwell in the big house with her faithful companion. At intervals she would have friends to dinner in her customary lavish style, with Charlie's chair pathetically unoccupied at the end of the table. But her body, never very robust, now failed her. The time arrived when she no longer cared to ride, but sat most of the day in the parlor, looking out the window and thinking, very tired, her ambition gone. Her mind dwelt mostly on the past, and her one expressed wish was to lie beside her husband in the Chapel Cemetery. Finally in mid-summer, while her friends were on their vacations, she died peacefully. They came back for the funeral and went out to the Forbeses for the last time. The house had become a place of memories.

With Nellie and Charlie a generation vanished. They represented something which may not often recur in American history,—a leisurely, unapprehensive culture, the fine flower of a peaceful civilization. The carefree, golden, pre-war days of which they were symbolic have been super-

seded by something less stable. New people, new customs, new ideals, are transforming our society. Even Charlie, in his last days, seemed slightly bewildered by the changes around him. The house, bequeathed by them to the school, will shortly have other tenants. I was out there the other day and read sadly the mottoes which Charlie had carved over his fireplaces,—*Libri et amici,—quid melius?* and *Omnia sale spargantur*. The furniture had not been removed, but the soul of the place had gone. Some of us will, of course, remember them, and Charlie will have an honorable paragraph in the annals of the Academy. But the day will come when the only tangible things to remain will be Charlie's *Vergiliana*, a few words of faultless Latin cut in granite, and the monuments in the shaded burial ground. That's why I've attempted to write down my impressions of their intelligence, their goodness, and their charm,—in other words, to create portraits of a lady and a gentleman of a generation which has almost gone.



MOVING IN

GERMAN EDUCATION, PAST AND PRESENT

By DIRK H. VAN DER STUCKEN

I

BISMARCK, I believe, was the man who made the statement that it was the German Grade School Teacher, the Volksschullehrer, who was mainly responsible for the successful unification of Germany in 1870. Throughout the period of the dismemberment of the once proud Holy Roman Empire of German Nation into a mere group of sovereign, self-interested, and frequently xenophile small principalities, it was the humble educator, and not the princes and nobles with their purely local patriotism, who carried on in the minds of the growing generation the ideal of the Greater Germany and the traditions of the old times. It was he who preached the fundamental unity of all people of the German tongue, torn apart as they might be for the time being. His reward was slow in coming, but the spirit which he fostered in schools and universities became, through the medium of the one language and the one culture which united all Germans, the living symbol of the common fatherland. Persecuted and crucified by the reactions of 1819 and 1849, this spirit survived and flourished, and saw the crowning of its aspirations in the resurrection of 1870 and the formation of the Second German Empire in the same Hall of Mirrors at Versailles which was to see its inglorious end in 1918.

This was, since the time of the Reformation, the first alliance between education and politics in the country. Its aim achieved, and its ideal transformed into a reality, education sought and obtained divorce from political activities. It returned to purely cultural aims, and as the influence of the new Empire began to cross the frontiers of Germany, the interests and influence of German learning also began to transcend merely national interests. In the constitutionally democratic, if authoritative government of the *fin de siècle* period, internal politics as such practically disappeared from the schools and universities, and modern research and the

development of learning to the most efficient state took their place. "Wissenschaft ist Selbstzweck," knowledge is its own aim, is the motto of that period. The ruling classes, which in those happy times still took themselves for granted, also took it for granted that their education must be the best obtainable. The state took the same view; in fact, class and education were almost one and the same thing, for education was the basis of the social fabric as well as of the career of every single one of its members.

And so, by the simple demarcation line of higher and lower education, society was divided into an upper class, to whom alone the administrative career, the professions, the clergy, and the higher charges of the army stood open, and into a lower stratum whose members were excluded from these privileges. For the former, there was that oldest and most venerable of the German institutions of learning, the Gymnasium. Conducted entirely along humanistic lines, it carried down an unbroken tradition from the times of the Renaissance: Latin and Greek, German, History, and a minimum of Mathematics were the main subjects taught and valued by it. With the progress of transportation and the growing intercourse between nations during that period, two companion courses of higher education appeared beside it: the Realgymnasium, which eliminated Greek and put greater emphasis on Modern languages and Sciences, and the Reformgymnasium, which, in its higher classes, divided its courses into a humanistic and a modern coetus, thus, in a way, combining the ideas of the two other Gymnasias. These institutions were the sole feeders of the universities, which were developing rapidly into truly catholic institutions embracing all the wealth of modern knowledge, even if they still kept to the century-old division into the four "faculties" of Philosophy, Theology, Medicine, and Jurisprudence.

The lower course of education was presented by the Civic School (Bürgerschulen)

where instruction was gratuitous, and where an excellent, if rather limited, curriculum carried its pupils to their 14th year of age, after which there was no compulsion on the part of the state to enforce further education. Midway between these two, there began to come into existence a system of *Realschulen* and *Oberrealschulen*, which, without teaching Latin or Greek, offered a full course of learning for those who did not wish to embrace a profession.

It is probable that this system of education by class (or class by education) will seem thoroughly undemocratic and undesirable to many readers of this article. It is not the writer's intention to discuss the social justice or injustice of the question, but he wishes to emphasize that, in his own opinion at least, it was the very best education obtainable anywhere. If this statement, like all generalizations, is open to contradiction or limitation, it will be conceded that it is certainly not an arrant hyperbola.

Its success was due, on the one hand, to the existence of a highly trained and carefully selected teaching-staff, and, on the other, to the thoroughness and precision of the teaching method. From the very beginning the boys were taught to work and how to go about it, and the systematic precision in which course followed course in the twelve years of the work, each year standing upon the shoulders of the other, made the finished product, the *Abiturient*, familiar with subjects which reach well into our own college curriculum. The required number of 36 class hours a week has often caused astonishment on this side of the ocean, accustomed as we are to our 18 or 20 hour weekly schedule, but the writer has had, with or in spite of this seemingly crushing weight of education on his shoulders, as pleasant and rich a childhood as he would wish for any of the boys presently under his care.

The fatal year of 1918, which swept away the glittering dynasties of the *Hohenzollern* and the *Habsburgs*, together with *Bismarck's* proud creation, the *Second Reich*, could not but have a profound effect upon the broken country's system of education. The Socialists, newly come to power, could not, of course, permit this

main prop of the class state to stand unchallenged. Strange to say, however, they did not subject it to as radical a change as one would have expected. Intrinsically weak, and groping around for a way rather than possessing a fully worked out new plan, the Socialist Government did not quite dare to destroy the system which, contrary as it might be to the Marxist theories, they instinctively felt to be one of the few major assets of Germany saved from the débacle of the war.

It is true that education was at once liberalized; access to the universities was opened to many who could not have aspired to it under the old system, but in substance the old institutions remained intact. A few changes were made which cut more deeply into it. *Oberschulen*, that is to say Grade Schools giving greater opportunities of instruction to the intelligent members of the *ci-devant* lower classes, began to make their appearance. Facilities for those who wished to follow a trade or a business career were created within some of the schools. Finally, and this was the most radical deviation from the old ways, the higher schools were deprived of their four lowest classes, and it was decreed that all Germans, no matter what their future studies might be, should pass these four elementary years together, beyond all class distinction.

More important than the actual changes in the educational structure, however, were the concomitant developments. Politics began to creep into the matter of appointments and school policies, and political activities began to pervade the academic centers. Every one of the 27 parties which participated in the free-for-all fight for political control which set in after the revolution, tried to draw the academic youth, upon whom the future depended, over to its own side. Feeling ran high, and the stately old universities were frequently the scene of occurrences which would have been unheard-of in *Wilhelmian Germany*.

Another development was the sudden interest in athletics which sprang up in schools and colleges. Athletics, which had been neglected and had lain dormant almost since the time when liberal aspirations hid themselves behind *Vater Jahn's*



THE ACADEMY FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1883
Houghton, Segur, Wyman, Odlin, Wallace, King
Stearns, Alderman, Hurd, Knowlton, Manning

Turnvereinen, had an astonishing rebirth. Sports of all kinds suddenly became the subject of an overwhelming interest. The socialist state encouraged them on general principles, the Conservatives, who had long deplored the loss of the military training for the youth of Germany, were in favor of it as a pis-aller, and the influence of other countries did the rest.

With this, however, the change stops. As for the rest, teaching and being taught remained in the same general plane, if not on the pre-war standard, as the *laudatores temporis acti* never failed to bewail. No other change of importance occurs until that memorable day of January 30th, 1933, when the German nation, tired of half-way measures and despairing of their future, threw itself into the open arms of Adolf Hitler and his party.

II

Up to this point the course of German education runs clearly; its aims are certain,

its results are certain, and the writer's knowledge of it is certain. From the moment, however, on which the National Revolution enters the field, its aims become vague, its results are extremely vague, and even the writer's knowledge of them is somewhat vague.

This statement requires some explanation. If the writer's knowledge is vague, it is so not on account of lack of information, but on account of the kind of information obtainable, which is of two kinds. The one kind consists of what he has seen and heard, which, at this stage, can only lead to generalization of isolated facts, and per se is not reliable. The other comes from the official declarations of the party, which, from their viewpoint, it is rank heresy to call vague, but which is inconclusive, just as the statement of their aims is inconclusive. The national-socialist movement is as yet too young and inexperienced to state or create any educational policy which might not be changed radically as the occasion demands it.

Only two great facts stand out. The structure of education is unchanged and remains fundamentally as stated on the foregoing pages. The spirit and the policies of education, on the other hand, have been and are being changed from top to bottom, and the one aim in these changes is the complete subordination of education to the national-socialist party, whatever its aims may be or may become.

For the achievement of this aim a vast machinery of organization has been set in motion. On the one side, the teaching staff of all educational institutions has undergone a thorough weeding-out, not only in accordance with the famous "Arier paragraph," which excludes Non-aryans or descendants of such in the third generation from official service, but with reference to their political creeds as well, for "the coming generation can only be educated by National-Socialists" (Minister of Education, June 9th, 1934). Those who remain are to be tied strictly to the movement, for "every year during the summer the teachers, regardless of their subjects, will be collected and overhauled as to matters of education, sport and national politics. At the end of the summer every one will receive his decision." (*ibid.*)

On the side of those who are receiving instruction, the party-organizations are complementing and permeating the merely educational structure of old. Beside the secondary education, the youth organizations have taken their place, the HJ (Hitler-Jugend) and the BDM (Bund deutscher Mädel); beside the universities, the S.A. (Storm-troops) have theirs. To join a youth organization is desirable; to join the S.A. is, for the German student, tantamount to an obligation. How important the former connection is may be seen from the following document issued by the Ministry of Schools of the State of Oldenburg, June 13th, 1934, which I quote in extenso: "In the national-socialist state pupils, male and female, must not, in the decision of their marks and promotions, be judged merely by whether or not they have absorbed the necessary amount of knowledge. At least of the same importance is their training in body, character, and politics as given, outside of school, only by the divisions of the N.S. party. From now

on, therefore, special emphasis is to be put in all schools in making decisions as to promotions and examinations on the question of how long and with what success the pupils have been active in the said divisions. Any claim that the parents are not in favor of such activities will be without importance for the decision of the school."

These documents are offered without comment.

The above named organizations of the N.S. state are not, however, the only ones which affect, directly or indirectly, the course of education. There is, principally, the *Freiwillige Arbeitsdienst* (Voluntary Labor Service), the organization in which every German is supposed to spend a definite time, which coincides, if not with his school days, at least with that ordinarily devoted to his studies at the university. Furthermore, there are the camps, in which the various groups of students are spending a certain time, such as the already existing ones for those absolving their state examination in jurisprudence. How far these organizations are interrelated or coincide is not as yet quite clear, and it will no doubt take considerable time before they are definitively organized. It is further not very clear, at least to the writer, how these various activities can be carried on and correlated with the years of study without encroaching too much upon the actual educational work to be done. If, for instance, the Saturday has been taken out of secondary education and has been made over into a day devoted entirely to the political organizations, it is not quite apparent how this can be achieved without a serious diminution of the work in school. However, only the future can show what success this new system is able to achieve or, indeed, whether it is even feasible.

Of one thing there can be no doubt. Science and education, in the new Germany, are no longer *Selbstzweck*. They are only means, in the hand of the state, to achieve the political and economic aims of the nation, which is to say, the ruling party, and to serve the "Ertüchtigung" (a newly coined word, signifying approximately "a strengthening") of the coming generation in their principles. Whatever it is, it is not education or science in the old

sense, or in the sense commonly understood in the world. That this world is not favorably impressed by the change may be taken from the comment of Rudolf Hess, second in command of the party, who stated, in his interview with the foreign journalists, how "grieved he was that there should be the opinion that his party was out to destroy science."

When the Russian Soviet Union issued its new Code of Civil Law, the first paragraph ran, as far as I can quote it cor-

rectly from memory: "The bourgeois rights enjoy the protection of the state, as long as they do not interfere with the interests of the common welfare." Paraphrased, this might be rendered applicable to Germany today as follows: "Science and education, in present-day Germany, enjoy the protection of the state, as long as they do not interfere with the aims and interests of the National Socialist Party."

And, one might add, just that far and no farther.

ANN CONFESSES

By JOHN HOMER DYE

Three times have these acacias bloomed,
And bud again for four,
Since foot of his made tracks within
The path that meets my door.

Three times the spring has come and gone,
And three the harvests by;
But what do springs or harvests mean
To love that does not die.

I've set my days in a pattern prim,
My tasks all neat in a row,
And trained my feet that they must step
But only thus and so.

I've left my hands no idle hour
From dawn till daylight goes,
And taught my tongue it may not shape
The loveliest name it knows.

But even so, I dream sometimes,
When twilight softly lingers,
And sift the ash that was my heart
Between my listless fingers.

And well I know that if his shadow
But falls athwart my door
This ash and char and cinder cold
Will all be flame once more.

JOSIAH QUINCY TO MR. BARNARD

(*This letter, written by Josiah Quincy, December 1, 1860, was given to the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library by Mr. H. S. Gorham, of Noroton, Connecticut.*)

M. Barnard

Dear Sir

You ask briefly the position of Phillips Academy as to studies, textbooks, methods & discipline.

That Academy was founded in the year 1778, in the midst of the war of the Revolution, by the united contributions of three brothers, Samuel, John & William Phillips, all of them men of property, according to the scale of that day, & all of a liberal spirit towards every object, religious moral, or educational. But the real author and instigator of that foundation was the son of the first of the abovenamed, who was known during the early periods of his life, by the name of *Samuel Phillips, Junior*. He was during his whole life one of the most distinguished, exemplary & popular men in Massachusetts; active spirited, influential & ready & a leader, in every good work. He had the control of the hearts of his father & two uncles & was undoubtedly the influential spirit giving vitality to the plan of that institution. There was only one academy in the state at that time, Dummer Academy at Newbury, which, although it had sent forth many good scholars, was then going to decay and the beautiful and commanding site in the South Parish of Andover, which that institution now occupies, was unquestionably one of the causes of the idea of the institution as well as of its locality. Eliphalet Pearson had been educated at Dummer Academy, was distinguished for his scholarship & zeal in the cause of classical learning. Samuel Phillips jr had formed an intimacy with him at college, though in different classes, and entertained a high opinion both of his literary attainments and spirit of discipline. Phillips Academy was projected with reference to his becoming its first master; and his aid was joined with that of his friend Phillips in forming the Constitution of the Academy.

The time of its foundation was unques-

tionably most inauspicious to its success, but young Phillips was of a spirit that quailed before no obstacles. It was designed to be a model institution of the kind and no pains were omitted to secure its success and notwithstanding the uncertainties of the political aspect of the time and the perpetually increasing depreciation of paper money, it was sustained in great usefulness & prosperity. I was sent to that Academy within a month after its opening, in May 1778, being the seventh admission on its catalogue. I had just then entered upon my seventh year, and was thrust at once into my Latin, at a period of life when noun, Pronoun & Participle were terms of mysterious meaning, which all the explanations of my grammar & my master, for a long time vainly attempted to make me comprehend. But the laws of the school were imperious. They had no regard for my age and I was for years submitted to the studies of discipline of the seminary, which, though I could repeat the former, through want of comprehension of their meaning I could not possibly understand. I was sent to the Academy two years, at least, before I ought to have been. But William Phillips was my Grandfather, it was deemed desirable that the founders of the Academy should show confidence in its advantages. I was therefore sent at once, upon its first opening, and I have always regarded the severe discipline to which I was subjected in consequence of the inadequacy of my years to my studies, as a humble contribution towards the success of the Academy.

"The course of studies & textbooks I do not believe I can, from memory, exactly recapitulate. I cannot however be far out of the way in stating that Cheevers Accidence was our first book the second Corderius—the third *Nepos* then, if I mistake not came *Virgil*. There may have been some intermediate author, which has escaped my memory. But besides *Virgil* I

have now no recollection of any higher author.

Our Grammar was *Wards*, in which all the rules & explanations are in Latin and we were drilled sedulously in writing this language far enough to get into the University; our studies in Greek were very slight & superficial. Gloucester Greek Grammar was our guide in that language and a thorough ability to construe the four Gospels was all required of us to enter the college.

These are the best answers I can give to your inquiries on the subject of "studies & textbooks" but I am not confident that my memory serves me with exactness. Our preparation was limited enough, but sufficient for the poverty & distracted state of the period. Of "methods & discipline" for which you inquire I can only say that the former was strict & exact and the latter severe. Pearson was a convert to thorough discipline, monitors kept an account of all of a students failures, idleness, inattention, whispering & like deviations from order, and at the end of the week were bestowed substantial rewards for such self indulgences, distributed upon the head & the hand, with no lack of strength or fidelity.

In that day Arithmetic was begun at the University. The degree of preparation for college and the amount of the studies within it are not worthy of remembrance, when compared with the means of acquirement now presented to the aspiring student.

Your other inquiries I should be happy to make the subject of reply, but long cessation of familiarity with the objects to which they relate, makes me dubious of my power to add anything important to their history. My knowledge of the common schools of Boston was obtained only during the vacations of the Academy and had chief references to improvement in my

writing. Their advantages were few enough & humble enough. The education of females very slight and limited to reading, writing & the earlier branches of Arithmetic.

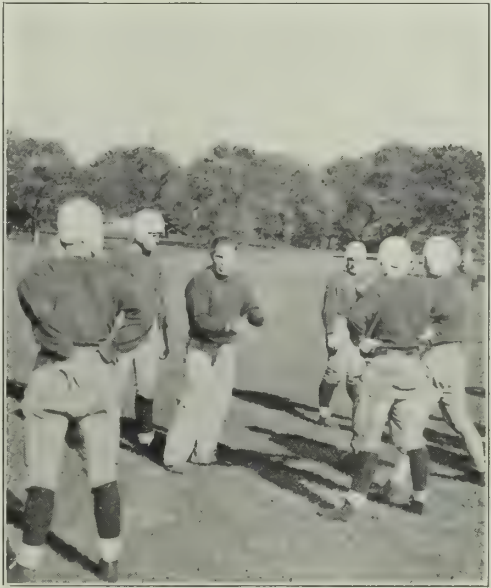
The interests of schools and of education were thirty years ago subjects of my thought & writing, but the lapse of time and the interposition of other objects & new duties deprive me of the power of aiding your researches on these subjects, which are however easily & far better satisfied by the active men of the day. Wishing you all success in these wise & noble pursuits

I am very truly

Your friend & serv't

Josiah Quincy

1 Dec. 1860)
Boston)



"SHEP" SHOWING THEM HOW IT IS DONE

General School Interests

Return of Treasurer James C. Sawyer

Welcome news to all Andover alumni, young and old, is the return of "Jim" Sawyer, after a prolonged rest, to his Treasurer's desk in George Washington Hall. Sympathetic, wise in counsel, alive to the interests and needs of boys, steeped in the traditions of Andover and surpassed by none in his love for her, he will again bring joy to his friends and new life to the school. We have missed him and rejoice in his return.

Death of Mrs. Charles H. Forbes

On August 17, Mrs. Charles H. Forbes, the widow of Professor Forbes, passed away. For many years she had been the kindly hostess and the loving friend to all members of the Academy faculty, and with Professor Forbes offered an example of cultured, gracious living which was an inspiration to all who knew her. Mrs. Forbes left her home and the grounds about it to the Trustees of Phillips Academy to perpetuate the memory of her late husband and also in memory of Professor Forbes made Phillips Academy the residuary legatee of her estate.

Faculty Notes

Mr. Vernon B. Hagenbuckle was awarded his M.A. in French this summer by Middlebury College.

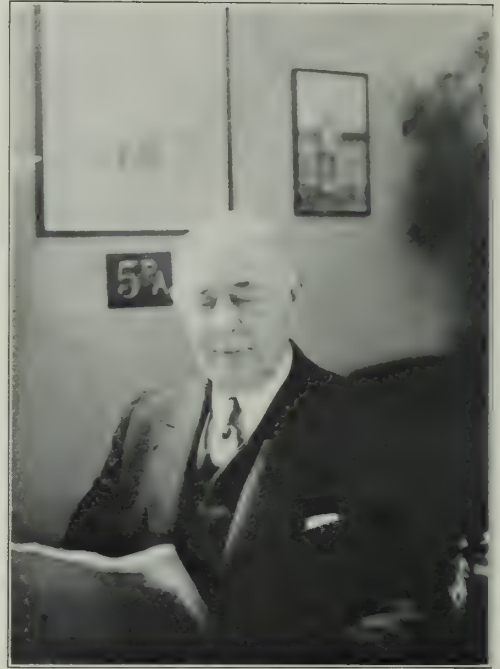
The Andover Punctuation Manual, compiled by Mr. Emory S. Basford, has just been published under the direction of the Department of English.

Mr. Otho W. Allen has resigned to accept a position at the Westminster School, Simsbury, Connecticut.

Mr. Percy F. Smith has resigned to carry on graduate work at Harvard.

Mr. Frank B. Stratton, Assistant Instructor in Music last year, now has a position at Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Roger W. Higgins attended the Summer School at Harvard University.



"JIM" SAWYER

Dr. J. Roswell Gallagher is co-author of an article entitled "A Clinical Comparison of a Purified Glucoside and Whole Leaf Preparations of Digitalis," which appeared in a recent number of *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

Mr. Archibald Freeman and Dr. Arthur Darling have published a revised edition of the Andover "American History Notes" for use in their courses.

Academy Preachers for the Fall Term

Sept.	23	Rev. A. Graham Baldwin
Oct.	7	Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin
Oct.	14	Rev. Henry S. Leiper
Oct.	21	Rev. Markham W. Stackpole
Oct.	28	Dr. Willard L. Sperry
Nov.	4	Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas
Nov.	18	President Clarence A. Barbour
Nov.	25	Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen
Dec.	2	Dr. Alfred E. Stearns

Entertainment Program for the Fall Term

Oct. 5. Mr. A. Lawren Brown will speak on "The Blind Spot of Science." His argument will be that we have made scientific investigations into every phase of modern life except the management of money, and that a proper understanding of this subject will do much to relieve the present financial stringency both among nations and among individuals. This lecture will be under the sponsorship of the American Association for Economic Education.

Oct. 25. Ted Shawn will bring his group of men dancers to Andover. This is a new form of entertainment, thoroughly masculine in idea and presentation. Several of the company are former college football players and wrestlers, and their dances, in a variety of costumes, interpret work, play, and religion.

Nov. 9. Roland Hayes.

Nov. 10. The Hampton Quartet.

Nov. 22. Mr. Lee Simonson will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Design for the Theater," which will be of interest to those unfamiliar with theater technique as well as to those who are experts. This lecture will be in connection with the display at the Addison Gallery of the International Exhibit of Theater Art.

Dec. 8. Don Cossacks.

Dec. 14. George E. Sokolsky will speak on national and international affairs.

Engagements of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns

Headmaster-Emeritus Alfred E. Stearns continues to be an active and influential force in education, as his list of speaking engagements for the spring term of last year amply indicates. They are as follows:

Preaching:

- April 8 Rutgers College
- April 15 Mt. Holyoke College, A.M.
- April 15 Amherst College, P.M.
- April 22 Dummer Academy
- April 29 Bowdoin College
- May 4 Christ Church, Cambridge
- May 13 Taft School
- June 3 Hotchkiss School, A.M.
- June 3 Deerfield Academy, P.M.
(Baccalaureate)
- June 17 Amherst College (Baccalaureate)

Addresses:

- June 5 Andover-Newton Seminary
- June 8 Brooklyn Polytechnic Country Day School (Commencement address)
- June 9 Lawrence Academy (Commencement address)
- June 11 Bradford Junior College (Commencement address)
- June 13 Billerica High School (Commencement address)
- June 15 Walpole High School (Commencement address)

Alumni Fund Exceeds Last year's Total

Again Andover has a full school in spite of continued hard times throughout the country, and again alumni and friends of the Academy have shown their loyalty by sending sons and friends' sons to the Hill. As was true last year, the proceeds of the Alumni Fund will be used solely for scholarship purposes, thus enabling many a boy who could not otherwise come here to enjoy the advantages which Andover offers. It is gratifying to report that the amount subscribed was \$14,216.59, which was \$142.61 more than a year ago, while the number of contributors exceeded last year's total by 193.

The Jacob Cooper Greek Prize Award

The Jacob Cooper Greek Prize of one thousand dollars has been awarded for 1934 to Stephen Van Nest Powelson, of Syracuse, N. Y., P. A. '34, and now a member of the freshman class at Harvard. To determine the winner, the ten best papers are selected from the examination books in the Three Year Greek College Entrance Examination in June and then are submitted to a committee of three appointed by the American Philological Association, who make the final award. The prize has been offered for four years and has been won by Andover students twice.

New Faculty Members

Eight new men have been added to the Academy faculty this year, bringing the total number of instructors to seventy, the



DR. HOWARD C. RICE, JR.



DR. ALSTON H. CHASE



DONALD M. LEITH



N. P. HALLOWELL, JR.

largest teaching staff in the school's history. Several of the new men already have done notable work in the field of education, and it is needless to emphasize the advantages which will accrue from a larger faculty in the way of smaller classes and closer supervision of the boys.

Dr. Howard Crosby Rice, Jr., who has been engaged to teach history, graduated from Dartmouth in 1929, and studied the following year at the Harvard Graduate School. For two years he taught French at the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Connecticut, and then made his home in France, where he has lived for more than five years. After teaching English for a year in a French school near Versailles, he entered the Sorbonne, and in 1933 received the degree of Docteur de l'Université de Paris, *maxima cum laude*. The subject of his thesis, written in French, was a study of St. John de Crèvecoeur entitled "The American Farmer." Dr. Rice also taught English for a year at the Sorbonne, a high honor for so young an American, and during the past months has taught French at the Summer Session of Columbia University. Although his teaching has been in the languages, Dr. Rice's studies have been along historical lines, and he is a competent historian. Mrs. Rice is a graduate of a French University and of Bryn Mawr. They will live at 141 Main Street.

Dr. Alston Hurd Chase comes to Andover from Harvard, where he has been an instructor in Greek and Latin, tutor in the division of ancient languages, and one of the resident tutors at Leverett House. Dr. Chase received his B.A. at Harvard in 1927, and his Ph.D. from the same university in 1930. He will teach Latin, and live at Pemberton Cottage.

Donald Merriam Leith, who taught history at Phillips Academy in 1929-30, is returning as instructor in the same subject. Since leaving Andover he has studied History and Education at the Yale Graduate School, and has worked at Des Moines, Iowa, with Mr. J. W. Studebaker in the most extensive program of adult education ever attempted in this country. Mr. Leith received his A.B. from Harvard in 1929, and will soon complete his work for his Ph.D. degree. He will live at Day Hall.

Norwood Penrose Hallowell, Jr., will

take up his duties as Instructor in English this fall for the first time. He graduated from Harvard in 1932, where as a mile runner he was a mainstay of the track team. For the last two years he has been studying English at Balliol College, Oxford, with special reference to his work at Andover. Mrs. Hallowell was Priscilla Choate, granddaughter of Ambassador Choate. They will live at 234 Main Street.

Dr. Peirson S. Page, the academy medical adviser, will have an assistant this year in the person of Dr. James Roswell Gallagher. Dr. Gallagher received his A.B. from Yale in 1925 and his M.D. from the Yale Medical School in 1930. From 1929 to 1930 he was interne at the New Haven Hospital, and since 1932 he has been physician at the Hill School. While carrying on his school work he has served as Assistant Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and as Instructor in Cardiology at the Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. He will live at 39 Salem Street.

Ludlow Elliman, formerly of the faculty of St. Paul's School, is coming to Andover as instructor in French. A graduate of St. Paul's, he received his A.B. from Princeton in 1931, taught at a French school in Bergerac, and received his Certificat d'Etudes Francaises from the University of Bordeaux. He will live at Eaton Cottage.

Kilbrith Jordan Barrows will be another new member of the History Department. Mr. Barrows is a graduate of Phillips Academy in 1927 and of Williams College in 1931. He received his M.A. degree from Harvard in 1933. While at Phillips Academy Mr. Barrows was manager of the hockey team, a member of the varsity track squad, of the *Vagabond* board, and of the P.L.S. society.

A permanent assistant has also been provided for Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, Director of Music. Mr. Luther Noss, of Austin, Minnesota, will handle this work. Mr. Noss studied for three years at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, where there is one of the finest choirs in this country. In 1930 he received his B.A. at Northwestern University, going from there to do two years of brilliant work at the Yale Music School and to win a European Fellowship. The past two years he has spent in Vienna and Paris studying compo-



DR. JAMES R. GALLAGHER



LUDLOW ELLIMAN



KILBRITH J. BARROWS



LUTHER NOSS

sition and organ. At Andover he will have charge of the Glee Club, Orchestra, and Band, and will assist generally in the work of the Music Department.

Changes in Faculty Residences

During the past summer fewer faculty members changed their residences than in The Great Migration of last year. The following new addresses are given here so that graduates may know where to find their former teachers. Mr. Archibald Freeman has moved from Foxcroft Hall to the Phillips Inn, where he and Mrs. Freeman will make their home. Mr. Ray A. Shepard will live at 50 Salem Street instead of at Pemberton Cottage. Mr. Freeman's old rooms in Foxcroft Hall will be taken by Mr. M. Lawrence Shields. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sawyer will be at 46 Salem Street and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Maynard at 147 Main Street. Mr. Richard Jackson will take up his residence in Day Hall.

Andover Men Win Scholarship Honors at Yale and Dartmouth

John I. Shafer, Jr., P. A. '29, and Dartmouth '33, has been awarded an R. Melville Cramer Foundation fellowship by the Trustees of Dartmouth College. Specializing in genetics, he will continue his work in biology at Cornell University.

Norval Wallace Nichols, P. A. '33, has been awarded second prize in the Winston Trowbridge Townsend Prizes of Yale University for his essay entitled "The Brontë Sisters."

Kevin McInerney, P. A. '31, has been awarded first prize in the Lucius F. Robinson Latin Prizes, Senior Junior Series, Yale University.

Mahlon R. Mason, P. A. '33, received honorable mention in connection with the award of the Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize. This prize is awarded annually at Yale to the freshman who passes the best entrance examination in the Greek required for the B.A. degree.

Max F. Millikan, P. A. '31, won a first prize and William Jacob Hull, P. A. '30,

won a second prize in the Thacher Prizes in Debating, Yale University.

Charles E. Edgerton, P. A. '33, has been awarded the Woolsey Scholarship for excellence in Latin Composition and Greek, Yale University.

Fellowships have been awarded by Yale University to Charles H. Dufton P. A. '30, (Economics), and to Richard B. O. Hocking, P. A. '24, (Philosophy).

The James Gordon Bennett Prize for the best essay upon some subject of interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States government was divided this year between Arthur H. Bissel, Jr., and John H. Young, Jr., P. A. '30, for his essay entitled "Labor Problems and the New Deal."

The *Yale University Bulletin* for June announces that a Philosophical Oration (highest scholarship group) has been awarded to William Jacob Hull, P. A. '30. High Orations (second highest scholarship group) have been won by Charles Henry Dufton, William Lewis Sachse, Richard Jay Stern, and John Hendricks Young, Jr., all P. A. '30. In addition, Charles Henry Dufton has won Departmental Honors in Economics, William Lewis Sachse in History, Richard Jay Stern in English, John Hendricks Young, Jr., in Government.

In the Sheffield Scientific School, Yardley Beers, P. A. '30, has won High Honors in Physics and Campbell Hall Steketee, P. A. '30, in Applied Economic Science. In the Yale class of 1936 Duncan Bruce, Jr., P. A. '32, is mentioned for General One-Year Honors for Excellence in All Studies.

Society Scholarship Averages, Spring Term

P A E	71.57
E D P	70.63
A U V	70.38
F L D	70.36
A G C	69.91
P L S	67.31
K O A	67.09
P B X	66.68

Scholarship of the First Grade, Spring Term, 1934

Seniors—Stephen Van Nest Powelson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Holcomb Dawson, Uniontown, Pa.; Sigfried Weis, Sunbury, Pa.; Edward Hovey Seymour, Greenwich, Conn.; Charles Edward Stewart, Jr., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Samuel Winslow Foster, Brookline; Robert Wallace Orr, St. Joseph, Mo.; John Clark Mitchell, 2d, Denver, Colo.; Earle Williams Newton, Cortland, N. Y.

Upper Middlers: Ernest Alfred Johnson, Jr., Andover; Charles Appleton Meyer, Hamilton; Edward Francis Cregg, Methuen; Allen Hazen, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Lower Middlers: Richard Merritt Weissman, Boston; James MacKinnon Gillespie, Andover.

Juniors: Caperton Burnam, Richmond, Ky.

The New Course in Music Appreciation

At an informal luncheon gathering of musicologists and music instructors at Columbia University a few weeks ago, the subject of the new compulsory course at Andover came under discussion. One very distinguished musicologist ventured the opinion that the giver of the course would have to metamorphose himself into a humorist or a clown to get it across. Another ventured the opinion that the thing *could* not be done. Still another that it *should* not be done, though the opinion was vouched that lack of interest did not excuse one from familiarizing oneself with the three R's. At the conclusion of the somewhat lengthy discussion the writer allowed himself to say that the opinions expressed were at least comforting in so far as they might exculpate the giver of the course in case it should not be a success. It is only fair to stress the experimental nature of the undertaking. Of course, it will only be possible, and indeed desirable, to present a bird's-eye view of the great movements in the development of musical art. And there can be no question but that such a view ought to be a part of a liberal education. It is expected that even one who makes no pretense to being literary, if he claims a diploma from a representative school,

should know something about Shakespeare, and it is quite as important that such an one should also know something about Beethoven or Brahms, whose symphonic masterpieces rank with the literary masterpieces of the bard of Stratford.

The course in Music Appreciation will be a lecture course, profusely illustrated with phonograph and ampico records. In order to add interest to the course it has been deemed advisable for the most part to group the subjects about definite personalities, thus introducing the biographical as well as the musical element. The following are the tentative subjects of the course which it is proposed to present: The Beginnings of Music; Form in Music; Mediaeval Music (Troubadour, Trouvère, Minnesong and Meistersong); Palestrina and Catholic Church Music; Luther and Protestant Church; Monteverdi and the Madrigal; Handel and the Oratorio; Bach and the Organ; Haydn and Chamber Music; Mozart and Italian Opera; Beethoven and the Symphony; Wagner and the Music Drama; Schubert and the Lied; Berlioz and the Orchestra; Liszt and Programme-Music; Schumann and Romanticism; Chopin and the Piano; Grieg and Nationalism; Debussy and Impressionism; Schönberg and Modernism.

C. F. P.

Society of Inquiry Reception for New Boys

Newcomers to the school turned out in large numbers to meet Dr. and Mrs. Fuess at a tea served at the Phillips Inn on Saturday afternoon, September 22nd. The invitations had been mailed to all new boys from the Society of Inquiry Board before they arrived in Andover.

On Sunday evening the Society of Inquiry conducted a meeting in the auditorium at George Washington Hall to present to the new boys the various extracurricular activities of the student body. Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Fuess spoke informally to the student body, and the following students briefly outlined the activities of prominent school organizations: John H. Bishop, the Society of Inquiry; Robert Sears, Secret Societies; Wirt Cates, the Dramatic Club; Robert Reigeluth,

Philo; Newton Burdick, the Academy Church; Graham Witschief, The Open Door; Andrew W. Wingate, the Musical Clubs; G. B. Vroom, Jr., Peabody Union; David Williams, Toc H; Charles Miller, Managerships; Newell Brown, Publications; Norman Cross, the Senior Council; Frederick Griffin, Log Cabin.

The Year's Work in the Library

A year ago an interesting communication appeared in *The Phillipian* regarding aids to visual education and the various ways in which, at Phillips Academy, the classrooms, Art Gallery, and Library were helping to make the acquisition of knowledge more effective through visual education. This whole field, just beginning to be developed here, is one which presents unlimited opportunities. The Library's part in this undertaking has been, in the past, less related to classroom work than has that of the Art Gallery, for the library has chiefly tried to make known to the faculty and students some of its own resources and also to bring to the attention of the school subjects of current and general interest.

The first exhibition was held at the opening of the school year, when the Society of Inquiry commemorated its one hundredth anniversary. The Library's collection of the earliest records of this Society were shown, together with programs, pictures, and other material which set forth its purpose and work. This exhibit was followed by one on the social life and customs of the people of Germany, for which much instructive and entertaining material was supplied by the faculty, students, and friends of the school.

As is usual at the beginning of the fall term, when instruction in the use of the Library is given to the Junior Class, some of the Library's valuable and rare volumes were placed on display. These included Audubon's *Birds of America*, Jansson's *Great Atlas*, printed in 1657, and the first editions of the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Early in this same term an exhibit was shown which illustrated the whole process of the making of a book, from proofreading to printing and binding. This exhibit, borrowed from Ginn and Company, was supplemented by a display of inexpensive

editions of books which could be purchased for a dollar or less. At this time a number of books were secured by the students for their personal libraries.

Many fine examples of early cartography were lent to the library by Goodspeed's Book Shop and were shown, together with some interesting early maps belonging to Mr. Freeman and to Mr. Shields of the Faculty and those from the Library's own map collection.

The library of Eliphalet Pearson, first principal of Phillips Academy, has been presented to the school. Besides the historical interest which it has for Phillips Academy, it also possesses great value in showing the type of books which made up a scholar's library at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. A selection from this library, with its many Greek and Hebrew texts, was displayed, as was also Phillips Academy's earliest library, whose catalogue bears the date 1819.

Of special interest to the students was the display which made known the resources of the Mercer Sports Library. This collection is so general in its scope, ranging as it does from chess to mountaineering, with football, baseball, hockey, and other sports in between, that it makes an appeal to almost every boy in school.

A collection of geological and archaeological specimens, assembled, mounted, and arranged by Paul Shirley, '34, was one of the most satisfactory exhibits of the year. Polar Exploration, with special reference to the present Byrd expedition, of which two Andover graduates are members, was another exhibition which had a very definite interest for the students, as did also the one on Yachting and Navigation, held shortly before the beginning of the summer vacation.

The final display, arranged at the Commencement season, was a collection of Andover material,—Pot Pourris, pictures, programs, and other Phillips Academy memorabilia,—relating to the reunion classes of 1884, 1894, 1899, 1909, and 1914. This exhibition proved to be of much interest to the returning graduates.

The alumni, very thoughtfully remembering the Library, have presented many items for the Andover Collection, as well

as many gifts of books. From all sources, the books presented during the year number 688 volumes. 1347 volumes have been purchased and 77 magazines have been bound and added to the permanent collections of the Library. This makes a total of 36,488 volumes in the Library at the end of the year 1933-1934.

During the past year the Reference Room attendance was 92,413, with an average week day attendance of 400. The average Sunday attendance was 138. More than 5600 books were placed on reserve for 23 courses. The number of volumes circulated was 15,047, which does not include those used for study and research in the Reference Room nor those read for pleasure in the Freeman Room.

2854 volumes have been catalogued, for which 9620 cards were made. The special work accomplished by this department has been the cataloguing of the books on Art presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and those in the Jane Locke Wadsworth Memorial Collection. Many of the books in the Mercer Library have been reclassified and recatalogued and new titles added.

At the beginning of the school year instruction in the use of the Library was given by the reference librarian to all Junior English classes, and this was followed by projects to be worked out in the Library. Later an outline of instruction was studied by the Upper Middle Class and an examination given. As their part of the work in the library instruction course, 193 Senior students presented bibliographies on subjects which were assigned by their English instructors or which represented the students' individual interests. All of the library instruction is carried on in connection with the work of the English Department, and the marks are recorded as for work done for this department.

The attendance, taken, as in other years, on one day in the winter term was 708. Never before has the general attendance nor the attendance in the Reference Room been as large as during the past year.

New Tennis Courts under Construction

To replace the old tennis courts torn up to make way for Rockwell House, the new

dormitory, the Academy has started the construction of five new ones. Two of these are extensions, toward the track, of the four present Varsity courts. The other three, of a superior grade built by the Waltham Tennis Court Clay Company, are being placed between the Varsity courts and the Cage. The embankment toward the track and football fields is being terraced, and here, under the shade of an old oak tree, spectators can watch the best of the school players in action. The new courts and landscaping should enhance not only the effectiveness but the beauty of the Academy's playing fields.

Addison Gallery Notes

With nearly two hundred members of the student body taking courses in art this year, The Addison Gallery enters the most active period of its brief history. The required course in Art and Music for members of the Upper Middle class will meet in the Gallery during the fall and winter terms. An increasing number of students have elected the course in drawing and painting, and others are expected to continue this work on their own initiative as members of the Sketch Club, a voluntary student organization. The necessary readjustments in the exhibition schedule and program of the Gallery to meet these additional school requirements are now being made. Supplementary exhibitions will have a definite relation to the new courses in art and history, and the general exhibitions will be of increasing interest to the student body at large. At the same time, every effort is being made to hold the interest of the general public by maintaining the quality of these exhibitions, and by continuing, on a somewhat reduced scale, the very successful educational program with the public schools.

A local district exhibition under the auspices of the Merrimack Valley Art Association brought many visitors to the Addison Gallery during the past summer. This new organization, under the leadership of Frederick W. Coburn of Lowell, well known art critic, plans to hold yearly exhibitions in various cities in the district. The initial exhibition at Andover was of sufficient quality to indicate that it may

soon rank among the outstanding summer exhibitions in New England. The exhibition included paintings in oil and water color, sculpture, and drawings. Arrangements for the exhibition were made by Mrs. Cook and Miss Chase of the Gallery staff, with the coöperation of local directors in Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport.

We print below a tentative list of the major exhibitions to be held in the Addison Gallery during the present year. This list does not include the class exhibitions or the numerous smaller exhibitions which change frequently throughout the year. The attention of alumni of Phillips Academy is called especially to the Alumni Exhibition which is planned for the commencement season. Please send information concerning your own work in sculpture, painting (oil and water color), prints, and drawings to the Curator of the Addison Gallery as soon as possible.

Through October: Paintings by Russell Cheney.

Through October 10: Siamese and Cambodian Sculpture, Javanese Masks and Puppets.

November 5—December 3: International Theatre Art, arranged by Lee Simonson (Museum of Modern Art)

January 3—January 31: Chinese Painting (College Art Association)

February 1—February 28: Modern European Textiles

March 1—April 7: Classical Art

April 15—May 21: Design in Local Industry.

May 21—July 1: Alumni Exhibition

Throughout the year: "One Man" Exhibitions by New England Artists

New Management at the Commons

The task of providing meals which the boys will like and which at the same time will meet dietetic requirements is one of the larger problems which confronts a school like Andover. This year the Commons has been placed under the direction of Mr. Richard Frazer, a man whose wide experience in catering should enable him



CAMBODIAN SIVA, 11TH - 12TH CENTURY
From the Loan Exhibit of the Addison Gallery

to satisfy even the chronically critical schoolboy. For forty years Mr. Frazer has been responsible for the food served at many big hotels all over the United States. For a long period he had charge of the meals served in the hotels run by the Canadian Pacific railroad, and he was with the Barron Hotel Company for twenty-eight summers, and at the Hotel Buckminster, in Boston, for eighteen winters.

Mr. Frazer will be assisted by Mrs. Stanley M. Cleveland, of Andover, who will arrange the menus on special occasions, oversee the faculty teas and the dances, and in general contribute the feminine element so essential in a pleasant dining-room.

Mr. Kenneth A. Painton, manager of the Lake Tarleton Club, will act as Head Waiter during the early part of the year to see that the student waiters learn to serve the meals correctly. He will be assisted by Mr. George Miller.

HERE AND THERE—INFORMAL ANDOVERIANA

If we could draw a map, it would be amusing to picture the reason for the chaos that would have reigned if the Headmaster, from the golf links of Dublin, N.H., had had to order sudden mobilization of his faculty in midsummer. G. Grenville Benedict would have jumped off a surf board in Honolulu to answer the call of duty. M. Lawrence Shields would have crawled out from underneath his mosquito netting to start the long trek home from Hudson Bay, and John S. Barss would have handed over his canoe paddle to the second in command from his camp in Canada. From their various pursuits, hedonistic and otherwise, in England, Sweden, France, Germany, and Italy, Messrs. Basford, Forbush, James, Parmelee, Spencer, van der Stucken, and Hayes would have been rudely torn. Kenneth Minard's radiogram would have come to him via a freighter somewhere between here and South America. Maine (especially Long Lake Lodge), New Hampshire, and outlying districts of Massachusetts would have fairly poured forth pedagogues, as would the tombs of Widener Library, Cambridge. Dr. Darling, in New Haven, would have packed his and Mr. Freeman's *American History Outline* into his bag for further work in Andover; and Mr. Peterkin, at the Harvard Summer School, would have given a farewell lecture on Catullus. Among the least incommoded would have been Dr. Eccles and Mr. Heely, on the job in George Washington Hall, and Mr. Paradise, surrounded by secretaries in the Library, turning out the pages of his *History of Essex County*. Perhaps it's just as well that such mobilizations remain where they are,—on paper.

A good many of the younger Andover alumni in New York see quite a bit of each other at the Yale Club,—Chet Dudley, Harry Jones, Johnny McGauley, Bill Frank, and others. Even Harvard and Princeton men have been known to enter the portals out of loyalty to old Andover contacts.

About ninety-five men are working at present on the new dormitory and the addition to the Infirmary. More coming later. To the unpractised eye, the situation seems chaotic, but closer inspection proves that the foundations for both buildings are done. In fact, the laying of the first floor of the new dormitory is nearly completed. Not to mention the dormitory, the addition to the infirmary is very grand. About one hundred feet long, it shoots to the south from the back of the present infirmary. It is completely fire-proof,—reinforced concrete floors,—and everything. A portion of the present infirmary will be turned into a medical administration center. The hope now is that both the infirmary and the dormitory will be completed by the middle of March.

During the summer Dr. Fuess just about completed his work on his history of Amherst College. It will be ready for publication soon. He also did some work on his Coolidge biography. He and Mrs. Fuess called on Mrs. Coolidge at Northampton in connection with the work.

Continual rain during the opening days of school. On Thursday, September 20, the *Boston Herald* carried a report that the weather was on the way towards establishing a new all-time record: 12½ hours of sunshine in the last nineteen days. The weather odds this year against the boys away from home for the first time were terrific. We hope that we were able to make it up to them in other ways.

A trick system of fire escapes is to be installed in the new dormitory. Doors onto the fire escapes will be at either end of the central corridor on each floor. An electric system is planned whereby opening the door will automatically sound gongs and bells. The temptation to open the door for fun, of course, will be great. But the temptation to go out through the door, and on into the night in search of further fun, should be practically nil.

The interior decorator for the new dormitory is the lady who did the interior decorating in the work connected with the restoration of Williamsburg, Va. Her methods combine art and practicality.

At least one of the new masters this year, Mr. K. J. Barrows, P. A. '27, has a hobby all of his own. He is a "bug" on railroads. He knows all railroad time schedules by heart and, travelling across the continent this summer, he got up every morning at 3.45 to gaze at any engines that might be passing.

Overheard at the Library the other day: a prep asking one of the librarians for all references to the death of Cellini. He is writing his biography.

The Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess entertained about 2200 people at luncheons, teas, and dinners during the school year of 1933-34. Their list of guests included students, parents, trustees, teachers, friends of the school, official guests, and alumni. Three teas in the fall were held at the Phillips Inn, and three teas during the year were held in the Commons. All other entertaining was done in their home.

Athletics

By M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

Football

WITH heartless indifference and stolid cruelty, the football dummy daily punishes the candidates for the 1934 football team. The veterans that are back are of the kind to make the heart of the coach beat a trifle faster with pleasure, but new talent seems to be strikingly absent.

Mr. Shepard, backed up by his squad of coaches composed of Messrs. Benton, Dake, Billhardt, Hagenbuckle, and Flanagan, are now laying the ground work of conditioning and hardening. Captain Robert A. Sears has Kellogg, Hite, Graham, Cahners, and Moody to support him in the line; while Viens, Burdick, and Sharretts, from the 1933 team, will be found ripping through any holes this line can make.

On November 10, the Red hoards from Exeter descend upon Brothers Field in an endeavor to swing the balance of victories to the New Hampshire side, as their victory last year by a slim one-point margin evened up the series to twenty-four for each school.

Manager Robert Cushman has scheduled seven games.

Sept. 29 New Hampton School
Oct. 6 Harvard Freshmen
Oct. 13 Yale Freshmen

Oct.	20	Brown Freshmen at Providence
Oct.	27	N. H. State Freshmen
Nov.	3	Harvard Freshmen 2nd
Nov.	10	Exeter

Soccer

Last year the Exeter soccer team played Coach "Jim" Ryley's men to a numerical stand-still,—a one to one tie. This year Manager Witschief's team, under Captain Bagg, is again out to keep the palm leaf from having to spend the winter in the cold and frigid state of New Hampshire. Besides Captain Bagg, George Thompson, Mendel, Hazeltine, Cross, Swihart, and Rosenfeld are all heel and toe artists of sufficient repute to carry on the Ryley habit of winning soccer games.

Eight games are to be played:

Oct.	6	M. I. T. Freshmen
Oct.	10	Tufts Freshmen
Oct.	13	Harvard Freshmen
Oct.	17	Open
Oct.	20	Worcester Academy
Oct.	24	Open
Oct.	27	Tabor Academy at Marion
Nov.	7	Exeter at Exeter

Polo

Several of the Blue mallet artists attended Lyle Phillips' polo ranch in the

White Mountains during the past summer. We hence expect the appointment soon of an international committee to report on the over emphasis of polo in secondary schools.

The first athletic skirmish of the year took place in this branch of athletics when, on September 22nd, Captain Mott Woolley's riders tied the Dedham Polo and Country Club 7 to 7 in a brilliant six chukker skirmish. Manager James S. Copley has arranged a schedule which will include the Dedham Polo and Country Club, Medford Riding Academy, Norwich Military College, Avon School, and the Dartmouth Flashes. Captain Woolley, Copley, Newell, Brown, Robert Hector, Robert Poor, and William Poor, of the old men, and Lathrop of the new men, will be among the more ardent and the better of Mr. Phillips' squad.

Club Football

The club football coaches are again buried deep in Jones, Rockne, Warner, and other great masters of the gridiron. When Saxon meets Gaul and Roman meets Greek, spirit runs high and strategy even higher. Although the outward deportment of the coaches toward each other is all that could be desired in a well run preparatory

school, there are rumors that the sleeping volcano of jealousy may erupt at any moment. Richard Jackson, mentor of the Greeks, is the bone of contention. Among some he is considered entirely too young to win such a signal honor as the club championship, as he did last year, from such seasoned generals as the wiley Paradise of the Saxons, the tricky Benedict of the Gauls, and the erratic but brilliant Eccles of the Romans. Again this autumn the club games will be contested as fiercely as any of the major classics in the country.

Track and Cross Country

Fall track is in full swing, with Mr. Peck and his famous whistle at the starting mark and with Mr. Patton as his able assistant. Doubtless Penrose Hallowell, of Harvard and Oxford fame and a new addition to our teaching staff, will be unable to keep very far away from this sport.

Mr. Boyle is daily urging the hill and dalers to better efforts. With Captain Horne, Childs, and Watson from the squad of last fall to lead the cross-country men, they should acquit themselves with credit. Three meets are being arranged for both the first and second teams, the opposition being the Dartmouth, New Hampshire, and M. I. T. Freshmen.



CAPTAIN SEARS, COACH SHEPARD, AND MANAGER CUSHMAN

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

35th Reunion of the Class of '99

Nineteen members of the class of 1899 came to Andover to celebrate the anniversary of their graduation thirty-five years ago. These men, in the order of their registry on arrival, were: Edward F. Ryman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Charles N. Kimball, Sistersville, W. Va.; James J. Brainard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ralph D. Mitchell, Cleveland, O.; George S. Van Wickle, Miami Fla.; Charles A. Hill, Andover, Mass.; Nathaniel R. Potter, Rochester, N. Y.; F. W. Wilhelmi, Duluth, Minn.; John M. Dreisbach, Easton, Pa.; Harold Roberts, Medford, Mass.; T. Beveridge Stiles, Paterson, N. J.; Charles O. Day, Boston, Mass.; Carl E. Meyer, Amherst, Mass.; James A. Hatch, New York; Alan Fox, New York; Spencer T. Williams, Malden, Mass.; Charles W. Littlefield, Montclair, N. J.; Frank A. Hill, Saugus, Mass.; Henry C. Holt, New York.

The 35th Reunion of the class of '99, though attended by fewer than any previous Reunion, was most enjoyable and lacked nothing in good fellowship. For Meyer, Mitchell, and Wilhelmi it was the first '99 Reunion.

Departing from the custom of former Reunions, the Class Dinner was served in the new Commons in Andover, which gave those attending an opportunity to see the new Hall and the facilities for feeding the students. Sixteen men were present at the dinner, with seven sons of members of the class.

Everyone left for home on Friday afternoon except Ned Ryman, Fritz Wilhelmi, Alan Fox, Jim Brainard, Charlie Littlefield, and Charlie Kimball. Wilhelmi and Kimball stayed in Adams Hall Friday night and left Saturday forenoon. Mitchell went from Andover to Northampton, where his daughter was graduated from Smith College the following week, while



MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1899 AT THEIR 35TH REUNION

Standing: Wilhelmi, Fox, F. A. Hill. *Seated, left to right:* Roberts, Williams, C. A. Hill, Potter, Kimball, Hatch, Dreisbach, Brainard, Holt, Littlefield, Mitchell, Stiles, Van Wickle

Alan Fox left for Charleston, S. C., where he was to be married the following Monday. It should be noted that Bob Ruhl, coming from Medford, Oregon, got as far as New York, where he was prevented from completing the journey to Andover because of a troublesome carbuncle, which demanded immediate medical attention there. Pete Farnum was prevented from attending by reason of being a member of the Grand Jury in New York. A special delivery letter was received from Judy Janes enclosing a newspaper clipping

supposedly containing an account of an alleged automobile accident which prevented his attendance and which he asked to be read at the dinner to explain his absence. However, since the account was sent printed in a Yiddish newspaper, there was no one present who was able to read it and the mystery of his absence still remains unsolved. Telegrams were received from Bob Ruhl, from Anson Wagar, Ottawa, Canada, and from Creighton Whiting in Chicago.

CHARLES N. KIMBALL

John Demeritt, Class of 1877

If you had strolled into the Senate chamber at Concord, N. H., in 1897, you would have been attracted by the stalwart figure of John Demeritt, the sergeant-at-arms. He was the sixth John in lineal descent from Huguenot ancestry and the third to be Major in the United States Army. Possessed of business traits, he early entered railroad work and rose from

station agent of the Boston and Maine road in his native town to the office of City Passenger and Ticket Agent at Boston. In the Spanish War he was appointed by President McKinley as Major and Paymaster of the volunteers of the United States, and he served on the staffs of Major Generals Merritt and Otis.

Major Demeritt was widely and favorably known.



JOHN DEMERITT
1856-1934

Richard Thayer Holbrook, Class of 1889

In the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library is a copy of Holbrook's "Portraits of Dante" with this inscription: "For the Library of Phillips Academy, Andover. As a record of the high regard I have always had for the school that I knew in 1889 and that I was so happy to see again in 1929."

The American doughboy studied his "Liberty French," a little red book prepared by Holbrook, issued in 1917, and distributed through the Y. M. C. A. to the number of more than 200,000 copies.

An eminent philologist, editor, contributor to cyclopedias, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, he has shed lustre on the graduates of Phillips, and we mourn his going.

Obituaries

1864—Charles Edward Stowe, son of Calvin Ellis and Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe, was born in Brunswick, Me., July 8, 1850. He was a non-graduate member of the Bowdoin class of 1874 and graduated at Harvard in 1875. He was a student at Bonn, Berlin, and Heidelberg. He was a pastor in Hartford and Simsbury in Connecticut and in

Bridgewater. He retired from the ministry in 1908 and devoted himself to authorship and to the lecture field. He died in Santa Barbara, Calif. Two brothers attended Phillips, Frederic W., 1854 and Henry E., 1855.

1869—Orrin Dayton Kingsley, son of Elijah and Lucinda Danford Kingsley, was born in Sodus, N. Y., July 8, 1849, and received the degree of M.D. from the Detroit Medical College in 1872 and from the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College in 1874. He became a physician in White Plains, N. Y. and died in Rochester, N. Y., December 9, 1933.

1870—Doane Cogswell, son of George and Elizabeth Doane Cogswell, was born in Bradford, April 29, 1851. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1874, studied at the Harvard Medical School, and became a farmer in his native town. He died in Gloucester, August 11, 1934.

1870—John Seymour Wood, son of George Washington and Harriet Wells Clark Wood, was born in Utica, N. Y., October 1, 1855, and was graduated from Yale in 1874 and from the Columbia Law School in 1876. He was assistant counsel for the Elevated Road of New York City, editor of Bachelor of Arts magazine, and wrote extensively. He died in New York City, June 15, 1934.

1871—Charles Albert Mason, son of William Albert, 1835, and Clara Maria Hodges Mason, was born in Cambridge, October 27, 1851, and became a civil engineer and surveyor. He died in Cambridge December 31, 1930. A brother, William A., was in the class of 1871.

1871—Lewis George Wilson, son of George MacKeith and Harriet Maria George Wilson, was born in Plaistow, N. H., February 15, 1853. He was a member of the fire department of Middletown, N. Y., a member of the board of health, and a dealer in coal and wood. He died in Middletown, April 10, 1933.

1872—Charles Albert Perry, son of John Albert and Louisa Butterfield Perry, was born in Blanchard, Me., April 11, 1852. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1876, attended Bangor Theological Seminary in 1876-78, and was graduated from Andover Seminary in 1879. His pastorates were in Windham, Vt., Memphis, Mich., Randolph, Vt., Rupert, Vt., East Taunton, Mass., and Bath, Me. He died in Bowdoinham, Me., June 23, 1934.

1876—Charles Peter Clark, son of Charles Peter, 1848, and Caroline Tyler Clark, was born in Jamaica Plain, September 12, 1858, and entered railroad work, in which he became very successful. He died in South Wellfleet, August 22, 1934. A brother, Edward L., was in the class of 1894 and a son, Tyler, in the class of 1908.

1877—John Demeritt, son of Ezra Edric and Louisa M. Demerrett Demeritt, was born in Madbury, N. H., August 8, 1856. In 1879 he entered the service of the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1887 he represented his town in the State Legislature and in 1897 he was Sergeant-at-arms in the Senate. In

1898 he received a commission in the Spanish War, retiring at its end to Madbury, where he died, February 1, 1934.

1885—Sylvanus Everett Frohock, son of Jonathan and Jane Easton Frohook, was born in Lincolnville, Me., September 16, 1854, and was graduated from Brown in 1889 and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1892. He held pastorates in Springfield, Central Falls, R. I., Liberty, N. Y., Concord, N. H., Camden and Milo, Me. He retired from the ministry in 1930 and died in Sanford, Me., August 13, 1934. A son, Richard R., was in the class of 1921.

1886—Andrew James Ames, son of Curtis Bradford and Eliza Hopper Ames, was born in Hutchinson, Minn., March 24, 1866 and was graduated from the University of Illinois Medical School. He practiced his profession in Minneapolis, Minn., until 1902. He was a physician in Wheaton, Minn., for three years and in Forbes, N. Dak., for seventeen years. In 1921 he was appointed to the examining board at the Veterans Administration Bureau at Fort Snelling, at a Fargo Hospital and in Chicago. He died in Fargo, N. Dak.

1886—Ernest Lynde Selden, son of Richard Lynde and Sarah Meigs Loper Selden, was born in Hadlyme, Conn., March 8, 1866, was graduated from Yale in 1890, became paying teller in Deep River (Conn.) National Bank, engaged in mining in Colorado, was chief clerk in the Chicago office of the Minnesota Iron Co., clerk in the Duluth office of the U. S. Steel Corporation and clerk in the Oliver Iron Mining Company of Duluth, Minn. He had also served as selectman in Hadlyme, where he died June 20, 1934. He was a member of the Lyme Board of Education and in 1932 was elected to the Connecticut Assembly.

1888—Andrew Watson Barton, son of John Duncan and Eliza Garner Barton, was born in Torrington, Conn., October 11, 1865 and died December 5, 1933.

1888—Alfred Bruce Chace, son of A. Frank Benjamin and Mary Zilpah Bruce Chace, was born in Hinsdale, N. Y., March 2, 1868 and was graduated from Yale in 1892. He was district attorney for nine years and was Surrogate of Columbia County, N. Y. He was president of Hudson (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. and died February 26, 1934.

1888—Roy Knight Farwell, son of Salon Zopher and Louise Amand Farwell, was born in Freeport, Ill., March 26, 1872. He was in the telephone business and was on the board of education in Freeport, where he died August 25, 1933.

1888—Thomas Newton Owen, son of Thomas Morris and Jane Williams Owen, was born in Utica, N. Y., November 15, 1866, and was graduated from Hamilton in 1892 and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1895. He was an instructor in Talladega Theological Seminary and was in charge of the American Missionary Association work in South Carolina. He was pastor at Eastport, Me., and died in Pinehurst, N. C., August 24, 1934.

1888—David Alexander Shaw, son of Hector and Rachel McLaren Shaw, was born in New York City, August 24, 1867, and was a member of Phillips Exeter in 1883. He became a bank director in Mishawaka, Ind., a president of the Simplex Motor Co., a president of the Grant Motor Co., and since 1922 had been general manager of the Monmouth Products Co., manufacturers of automobile parts. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12, 1933.

1889—Stephen Brown, son of Stephen and Esther Lamprey Brown, was born in Kensington, N. H., May 19, 1870 and was a farmer in his native town, where he died March 29, 1934.

1889—Richard Thayer Holbrook, son of Dwight and Kalista Thayer Holbrook, was born in Windsor Locks, Conn., December 13, 1870, and was graduated from Yale in 1893. He was a student at the Universities of Paris and of Berlin and taught at Yale, Columbia, Bryn Mawr. He was on the editorial staff of D. C. Heath in 1917, but enlisted in the World War, and in 1919 went to the University of California, where he was dean of the French department. He was author of many books, fellow of learned societies, contributor to encyclopedias. He died in the campus hospital, July 31, 1934.

1890—Charles Albert Horne, son of Gustavus Henry and Ellen Hampson Horne, was born in Dover, N. H., July 3, 1869 and was graduated from Trinity in 1893, from Harvard in 1894 and from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge in 1897. He became a minister and journalist in California and died in San Francisco, Calif., October 21, 1930.

1890—Samuel Burnham Shackford, son of Charles Burnham and Caroline Cartland Shackford, was born in Conway, N. H., November 11, 1871 and was graduated from Harvard in 1894 and from the Harvard Law School in 1898. He practiced law in Boston and Dover, N. H. He was associated with the Strafford National Bank of Dover. He died in Boston February 21, 1934. A brother, Moses A. C., was a member of the class of 1891.

Personals

1880—Philip T. Nickerson has returned to this country after an extended residence in England. His address is 1511 Harrison Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

1896—Harry J. Colburn is connected with Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, in the Department of Written English.

1899—John K. Evans is vice-president of the General Foods Sales Company at 250 Park Ave., New York City.

1899—Alan Fox and Miss Lucy Lee Wilbur were married in Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1934.

1900—William Northrop Morse and Miss Georgiana Hall Palmer were recently married in Wellesley.

1904—Irving H. Gallyon is a special secretary

with the Metropolitan office of the Y. M. C. A. at Pittsburgh, Pa.

1914—William A. Coles is manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of the Independence Fund of North America.

1914—Ludwig King Moorehead and Mrs. Barbara Sargent Grove were married in Concord, September 1, 1934.

1917—A son, Edward MacDonald, 2nd, was born in New York City, August 24, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward MacDonald King.

1922—Walter G. Preston, Jr., is assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of The Ohio National Life Insurance Company.

1923—John Frederick Fitchen, III and Miss Mary Elizabeth Nelson were married in White Plains, N. Y., June 23, 1934.

1923—Allen MacMartin Look and Miss Maria Sloan Auchincloss were married in Kennebunkport, Me., July 21, 1934.

1924—Theodore Scott Riggs, First Lieutenant, U. S. Cavalry, has been appointed instructor in the department of philosophy at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

1924—Charles Henry Sawyer and Miss Katharine Clay were married in Lawrence, June 28, 1934.

1925—A daughter, Ann Willing, was born May 26, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Ames. This child is granddaughter of Arthur H. Gerhard, 1894, and of Edward W. Ames, 1892.

1926—Charles Ruggles Langmuir and Miss Elizabeth Murdock Cross were married in Winchester, July 21, 1934.

1927—Hubert Newton Graves and Miss Miriam Farrell were married in Providence, R. I., April 25, 1934.

1928—James Ruthven Adriance and Miss Nancy Lee Clark were married in Winchester, September 1, 1934.

1928—Howard Allen Bloombergh and Miss Dorothy LeBaron Barrett were married in Annisquam, August 3, 1934.

1928—Parker Vesie Lawrence, 2d and Miss Alice Lorinda Bliss were married in Bellport, L. I., N. Y., July 14, 1934.

1928—Theodore Farnham Loeb and Miss Elaine Ahearn were recently married in Longmeadow.

1929—Dudley Henry Morris, Jr., and Miss Margaret Edwards were married in Greenwich, Conn., July 14, 1934.

1929—George Howland Parsons and Miss Elizabeth McDonald were married in Seattle, Wash., June 27, 1934.

1930—Richard H. O'Kane graduated this May from the U. S. Naval Academy and has been assigned to the steamship Chester.

1931—Gardner C. Cushman, Dartmouth 1935, has been chosen student director of the Dartmouth Players.

1931—Seth McCormick Lynn and Miss Mary Pendred Lego were married April 30, 1934.

The
Phillips Bulletin

Published by Phillips Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

ALUMNI FUND REPORT NUMBER



Twenty-seventh Annual Report

1933 - 1934

VOLUME XXIX

November, 1934

NUMBER 2

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VOLUME XXIX — THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN — NUMBER 2

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Authorized on July 8, 1918.

TO THE ALUMNI

It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund announces the resignation of its chairman, Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83. Mr. Jennings has been a member of the Board since the founding of the Alumni Fund in 1906 and since 1915 has served as its head. It will be difficult for those connected with the administration of the Alumni Fund, and for graduates in general to express their appreciation for the loyal work Mr. Jennings has done for the school. Under his guidance the Alumni Fund has developed from a doubtful experiment to an assured and invaluable source of income.

The Directors are happy to announce that Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94, has consented to succeed Mr. Jennings as Chairman.

Among the alumni, the past year has been marked by a developing enthusiasm for the school and for the policies of the new Headmaster. A series of gatherings throughout the country, climaxed by the immensely successful New York Dinner, listened with intense interest to Dr. Fuess's account of the progress being made at Andover. This enthusiasm should and certainly will be reflected in the returns of the Alumni Fund.

For the last three years, in spite of the relentless grip of the depression, the contributions of our graduates have slightly increased. For 1933-34 the sum was \$14,216.59, or \$142.61 more than the year before, and \$1,038.94 more than 1931-32. A still more encouraging fact is that the number of contributors is growing also. For the past year 1,338 men gave to the Fund, which is 194 more than 1932-33, and 144 more than in 1931-32. It is hoped that this increase will continue with greater velocity, and with the loyal help of the Alumni Fund Directors and Class Agents it is certain to do so. To know the school, its policies, and the fine type of boy brought to it by the Alumni Fund is all that is necessary to arouse enthusiasm, and Mr. Prentiss is developing plans by which Directors and Class Agents may become more familiar with the new Andover.

It is fitting to express here the deep gratitude felt by all connected with the school for the generous expenditure of time and energy contributed by all those connected with the Alumni Fund organization.

SCOTT H. PARADISE

Executive Secretary

November 30, 1934

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1933-1934

Showing comparison with 1932-1933

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '33-'34	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '32-'33	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing
Before 1868		50	4	\$ 41 00	.08	3	\$ 40 00	.05
1868	H. M. Silver	12	1	15 00	.08	4	98 00	.24
1869	Walter Davidson	14	2	20 00	.14	2	20 00	.13
1870		20	1	10 00	.05	2	30 00	.09
1871	J. A. Garver	20	4	1,032 00	.20	4	1,032 00	.17
1872	S. B. Stiles	14	10	56 00	.83	9	53 00	.56
1873	G. T. Eaton	23	22	85 02	.96	15	68 57	.65
1874	W. B. Bryan	24	1	10 00	.04	1	10 00	.04
1875		20	4	75 00	.20	4	70 00	.15
1876	Nathaniel Stevens	26	7	77 00	.27	6	81 00	.23
1877		13	2	6 00	.15	1	1 00	.06
1878	L. M. Silver	19	16	147 00	.84	21	160 00	.98
1879	G. B. Foster	29	23	152 00	.79	25	186 00	.83
1880		35	4	42 00	.11	3	37 00	.08
1881	*A. J. Selfridge	29	5	57 00	.17	8	73 00	.23
1882		46	5	155 00	.11	13	350 00	.26
1883	O. G. Jennings	40	12	457 50	.30	11	430 00	.26
1884	A. F. Stearns	44	26	288 00	.59	12	196 00	.26
1885	L. C. Penfield	35	11	37 00	.31	3	25 00	.08
1886	T. M. Banks	42	9	152 50	.21	10	164 61	.23
1887	F. C. Walcott	53	12	182 74	.23	7	175 74	.13
1888	O. H. Bronson	77	12	156 00	.16	13	194 00	.16
1889	E. B. Bishop	80	25	465 00	.31	19	354 00	.22
1890	A. T. Harrington	98	17	285 00	.17	17	292 00	.17
1891	S. M. Russell	88	31	229 00	.35	16	302 00	.17
1892	J. B. Neale	126	51	1,508 00	.40	45	1,713 50	.35
1893	F. T. Murphy	119	14	238 00	.12	12	123 00	.09
1894	G. G. Schreiber	127	40	1,182 00	.13	16	700 00	.12
1895	E. K. Haskell	139	21	179 00	.15	19	132 00	.13
1896	Arthur Drinkwater	155	58	368 50	.37	39	350 00	.24
1897	S. H. E. Freund	123	21	116 00	.17	19	145 00	.15
1898	C. C. Wickwire	157	24	271 00	.15	24	95 00	.15
1899	W. S. Sugden	121	19	217 00	.16	21	141 00	.17
1900	C. D. Rafferty	124	21	590 00	.17	20	533 00	.16
1901	E. W. Campion	123	18	113 50	.15	24	129 00	.19
1902	P. L. Reed	127	59	460 00	.46	48	405 00	.36
1903	E. B. Chapin	121	16	130 18	.12	17	165 00	.14
1904	C. B. Garver	149	28	307 00	.19	25	309 00	.17
1905	T. A. Cushman	132	25	146 00	.19	19	128 00	.14
1906	M. D. Cooper	139	13	126 00	.09	6	61 00	.04
1907	J. R. Kilpatrick	169	5	47 00	.03	5	50 00	.04
1908	R. A. Gardner	173	32	326 50	.18	35	380 00	.20
1909	W. H. Woolverton	189	14	120 00	.07	11	60 00	.06
1910	S. W. R. Eames	192	58	183 00	.30	40	100 00	.21
1911	*J. W. Fellows	217	20	165 00	.09	20	167 00	.09
1912	F. M. Hampton	217	23	197 50	.11	16	117 00	.07
1913	James Gould	178	40	220 00	.22	38	220 00	.21
1914	A. W. Ames	208	31	236 88	.15	16	272 57	.07
1915	A. V. Heely	219	20	205 00	.09	18	148 00	.08
1916	Paul Abbott	240	22	239 24	.09	19	194 74	.08
1917	S. Y. Hord	205	20	125 00	.10	6	37 00	.03
1918	H. C. Smith	241	44	355 00	.18	38	925 50	.16
1919	O. M. Whipple	213	22	137 00	.10	16	81 50	.07

Class	Agent	Total No. in Class	No. of Donors '33-'34	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing	No. of Donors '32-'33	Amount	Per cent Sub- scribing
1920	E. McV. Greene, Jr.	235	19	115.50	.08	17	99.75	.07
1921	C. S. Gage	254	26	106.00	.10	34	128.00	.13
1922	H. W. Cole	244	15	234.75	.06	23	123.50	.09
1923	Charles Watson, III	218	15	66.00	.07	13	71.00	.06
1924	M. P. Skinner	260	10	41.87	.04	16	74.00	.06
1925	J. D. Dudley	244	36	133.00	.15			
1926	J. M. Sprigg	227	5	15.30	.02	16	63.00	.07
1927	W. M. Swoope	248	16	58.48	.06	15	53.00	.06
1928	J. R. Adriance	222	27	100.34	.12	19	76.50	.08
1929	J. Q. Newton, Jr.	242	15	28.50	.06	30	81.50	.12
1930	W. S. Kimball	239	19	53.84	.08	30	82.00	.12
1931	J. B. Elliott	238	9	27.00	.04	29	87.00	.12
1932	H. W. Davis, II	233	15	66.95	.06	40	109.00	.17
1933	M. W. Vye, Jr.	257	64	67.00	.25			
Non-graduates			2	360.00		1	700.00	
		8,955	1,338	\$14,216.59		1,144	\$14,073.98	

*Deceased

SUMMARY OF ALUMNI FUND CONTRIBUTIONS, 1907-1934

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed to Endowment	Total Each Class
Before 1865	\$ 7,503.13	\$21,490.00	\$28,993.13
1865	889.50	7.00	896.50
1866	1,362.00		1,362.00
1867	728.00	98.00	826.00
1868	2,311.56	1,133.00	3,444.56
1869	1,665.95	20.00	1,685.95
1870	1,113.00		1,113.00
1871	11,807.50	1,702.00	13,509.50
1872	2,476.00	1,105.00	3,581.00
1873	2,415.93	95.00	2,510.93
1874	1,142.00	35.00	1,177.00
1875	3,058.00		3,058.00
1876	2,436.80	100.00	2,536.80
1877	1,625.21	2,897.00	4,522.21
1878	4,190.50	101.00	4,291.50
1879	4,437.46	1,413.00	5,850.46
1880	3,081.13	25.00	3,106.13
1881	2,988.29		2,988.29
1882	6,547.00	22.00	6,569.00
1883	22,678.84	1,000.00	23,678.84
1884	7,880.26	2,154.00	10,034.26
1885	3,720.64	1,400.00	5,120.64
1886	7,240.82	1,603.50	8,844.32
1887	7,711.53	273.00	7,984.53
1888	6,332.83	82.50	6,415.33
1889	14,134.68	466.00	14,600.68
1890	14,494.36	201.00	14,695.36
1891	7,605.16	105.00	7,710.16
1892	31,994.57	3,791.88	35,786.45
1893	13,363.17	968.00	14,331.17
1894	16,160.64	5,182.00	21,342.64
1895	7,116.47	405.00	7,521.47
1896	15,320.55	1,826.49	17,147.04
1897	5,839.79	242.50	6,082.29

Class	Total Subscribed to Current Expense	Total Subscribed to Endowment	Total Each Class
1898	7,674.20	1,485.00	9,159.20
1899	7,520.00	4,557.49	12,077.49
1900	16,638.48	10.00	16,648.48
1901	4,853.50	5.00	4,858.50
1902	13,419.08	157.50	13,576.58
1903	4,688.64	81.50	4,770.14
1904	7,998.84	91.00	8,089.84
1905	6,404.77	10.00	6,414.77
1906	3,024.98	5.00	3,029.98
1907	3,767.95	54.00	3,821.95
1908	4,263.40	37.50	4,300.90
1909	3,722.60	184.50	3,907.10
1910	5,117.46		5,117.46
1911	4,171.80		4,171.80
1912	5,487.96	105.00	5,592.96
1913	6,220.30	90.00	6,310.30
1914	5,919.11	104.50	6,023.61
1915	3,978.41	3.00	3,981.41
1916	5,752.08		5,752.08
1917	2,776.39		2,776.39
1918	5,518.75		5,518.75
1919	2,351.05		2,351.05
1920	3,026.02		3,026.02
1921	2,142.70		2,142.70
1922	2,227.25		2,227.25
1923	1,053.45		1,053.45
1924	1,153.28		1,153.28
1925	1,414.38		1,414.38
1926	636.94		636.94
1927	543.98		543.98
1928	1,107.94		1,107.94
1929	765.31		765.31
1930	685.84		685.84
1931	233.00		233.00
1932	175.95		175.95
1933	67.00		67.00
Non-graduates	8,061.00		8,061.00
Anonymous	1.00		1.00
Washington Alumni			
1912	27.68		27.68
New York Alumni			
1927	100.00		100.00
Buffalo Alumni			
1930	41.46		41.46
Gifts from friends not alumni		22,800.00	22,800.00
	<hr/> \$398,107.20	<hr/> \$79,724.86	<hr/> \$477,832.06

TOTAL NET CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1933-1934

Total Gross Contributions for 1933-1934			\$14,216 .59
Transferred to Current Income		\$12,018 .67	
Expenses			
Salaries	\$1,200 .00		
Printing, Postage and Stationery	267 .47		
1933 Alumni Fund Report	348 .03		
Class Agents' Expenses	120 .43		
Dinners and Lunches	84 .50		
Reporting Speeches for N. Y. Dinner	50 .00		
Sundries	127 .49		
	<u>\$2,197 .92</u>	<u>2,197 .92</u>	
		\$14,216 .59	<u>\$14,216 .59</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND SINCE STARTED

	No. of Donors	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Trans. to Perm. Funds	Net Receipts
1906-1907	640	\$ 9,784.44	\$ 1,126.62		\$ 8,657.82
1907-1908	378	6,720.67	316.70	\$ 2,899.00	3,504.97
1908-1909	329	4,331.60	221.62	752.00	3,357.98
1909-1910	338	4,054.87			4,054.87
1910-1911	648	6,436.54	*767.45	2,028.54	3,640.55
1911-1912	494	5,683.72	114.35	1,554.69	4,014.68
1912-1913	716	7,235.12	205.20	1,630.00	5,399.92
1913-1914	731	5,575.08	283.13		5,291.95
1914-1915	835	5,468.47	1,032.17		4,436.30
1915-1916	1105	10,444.49	1,358.72	3,066.85	6,018.92
1916-1917	1144	9,332.39	988.45	2,391.19	5,952.75
1917-1918	848	8,638.51	745.09	1,478.00	6,415.42
1918-1919	962	18,585.89	355.08	9,566.93	8,663.88
†1919-1920					
1920-1921	1559	14,512.30	2,010.32	600.00	11,901.98
1921-1922	1415	14,467.87	2,914.81	690.00	10,863.06
1922-1923	1563	18,499.76	3,145.43	633.00	14,721.33
1923-1924	1494	19,641.78	2,578.06		17,063.72
1924-1925	1748	25,155.92	1,911.21	2,492.00	20,752.71
1925-1926	1910	26,008.05	1,920.13		24,087.92
1926-1927	1820	28,801.02	2,009.64	1,000.00	25,791.38
1927-1928	2363	50,354.56	2,223.09		48,131.47
1928-1929	1927	31,709.72	2,143.70		29,565.92
1929-1930	2049	29,311.11	2,804.27	2,500.00	24,006.84
1930-1931	1781	22,274.87	2,626.39		19,648.48
1931-1932	1294	13,177.65	2,087.14		11,090.51
1932-1933	1144	14,073.98	1,773.30		12,300.78
1933-1934	1338	14,216.59	2,197.92		12,018.67
		\$424,496.97	\$39,859.99	\$33,282.20	\$351,354.78
Gifts for specific purposes		42,800.00			42,800.00
Interest from permanent funds		10,535.09			10,535.09
		\$477,832.06			\$404,689.87
					39,859.99
					33,282.20
					\$477,832.06

*\$93.50 deducted from expenses to make net receipts agree with amount in Treasurer's Report.

†No campaign on account of Building and Endowment Fund.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1863
G. H. Catlin
S. S. Langley

1864
G. R. Lyman
G. A. Smyth

1868
H. M. Silver

1869
Walter Davidson
L. B. Hall

1870
James Parker

1871
G. W. Cole
J. A. Garver
R. M. Griswold
C. F. Thwing

1872
Franklin Benner
W. M. Brown
Russell Frost
E. H. Harding
E. S. Martin
L. M. Merrill
Elmore Parker
L. B. Smith
S. B. Stiles
G. E. Winslow

1873
N. D. Abbott
J. E. Blake
C. C. Bradford
S. W. Clary
A. W. Cole
G. T. Eaton
Livingston Gifford
E. H. Lamberton
H. H. Porterfield
A. L. Ripley
R. M. Rolfe
F. W. Smith
G. A. Wilder
A. U. Bannard
E. B. Case
H. V. Condict
W. P. Fiske
Walter Greenough
W. B. Isham
H. M. Plumer
W. P. Sheffield
N. U. Walker

1874
W. B. Bryan

1875
H. H. Donaldson
O. A. Knight
F. B. McQuesten
Charles Wiggins

1876
F. I. Allen
I. H. Chase
R. D. Martin
T. W. Nickerson
H. G. Sharpe
I. K. Stetson
Nathaniel Stevens

1877
D. T. Torrey
G. B. Rogers (In Memoriam)

1878
Edward Bailey
H. M. Bonney
J. H. Chase
F. C. Church
David Kinley
C. S. Mills
W. G. Poor
E. S. Pressey
L. M. Silver
G. H. Treadwell
J. L. Wells
Joseph Wheelwright
R. B. Whitridge
W. E. Bailey
F. M. Eaton
E. V. Silver

1879
H. C. Bierwirth
E. H. Byington
F. G. Chutter
W. H. Crocker
E. P. Fitts
G. B. Foster
G. R. Hewitt
J. H. Manning
F. W. Rogers
W. E. Simonds
T. S. Southworth
C. I. Swan
L. L. Trull
E. W. Boutwell
H. F. Carlton
R. H. Cornish
Henry Fairbank
M. C. Gile
W. A. Harris
D. P. Hatch
D. S. Knowlton
W. D. MacQuesten
F. D. Warren

1880
F. O. Ayres
H. J. Brown
Seneca Egbert
J. A. Waterman

1881
J. A. Atwood
F. D. Greene
A. J. Selfridge
F. B. Towne
E. A. Willets

1882
Porter Beardsley
A. I. duPont
I. J. Justus
J. A. Seymour
G. T. Soule

1883
Hobart Ames
James Archbald
F. S. Chase
N. C. Haskell
O. G. Jennings
C. E. V. Kennon
F. E. Parkhurst
H. F. Perkins
F. I. Proctor
Lewis Seymour
H. L. Stimson
E. C. Webster

1884
A. D. Alderman
H. V. Ames
R. R. Atterbury
E. M. Berry
A. S. Boardman
H. W. Cooley
H. E. Gale
F. E. Garside
E. S. Gould
G. C. Ham
G. A. Higgins
A. S. Houghton
F. A. Howland
D. A. Hudson
A. S. Knight
A. M. Little
F. B. Lund
James MacMartin
D. S. Merwin
F. H. Paine
P. C. Phillips
L. B. Richards
W. P. F. Robie
A. F. Stearns
E. H. Waldo
E. C. Whiting

In
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In
Mem-
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In
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1885

Granville Benson
W. B. Bentley
Arthur Goadby
A. C. Hunt
Walter Lloyd
J. W. Lucas
L. C. Penfield
S. N. Pond
J. H. Scranton
W. B. Segur
A. H. Wheelock

1886

C. C. Bovey
C. S. Coombs
C. A. Corliss
John Crosby
Darragh deLancey
S. C. Lawrence
E. V. Morgan
Farnham Yardley
J. W. Lund (In Memoriam)

1887

J. F. Barnett
E. D. Chadwick
C. P. Davis
E. K. Dillingham
Walter Dutton
A. M. Hubbell
C. S. Thomson
H. H. Tweedy
W. S. Wadsworth
F. C. Walcott
Raymond Weeks
S. M. Evans (In Memoriam)

1888

H. A. Bayne
C. G. Bill
O. H. Bronson
H. S. Graves
A. H. Jameson
H. McK. Landon
William Marsh
J. E. Otis
W. H. Peabody
G. D. Scott
A. F. Shaw
C. P. Vaughan

1889

P. L. Atherton
J. A. Babbitt
J. L. Benbow
E. B. Bishop
J. D. Cameron
A. D. Coffin
J. A. Dennison
J. P. Edmison
J. L. Emerson
J. H. Field
C. W. Frear
L. F. Frissell
W. B. Goodwin
F. E. Grant

W. McK. Higgins
E. R. Houghton
F. W. Klein
C. E. Moody
Clarence Morgan
Joseph Parsons
C. T. Peabody
H. N. Spaulding
A. W. Stanley
W. B. Stork
C. M. Wells

1890

A. E. Addis
Anonymous
W. A. Baldwin
G. B. Case
C. J. Curtis
F. R. Davis
H. S. Emerson
N. E. Griffin
A. T. Harrington
G. N. Henning
R. W. Holmes
H. P. Moseley
G. R. Noyes
G. B. Sargent
J. C. Sawyer
A. E. Stearns
W. F. Williams

1891

C. G. Abbot
G. R. Atha
W. H. Babbitt
G. G. Bartlett
I. W. Bonbright
J. A. Case
H. H. Condit
A. H. Cornish
E. V. Cox
J. A. Gould
T. K. Hanna
Clark Holbrook
J. C. Kimberly
Viscount T. Kuki
V. C. McCormick
A. T. Osgood
W. D. Parker
J. P. Roman
S. M. Russell
A. E. Skinner
L. W. Snell
H. N. Stevens
R. S. Suydam
S. P. White
K. G. Colby
F. W. Drury
P. P. Foster
Clifford Francis
F. A. Hinkey
R. A. McCord
Frederic Rustin

1892

P. R. Allen
E. D. Armstrong
Richard Armstrong

T. J. Baldrige
N. L. Barnes
J. W. Clary
Russell Colgate
S. G. Colt
W. B. Cooley
C. A. Crawford
H. B. Crouse
Johnston de Forest
J. M. Dickson
W. F. Duffy
J. F. Eagle
Heman Ely
F. S. Fales
H. A. Farr
H. J. Fisher
A. E. Foote
C. H. Foss
I. W. Geer
B. T. Gilbert
A. J. Gilmour
J. M. Goetchius
G. Q. Hill
F. L. Hitchcock
F. T. Hooker
H. S. Johnston
J. H. Knapp
F. H. Ladd
G. E. Lake
G. E. Merriam
G. A. Miles
J. G. Mitchell
J. B. Neale
G. H. Nettleton
F. E. Newton
J. S. Phipps
G. A. Plumer
L. H. Porter
Allen Quimby
B. F. Schlesinger
L. W. Smith
A. P. Thompson
Percival Thompson
J. P. Torrey
H. O. Wells
F. E. Weyerhaeuser
W. R. Wilder
L. B. Wood
R. A. Alger
E. S. Eaton
Arthur Foster
J. C. Greenway
L. A. Johnston
G. X. McLanahan
Edward Sawyer
George Sheffield
D. B. Wentz
Norman Williams
C. H. Woodruff

1893

H. W. Beal
A. R. Brubacher
F. M. Crosby
H. L. DeForest
W. A. Gosline, Jr.
C. P. Kitchel
R. D. Mills

In
Mem-
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In
Mem-
oriam

F. T. Murphy
Parkhurst Page
R. D. Reed
A. T. Schaufler
R. H. Spaulding
W. T. B. Williams

Edward Sawyer (In Memoriam)

1894

W. S. Adams
J. H. Alricks
F. L. Beecher
Hiram Bingham
Eugene Blumenthal
H. L. Bodwell
Ward Bonsall
F. H. Booth
C. A. Brady
H. K. Brent
C. H. Chamberlin
E. L. Clark, 2nd
B. C. Cocker
H. H. Craig
C. D. Divine
Irene du Pont
F. H. Eaton
D. B. Eddy
E. B. Forbes
G. H. Freeman
S. L. Fuller
F. B. Greenhalge
L. P. Hazeltine
J. J. Hazen
G. W. Hinman
Theodore Hoffman
J. E. Johnson
F. W. McMillan
J. S. Mason
Newman Matthews
J. S. North
J. W. Prentiss
Ord Preston
G. G. Schreiber
F. H. Simmons
W. F. Skerrye
A. C. Twitchell
J. M. Woolsey
P. D. Wright
D. L. Eddy (In Memoriam)

1895

P. G. Carleton
Williams Cochran
Robert Darling
D. H. Day
G. W. Dulaney, Jr.
W. H. Field
A. J. Grosz
J. T. Harrington
B. S. Harvey
E. K. Haskell
H. A. Heilman
C. E. Jordan
G. McK. McClellan
J. M. Magee
H. W. Morse
F. M. Newton
M. B. Patterson

M. S. Sherrill
S. A. Smith
W. B. Smith
W. T. Stern

1896

B. S. Adams
F. W. Aldred
E. C. Andrews
H. W. Babcock
W. T. Barbour
R. M. Barton
F. P. Bassett
W. C. Booth
H. M. Brown
J. W. Burket
Marlborough Churchill
T. B. Clarke, Jr.
H. J. Colburn
G. M. Colvocoresses
H. N. Crouse
O. A. Day
Malcolm Douglass
Arthur Drinkwater
C. E. Dunton
W. P. Eaton
Boyd Edwards
N. W. Emerson
H. M. Emmons
J. H. Finley
W. P. Folsom
E. C. Greene
J. C. Greenway
F. H. Hardy
L. A. Hockstader
M. C. Holden
C. S. Hyde
C. R. Lloyd
A. B. Maltby
Leeds Mitchell
J. F. Morrison
R. H. Mull
Albert Newcombe
W. S. Page
C. K. Palmer
Frederic Palmer, Jr.
E. A. Park
S. D. Pope
H. M. Poynter
E. E. Risley
A. S. Roberts
W. B. Rogers
I. W. Sargent
W. D. Sawyer
R. J. Schweppe
Kenneth Seaver
Robert Stevenson
W. V. Taylor
G. C. Thrall
M. T. Townsend
C. T. Treadway
C. B. Tuttle
G. H. Whipple
F. D. Yuengling

1897

L. K. Butler
G. A. Cowdrey

H. H. Davis
A. C. England
G. F. French
S. H. E. Freund
H. S. Hotchkiss
J. W. Jameson
A. W. Lang
E. F. Lawrence
Ray Morris
W. E. Porter
A. H. Richardson
R. W. Sayles
W. N. Senn
M. A. Sullivan
A. A. Thomas
H. P. Thomas
N. E. Truman
W. H. White
A. J. Young

1898

Adelbert Ames, Jr.
A. L. Appleton
J. A. Callender
W. N. Connor
G. M. Curran
H. L. Finch
H. L. Galpin
R. P. Griffing
P. T. Hall
G. M. Hawks
Southard Hay
G. S. Owen
W. A. Paige
H. A. Peters
L. B. Rogers
C. F. Samson
Hugh Satterlee
C. H. Schweppe
E. B. Sherrill
J. G. Stoll
P. W. Thomson
J. H. Wickersham
C. C. Wickwire
Winthrop Withington

1899

A. J. Bruff
K. D. Clark
J. M. Dreisbach
P. E. Farnum
J. A. Hatch
H. C. Holt
J. F. Janes
C. N. Kimball
H. C. McClintock
C. E. Meyer
R. D. Mitchell
N. R. Potter
E. F. Ryman
H. R. Stern
T. B. Stiles
W. S. Sugden
E. P. Townsend
G. S. Van Wickle
S. T. Williams

1900

G. W. Adams
C. W. Babcock

D. B. Barsamian
 L. M. Clucas
 W. S. Cross
 Howard Drummond
 D. T. Farnham
 Carlyle Garrison
 Emerson Latting
 R. W. Merrill
 E. C. Northrop
 Elton Parks
 C. D. Rafferty
 L. P. Reed
 R. E. Rinehart
 R. P. Schenck
 T. D. Thacher
 F. H. Wiggins
 Burnside Winslow
 N. M. MacKay
 Oliver Perin

} In
 Mem-
 oriam

1901

L. F. Bissell
 E. W. Campion
 Frederick Chase
 L. M. Cohen
 P. H. Cunningham
 H. S. Deming
 G. C. Dula
 H. A. Gardner
 A. P. Gerry
 A. I. Harris
 J. P. Kineon
 R. W. Mersereau
 H. W. Morey
 E. B. Mulligan
 F. F. Royce
 J. S. Seabury
 J. L. Strauss
 A. C. Thomas

1902

A. P. Abbott
 H. L. Alexander
 W. T. Bacon
 F. S. Bale
 Alexander Bannwart
 J. A. Bartlett
 E. E. Beals
 Robinson Bosworth
 J. N. Braastad
 R. R. Chase
 J. W. Conger
 T. Y. Cooper
 J. D. Cox
 C. S. Dewey
 A. H. Dickinson
 M. J. Dorgan
 William Duke, Jr.
 H. S. Edwards
 R. G. Edwards
 F. B. Ewing
 L. W. Faulkner
 H. F. Ferry
 I. K. Fulton
 G. P. Gannett
 F. A. Goodhue
 F. H. Gordon
 M. B. Gurley

J. C. Hutchinson
 E. N. Jenckes
 E. C. Johnston
 T. E. Johnston
 R. L. Keeney
 E. W. Kellogg
 D. R. Lane
 J. W. Leavenworth
 B. G. Marshall
 E. L. Mersereau
 S. W. Morton
 C. H. Murphy
 Frank O'Brien
 H. W. Paine
 Richard Park
 E. W. Pride
 P. L. Reed
 F. C. Robertson
 C. C. Rockafellow
 C. T. Ryder
 D. S. Schenck
 H. N. Scott
 W. M. Silleck
 J. I. Simmons
 E. T. Stannard
 Roderick Stephens
 G. T. Stetson
 R. A. Voigt
 Edwin White
 C. N. Whitney
 H. F. Whittemore
 F. E. Wilson

1903

E. P. Bagg
 E. J. Beinecke
 G. P. Braun
 J. M. Cates
 E. B. Chapin
 Maxwell Ferguson
 H. B. Fletcher
 A. T. Gould
 E. T. Hall
 J. H. Jones
 J. R. Lewis
 A. M. Mourad
 John Reynolds
 M. K. Smith
 L. T. Wilcox
 J. J. McClelland Fund

1904

Elmer Adler
 D. E. Bigwood
 W. B. Binnian
 Clinton Clark
 F. J. Clifford
 P. G. Cole
 Thaxter Eaton
 T. C. Fowler
 S. D. Frissell
 I. H. Gallyon
 C. B. Garver
 J. N. Jordan
 W. M. Lacey
 R. G. Leeds
 G. M. Livingston
 G. A. Moore

Clifford Off
 R. C. Otheman
 L. W. Perrin
 L. R. Porteous
 D. W. Porter
 F. A. Preston
 G. A. Seligman
 J. C. Thornton
 G. H. Townsend
 P. L. Veeder
 A. McC. Washburn
 J. B. Waterworth

1905

E. A. Carter
 R. W. Conant
 T. A. Cushman
 E. A. Dittman
 J. P. Dods
 H. R. Edwards
 Paul Garland
 C. V. Graham
 J. B. Grant
 A. L. Graves
 R. B. Hall
 A. G. Heidrich
 J. M. Howard
 W. B. Jones
 Leonard Kennedy
 A. F. Kitchel
 R. L. Loomis
 J. S. McClelland
 A. M. McCurdy
 L. P. McGovern
 Harry Meixell
 G. W. Oliphant
 C. D. Raymond
 M. A. Seabury
 C. G. Williams

1906

W. C. Beinecke
 M. D. Cooper
 Harold Cross
 William Farson
 F. R. Gagel
 P. C. Galpin
 I. E. Garver
 L. G. Hall
 I. M. Mason
 F. J. Murphy
 R. B. Stearns
 C. H. Watzek
 T. T. White

1907

J. W. Beach
 F. J. Daly
 W. A. Harris, Jr.
 C. V. Hickox
 J. R. Kilpatrick

1908

Alexander Blum
 S. H. Bowles
 S. G. Bradford
 A. B. Bradley
 S. H. Brooks

Simmons Brown
Reginald Burbank
G. A. Cowee
C. E. Dodge
O. R. Dunn
M. G. Ely
W. F. Flagg
C. D. Gerow
R. A. Gardner
S. J. Halle
H. T. Horton
J. S. Kimball
A. F. Lynch
D. W. Magowan
E. H. Mead
H. G. Parker
B. H. Scott
Sumner Smith
H. A. Steiner
S. H. Tolles, Jr.
Bates Torrey, Jr.
E. B. Twombly
W. F. Washburn
J. M. Wells
E. V. K. Willson
V. H. Wilson
E. H. York, Jr.

1909

F. A. Adams
M. G. Blakeslee
H. A. Colver
D. C. Dougherty
E. W. Freeman
J. B. Judkins
C. C. Kimball
L. A. Mayberry
H. E. Pickett
E. B. Pierce
W. P. Seeley
W. H. Snell
G. S. Torrey
W. H. Woolverton

1910

J. R. Abbot
B. F. Avery
J. P. Baxter, 3rd
E. S. Bentley
Lindsay Bradford
H. P. Brady
R. M. Brown
C. T. Buehler
E. U. Burdett
S. K. Bushnell
C. W. Carl
R. G. Conant
J. F. Dryer
S. W. R. Eames
T. T. Hazelwood, Jr.
Gordon Hoge
R. G. Hopwood
Van Dyne Howbert
A. L. Jackson
G. G. Jones
R. N. Kastor
W. P. Keith
L. L. Killam

R. M. Kimball
J. K. McCormick
G. A. MacNeil
W. G. Melhorn
K. L. Moore
W. L. Nute
J. T. Ogden
J. M. Palmer
N. C. Palmer
S. H. Paradise
H. L. Parker
H. W. Pillsbury
J. D. Prince
Quentin Reynolds
W. G. Rice, Jr.
S. G. Seccombe
F. C. Smith
S. K. Smith
H. D. Swihart
R. M. Thompson
D. C. Townson
A. M. Wall
G. R. Wallace, Jr.
F. S. Waterman, Jr.
G. H. Waterman
J. W. Watzek, Jr.
N. C. Wheeler
C. P. Winter
H. F. Wortham
W. J. Keyes
W. S. McKinney
Clyde Martin
R. F. Randolph
Jokichi Takamine, Jr.
H. S. Taylor

1911

H. L. P. Beckwith
Wallace Blanchard
Frederick Bodell
R. H. Boutwell, 2nd
W. S. Coates
H. K. English
P. H. English
J. W. Fellows
J. F. Gile
J. E. Greenough
R. J. Hamerslag
Stanley Heald
H. W. Hobson
H. V. Kohler
M. W. Leech
Ward Lucas
A. H. Schoellkopf
W. P. Sheffield
H. S. Sturgis
Roger Whittlesey

1912

A. C. Black
C. R. Bordeaux
L. H. Brown
E. W. Clarke
J. W. Cooke
Robert Donner
J. F. Dryden, 2nd
Nathaniel Dyke, Jr.
A. L. Gimbel

F. M. Hampton
N. P. Harris
R. G. Hay
Donald Kirkpatrick
W. W. Ladd
Levering Lawrason
D. D. Milne
S. W. Munroe
A. G. Perez
J. K. Selden
T. C. Sherman
W. P. Taber
B. A. Tompkins
F. C. Wilson

1913

Julian Arnold
Clarence Auty
H. M. Baldwin
A. O. Barker
P. W. Blood
W. R. Blum
H. B. Breeding
E. L. Bulson
R. H. Burkhart
A. E. Chatterton
R. S. Cook
E. G. Crossman
W. L. Dickey
C. E. Dole
Winslow Dwight
I. C. Dyer
D. V. Garstin
James Gould
R. L. Greene
D. C. Hale
J. D. M. Hamilton, Jr.
B. H. Hay
C. X. Henning
F. T. Hogg
S. G. Jones
Rockwell Keeney
Clinton Lucas
Arthur Medicott
B. C. Pomeroy
R. J. Powell
R. H. Reid
E. C. Schmidt
M. R. Smith
B. E. Thompson
B. V. Thompson
Joseph Walworth
J. W. White
Wheelock Whitney
P. D. Woodbridge
Knight Woolley

1914

P. B. Allen
E. B. Allison
A. W. Ames
W. S. Anderson
F. G. Balch, Jr.
Max Bamberger
J. S. Brayton, Jr.
A. B. Clarkson
R. F. Daley
F. A. Day

In
Mem-
oriam

Middleton DeCamp

N. E. Elsas
S. M. Hall
E. W. Hartley
A. W. Hequembourg
H. P. Hood, 2nd
L. B. Leonard
L. K. Moorehead
G. P. Morgan
W. L. Murray
J. S. Nickum
William Ogrian
R. G. Preston
D. P. Sands
R. F. Snell
F. W. Solley
S. S. Spear
Paul Tison
E. J. Winters
J. E. Woolley
A. F. Bluthenthal (In Memoriam)

1915

Noel Armstrong
J. A. Archbald, Jr.
R. R. Bishop, 2nd
R. T. Bushnell
E. B. Coxe, 3rd
F. G. Crane, Jr.
J. W. Gault
G. L. Harris
Francis Hartley, Jr.
A. V. Heely
C. F. Hendrie
R. L. Ireland, Jr.
G. F. Jewett
W. A. Kirkland
J. W. Lowes
W. S. Robinson
H. R. Seward
Alger Shelden
Sidney Thayer, Jr.
F. D. Warren, Jr.

1916

Paul Abbott
L. W. Beilenson
H. B. Blauvelt
John Crosby, Jr.
Donald Falvey
W. A. Flint
M. S. Gould
H. J. Hamerslag
R. P. Hanes
J. S. Hemingway
Walter Hochschild
G. H. Hood, Jr.
E. W. Lindner
S. A. Searle
R. L. Stevens
F. S. Strout
J. M. Thompson
Roswell Truman
R. B. Williamson
J. P. Charlton, Jr.
A. H. Coley
C. M. Garrigues

} In
Mem-
oriam

1917

Elbridge Adams
G. S. Baldwin
C. H. Bradley, Jr.
D. F. Carpenter
A. F. Coburn
D. E. Gagel
C. W. Gleason
C. R. Hatheway
C. F. Heard
W. T. Kilborn, 2nd
R. T. Marsh
R. M. Miller
R. H. Mills
D. W. Smith
J. O. Stubbs
F. G. Thompson, Jr.
D. C. Townley
H. M. Ufford
J. M. Weber
G. B. Wetherbee

1918

Bromwell Ault
A. E. Austin, Jr.
J. G. Bennett
A. C. Bogert
T. H. Boyd
D. F. Brown
Paul Brown
J. P. Carleton
C. Y. Chittick
A. H. Crosby
E. H. Eckfeldt
Broderick Haskell, Jr.
H. T. Herr, Jr.
R. J. Hines
S. B. Irwin
S. A. Jones
E. A. Kahn
H. J. Kaltenbach, Jr.
Cargill MacMillan
G. P. Marshall
H. W. Marshall
L. S. Martin
E. N. May
J. P. Meyer
R. E. Moody
S. P. Moorehead
S. B. Neiley
Gregg Neville
C. A. Robinson, Jr.
H. K. Schaufler
G. V. Smith
H. C. Smith
W. E. Stevenson
A. I. Teutonico
Alexander Tison, Jr.
G. C. Vaillant
D. E. Walch
J. W. Wheeler, Jr.
Fairfield Whiting
J. C. Wilson
R. H. Winde
D. F. Wolfe
Louis Zork
W. H. Taylor (In Memoriam)

1919

G. R. Bailey
Jerome Bartlett
P. B. Bergstrom
D. H. Bigelow
H. T. Brown
F. G. Clement
J. K. Davis
Huntington Day
C. M. Dole
T. W. Durant
Frederick Flather, Jr.
R. P. Foote
J. T. Houk
E. F. Leland, Jr.
Sheridan Logan
L. H. Poor
J. M. Read
A. L. Russel
G. F. Sawyer
J. N. Spear
O. M. Whipple
W. C. Wicker

1920

F. M. Crosby, Jr.
E. McV. Greene, Jr.
A. A. Hilditch
J. D. Jameson
D. A. January
L. C. Keyes
J. R. Kingman, Jr.
A. C. Ledyard
R. A. Loomis
J. W. Lucas, Jr.
G. B. MacPherson
L. W. Parkhurst
Kimball Prince
W. M. Rosenbaum
R. H. Sears
Milton Steinbach
Howard Wasserman
G. B. Wells
I. E. Wight, Jr.

1921

H. G. Atha
G. K. Black
L. D. Brace
J. R. Brewster
D. P. G. Cameron
J. I. Cornell
J. G. Cushman
Philip Eiseman
C. S. Gage
R. L. Hapgood
A. H. Hardenbergh
M. C. Henderson
A. D. Lindley
O. B. Merrill, Jr.
R. A. Mitchell
C. S. Morrill
W. M. Newman
F. F. O'Donnell
Raymond Otis
W. E. Parnall
Henry Reiff
M. B. Sanders, Jr.

T. C. Sheaffer
C. H. Upson
D. E. Wight
H. A. Willard, II

1922

Daniel Allen
R. G. Allen
H. S. Crosby
S. H. Curlee, Jr.
J. H. Edwards
Thomas Hale, Jr.
B. H. Hayes, Jr.
H. S. Holcomb
L. K. Jennings
J. R. Kimberly
J. V. Reed
P. B. Sargent
L. H. Sherrill
J. B. Turner
W. M. Walworth

1923

R. P. Anderson
S. H. Bishop
W. B. Chappell
Richard Dana
W. P. Ellison
L. H. Gordon
H. N. Jones
H. F. Mills
J. H. Monroe
H. H. Moody
C. B. G. Murphy
F. S. Newberry
M. L. Posey
T. F. Reid
Charles Watson, 3rd

1924

H. A. Basham, Jr.
P. D. Block, Jr.
Richard Block
A. S. Foote
H. Allen Jones
W. W. Lord
R. U. Redpath, Jr.
G. K. Sanborn
C. H. Sanford, Jr.
C. H. Sawyer

1925

C. L. Allen, Jr.
Winslow Ames
C. E. Arnt, Jr.
J. K. Beeson
K. F. Billhardt
G. G. Blanchard
C. E. Borah
N. P. Breed
C. D. Brodhead
L. F. Bushnell
G. C. Cheney
J. M. Curran, Jr.
Paul Curtis
W. E. Curtis
J. P. Dickson
J. D. Dudley

J. M. Fisher
N. F. Flowers
S. L. Galland
Samuel Hyde, 2nd
Allen Keedy
L. F. Kemp
G. M. Lasater
B. J. Lee, Jr.
F. S. Linn
R. S. Makepeace
J. A. O'Leary
E. L. Pearce, Jr.
W. H. Partridge
H. B. Reiter
H. P. Rich
J. P. Ringland
A. D. Stanley
F. P. Toolan
J. F. Varian
J. S. Worth, II

1926

Thomas Kennedy
F. E. Nyce, Jr.
R. B. Parsons
P. J. Riley
S. W. Smith

1927

D. C. Alexander
W. P. Baldwin
W. P. Cushman
J. L. L. Goldstone
J. B. Gregg
S. A. Groves
F. V. Hoogland
Frayer Kimball
W. F. Merrill, 3rd
J. D. Miller
R. H. Pelletreau
M. S. Pendleton
G. C. Poore
F. M. Pope
W. M. Swoope
W. D. Taylor

1928

J. R. Adriance
J. B. Ames
Herster Barres
E. W. Bates
Henry Bunting
M. H. Cardoza
J. M. Cole
R. W. Condon
S. McK. Crosby
D. A. Dudley
C. S. Eaton
H. S. Edwards, Jr.
Herbert Elsas
W. H. Frank
G. A. Gesell
W. S. Gubelman, Jr.
J. B. Hawes, 3rd
T. F. Loeb
J. C. Meyer
M. A. Meyer
E. F. Noyes

S. B. Pomeroy
R. E. Putney
Pratt Ringland
Allen Rowland
I. D. Tate
R. M. Walker

1929

Webster Briggs
C. W. Buek
P. M. DeWolfe
Grahame Enthoven
G. M. Fenollosa
J. R. Fry, Jr.
G. C. Gordon, III
John Howell, Jr.
J. M. Kopper, Jr.
A. H. Newfield
George Parsons
K. L. Rawson
S. H. Stackpole
J. F. Strauss, Jr.
Peregrine White

1930

Anonymous
F. H. Adams
J. A. Bogart
W. G. Butler
J. G. Byington
W. B. Chamberlin, Jr.
D. C. Cory
R. W. Denner
S. B. Dunn
F. H. Gordon, Jr.
D. B. Jones
H. B. Joy, Jr.
W. S. Kimball
Leeds Mitchell, Jr.
W. G. Morton
J. M. Rowland, Jr.
C. G. Sachse
J. P. Torrey
Souther Whittelsey

1931

J. B. Dods
J. B. Elliott
J. S. England
R. E. Gnade
R. J. Goodrich
L. R. Gordon
Benjamin Grosvenor, 2nd
Lucius Kingman
J. B. Rubenstein

1932

W. R. Atherton
J. E. Bird
L. W. Collings, Jr.
R. H. Cory, Jr.
H. W. Davis, II
R. S. DeWolfe
E. M. Halliday, Jr.
R. M. Heavenrich
G. A. Hill
J. W. Lafean
R. L. Rosenthal

H. L. Stern
Alexis Thompson
E. O. Tilton
F. W. Vincent, Jr.

1933

B. M. Austin
D. P. Badger
John Badman
T. E. Barbour
Tefft Barker
G. P. Bartholomew, Jr.
J. L. Bishop
William Boyd, Jr.
T. C. Brainerd
P. S. Brayton
R. T. Breed
J. H. Burns
J. P. Causy
W. H. Chandler
H. M. Cohen
H. L. Colbeth, Jr.
Edward Comstock
T. M. Crosby
R. H. Davenport, Jr.

R. H. Davis, Jr.
MacDonald Deming
J. G. Duschene, Jr.
W. M. Farr
G. E. Folk, Jr.
E. J. Ganem
T. H. Gregg
E. V. Gulick
F. K. Haskell
L. J. Hector
J. H. Hewitt
C. R. Hook, Jr.
C. F. Howe
A. G. Jameson
T. H. Jones
P. J. Kann
McKnight Kinne
J. M. Lambie, Jr.
F. J. Leary, Jr.
H. J. Lebow
R. L. Linkroum
A. R. McWilliams, Jr.
E. J. Magee
J. R. Mahoney
R. B. Martin

M. R. Mason
A. G. Newmyer, Jr.
W. L. Nute, Jr.
G. J. Piel
McColl Pringle
H. M. Rieber
H. W. Russell
Hugh Samson
Herbert Scoville, Jr.
J. L. Toohey, Jr.
Daniel Tower
Royall Victor, 2nd
N. B. Wales, Jr.
T. S. Warshaw
A. McC. Washburn, Jr.
R. U. Wellington
J. J. White, Jr.
J. H. Williams, III
E. H. E. Wing
F. L. Woodlock, Jr.

NON-GRADUATES

George G. Brown
Anonymous—for Alfred E.
Stearns Scholarships

FORM OF BEQUEST

In view of the desire on the part of alumni and other friends to provide for the needs of Phillips Academy by bequests, and of the inquiries received each year as to the proper wording thereof, forms are printed below for the convenience of those who are planning to remember Phillips Academy in their wills.

(General)

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and located in the town of Andover in said Commonwealth.....dollars, to be used at their discretion.

(Specific)

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, a corporation existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and located in the town of Andover in said Commonwealth.....dollars, in trust, to be used for the purposes following, that is to say:

(Here specify in detail the purposes.)

It is advisable for any one contemplating a bequest for charitable purposes to ascertain the requirements of the law in the State in which he resides, and to take pains that these are complied with.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

EDITOR

ALAN R. BLACKMER

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

SCOTT H. PARADISE

HORACE M. POYNTER

GEORGE T. EATON

G. GRENVILLE BENEDICT

ROY E. SPENCER

vol. 29 no. 3

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1935

Editorials

THE sudden death of Judge Elias B. Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, is a severe blow to all Andover men. Few men in Andover history have known the school so intimately over such a long period of years, and few have given of themselves so unselfishly for its welfare. Son of Judge Robert R. Bishop, himself a member of the Board of Trustees from 1881 to 1903 and President during the last four of those years, Judge Elias B. Bishop was a graduate of Andover in the class of 1889, a Trustee since 1907, and President of the Board since early in 1933. As legal counsel of the Board before his election to it, he performed the important legal work necessary to effect the separation of Phillips Academy from the Andover Theological Seminary. As a member of the Board for twenty-seven years, he served the Academy with marked distinction, his sane, progressive counsel and high conception of the obligations of Phillips Academy being reflected in all its decisions. His leadership during the last two years as President of the Board had been vigorous and productive. As an important influence in forming the spirit of the modern Academy and in guiding its policies, he won the respect and admiration of Andover men. And as a friend in whose personal integrity, fairness and soundness of judgment, breadth of vision, and kindness every-

one of the Hill took joy, he will be sorely missed.

NEW building is not always an index of the vitality of an institution. Yet new building is usually exciting as an indication of the stirring of new ideas which demand brick and mortar for their fulfillment. Such is the case with Rockwell House, the new dormitory for younger boys, now under construction. Rockwell House is the concrete expression of an emphasis at Andover today on the intelligent and sympathetic handling of our younger boys. Quite frankly, Phillips Academy wants a larger proportion of Juniors. In the first place, our curriculum is carefully planned on a four year basis, and consequently its full benefit can be gained only by the four year boy. Secondly, the four year students develop more successfully, on the whole, than any others. Having ample time in which to find themselves, they make solid and enduring friendships; they discover by leisurely experimentation their proper places in the social and extra-curricular life of the school; and they learn without undue pressure how to study to the best advantage and how to organize their lives in the most intelligent and self-reliant manner. As a consequence, by the Senior year they are usually the leaders of the school and the ones best equipped to carry on at

college the finest Andover traditions. It is with the purpose of making more readily available this four year opportunity at Andover that Rockwell House is being built. It will house only Juniors, forty-four of them, living under the close supervision of two married members of the faculty and one additional proctor. Here, studying in comfortable, attractive rooms and spending their leisure time in the dormitory game room, they can come to know each other and their dormitory masters intimately, make a slow and leisurely adjustment to the Academy life, and go ahead on a solid foundation to gain the maximum offered by an Andover education. As Dr. Fuess said last spring in New York, "No parents need have any hesitation in sending a properly qualified thirteen or fourteen year old boy to Andover. We are now thoroughly equipped to take the best possible care of him."

OUTSTANDING among the events of the past term was the resignation of Allan V. Heely, Assistant Dean and Instructor in English, to become Headmaster of Lawrenceville. All alumni who are in active touch with the school and especially those of the last ten years who were his friends will be quick to appreciate the loss to Andover which his going brings. Sympathetic, understanding, an inspiring teacher, and the best of good fellows, Mr. Heely brought to scores of Andover boys the sort of friendship which they have treasured and will never forget. As Assistant Dean, he stood to our many visitors as a symbol of the Academy's cultivated tradition and intelligent interest in the problems and opportunities of modern education. His loss to the faculty,—but

personal regrets perhaps should not weigh so heavily in our farewell to a friend going to a splendid opportunity in one of the first schools in the country. Suffice it to say that Allan Heely's innumerable friends upon the Hill will miss him more than they can say but wish him in his new career a distinguished success and the best of luck.

WHILE perfecting our facilities for taking care of younger boys, the administration is also pushing forward its program of giving special opportunities for advanced work to our older students of marked aptitude. Although a promising start has been made in this field through the organization of honor courses and a wide variety of advanced elective courses, much remains to be done. Here in a sense we are dependent upon the leadership of the colleges, for half of the point of our special work with superior students is lost unless the colleges of the country will seek them out and place them in advanced courses in their Freshman year. If the colleges do not do this, we shall merely be preparing students for disappointment,—a disappointment which may result in a general demoralization. Luckily a few colleges have recognized the importance of such action. In a recent report from Yale, for instance, we find that twenty-five of its entering students from Andover this year took a total of forty-one advanced courses. Of these, three courses were dropped because of academic pressure, but in thirty-five, credit grades (75) were received and from this number twenty-two were over 85. In other words, in these advanced courses the average of work done by Andover students was far ahead of the Yale Freshman class

average of 74. One of our boys, E. H. Seymour, took a complete Sophomore schedule and received in his five courses an average grade of 81. All colleges should know that our records are open to them at all times and that the Andover faculty stand ready to give them detailed reports on the achievement and quality of mind of the superior students in their courses. It is somewhat astonishing that the initiative in this coöperative work should so often come from the schools rather than from the colleges.

THE Academy has for many years succeeded in drawing to the Hill many distinguished lecturers. But in the past they have been in the habit of arriving only just in time for the lecture, waiting long enough after it to dash off a few autographs for the collectors, and whisking themselves out of town post haste. Now, upon invitation, many of them are showing a fine willingness to stay long enough in Andover to meet informally with student and faculty groups and be pumped dry of every sort of fact and opinion that inquisitive Andover people want to know about. Colonel Henry L. Stimson, for instance, was kind enough to spend three days in Andover, meeting once with the townspeople and faculty at the Phillips Club and twice with the students,—at a general meeting and with the Social Problems Club. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary spent a Saturday evening at the Log Cabin discussing with members of the faculty "A Philosophy of Education in a Changing World." And visiting preach-

ers are almost always available for informal conference with student and faculty groups. As members of the faculty can persuade their interesting guests to meet with their friends on the Hill and as the school Entertainment Committee can arrange for our lecturers to spend several days with us we shall extend immeasurably the possibilities of our education, for we can gain more from the leisurely exchange of ideas with these men than from their lectures, no matter how brilliant.

WE are not ready to commit ourselves at this point on what it means to be civilized, but we have a good idea that Andover students are now being gently given some new and desirable notions on the subject at the Commons under the general direction of Mrs. Stanley Cleveland, the new hostess. An especial source of pride to Andover men has been the freedom which they have been granted to eat their meals without faculty supervision at each table. And the results of this freedom have always, on the whole, justified this pride. Yet in the past, as every one will be willing to grant, this policy has occasionally left something to be desired. This something is now being supplied. Without being in any way a proctor, Mrs. Cleveland has by her personal charm, her dignity, and her poise suggested to boys the well-mannered, gracious living which they know at home and then sometimes succeed in forgetting at school. Parents as well as faculty now have cause to pay still another tribute to "the feminine touch" in all its strange and wonderful ways.



ELIAS BULLARD BISHOP
1869-1934

ELIAS BULLARD BISHOP

1869-1934

ONCE again Phillips Academy is called upon to bear a heavy loss in the sudden death, on December 30, of Judge Elias Bullard Bishop, P.A. '89, President of the Board of Trustees. As justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts he has been described as "an honorable gentleman, who took a serious profession seriously." To the faculty and administration of Phillips Academy he was not only that but also a close and sympathetic friend. For twenty-seven years,—since 1907, he had been a Trustee of the Academy, serving it with rare devotion and marked distinction. Few men were as intimate as he was with the Phillips Academy of the past and present. Yet his first act as President of the Board of Trustees,—an act which is characteristic of the spirit of leadership which he exerted in this position,—was to gain an even further personal knowledge of the school and its staff. Pleasant little dinners at the Inn at which he played the host to members of the faculty, the gracious hospitality of Mrs. Bishop and himself at his home in Newton, where all the teachers and their wives were entertained, little impromptu visits to the various offices in the Administration building, when his rather severe manner was belied by the twinkle in his eye, all did their part to endear Judge Bishop to those connected with the Academy.

His services to the school had been great even before he assumed the office of President of the Board of Trustees. Throughout his period of service Judge Bishop served as legal counsel for the Trustees. When the Theological Seminary moved to Cambridge, he gave a year of his time to searching through the titles to determine the conflicting rights of the Seminary and the Academy to the lands and buildings involved. It was his thorough report which decided the basis of the settlement between the two institutions in 1908. At his suggestion and with his guidance the Academy obtained from the Legislature

the Enabling Act of 1929, permitting it to hold property without limitation as to amount, a privilege very rarely granted.

Judge Bishop's connection with Andover goes back many years. His father, Judge Robert Roberts Bishop, also of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, the man for whom Bishop Hall was named, served as Trustee from 1881 to 1903, being President for the last four years of that period. Elias Bishop graduated from the Academy in 1889 and sent three sons to the Hill: Robert Roberts Bishop, 2nd, P. A. '15, Stephen Hunter Bishop, P. A. '23, and John Harding Bishop, P. A. '36.

Judge Bishop was born in Newton on August 2, 1869. He graduated from Harvard in 1894 and from the Harvard Law School in 1897. In 1920 he was appointed justice of the Superior Court by Governor Calvin Coolidge. He was, like his father, conspicuous in the civic and political affairs of Newton, Massachusetts, having served as solicitor and having been a member of the Legislature. The flags of Newton were at half mast in his honor on January 1, the day of his funeral. The funeral held at his home, was crowded to the doors with his many friends from Boston, Newton, and Andover.

Having a profound respect for the substance and the processes of the law, he presided on the bench with a formality which now and then had a welcome touch of austerity. When "the Court" was announced and he took his seat upon the high platform, he, who a moment before had been a genial companion in the lobby, became the very embodiment of the law.

The Academy will miss his sane, impartial counsel, his understanding of the problems and opportunities of modern education and his vigorous leadership of the Board of Trustees. To Mrs. Bishop and to Judge Bishop's sons and daughter, Phillips Academy extends its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of one whom the school both loved and admired.

FATHERS AND SONS IN PHILLIPS ACADEMY

According to a recent survey, there are in Phillips Academy for the year 1934-35 one hundred and ten sons of ninety-nine fathers who attended Phillips Academy. These boys are distributed by classes as follows: Seniors 23, Upper Middlers 37, Lower Middlers 25, Juniors 25, a remarkably even distribution. The Class of 1908 takes the cup for the greatest number of men sending sons to the Academy, eight men having sent nine sons. The Classes of 1901 and of 1912 run 1908 a close second, seven men in each having sent eight boys. The large number of Andover alumni having sons at the Academy is a source of gratification to the school. May the number increase each year!

If there are any corrections or additions to this list, the Alumni Office would be very glad to receive them.

<i>Father</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>Father</i>	<i>Son</i>
	1887		1901—Continued
W. F. Poole, Jr.	W. F. Poole, 3rd, '36	W. D. Hazen	R. C. Hazen, '37
	1889	R. W. Mersereau	D. M. Mersereau, '36
E. B. Bishop	J. H. Bishop, '36	R. E. Rinehart	E. L. Rinehart, '37
	1892	E. P. Sharretts	E. P. Sharretts, Jr., '36
H. J. Fisher	E. Fisher, '37		1902
	1893	H. F. Ferry	H. F. Ferry, Jr., '37
W. R. Brown	N. Brown, '35	R. L. Keeney	R. A. Keeney, '37
A. W. Harris	C. C. Harris, '36	E. L. Mersereau	J. G. Mersereau, '36
C. P. Kitchel	W. R. Kitchel, '36		R. W. Mersereau, '36
	1894	F. O'Brien	F. O'Brien, Jr., '38
G. W. Hinman	F. C. Hinman, '35	P. L. Reed	P. L. Reed, Jr., '36
J. H. Porter	J. H. Porter, '37		S. M. Reed, '37
O. Preston	O. Preston, Jr., '35		1903
C. A. Worrall	J. Worrall, '35	E. P. Bagg, Jr.	H. S. Bagg, '35
	1895	J. M. Cates	W. R. Cates, '35
H. A. Heilman	H. A. Heilman, Jr., '36	E. B. Chapin	E. B. Chapin, Jr., '35
	1896		M. Chapin, '36
H. M. Poynter	H. M. Poynter, Jr., '36	R. D. Davis	R. S. Davis, '35
W. V. Taylor	Q. Taylor, '37	S. R. Overall	J. G. Overall, '36
	1897	C. B. Yardley, Jr.	T. Yardley, '38
H. S. Hotchkiss	J. W. Hotchkiss, '38		1904
J. M. Rowland	G. Rowland, II, '37	W. B. Binnian	S. S. Binnian, '36
	1898	G. G. Schreiber	G. G. Schreiber, Jr., '36
H. L. Finch	C. B. Finch, '37	W. Richardson	W. H. Richardson, '36
		J. W. Williams	D. W. Williams, '35
R. G. Jennings	H. L. Finch, Jr., '36		1905
E. B. Sherrill	M. C. Jennings, '36	R. C. Angell	J. D. Angell, '37
L. S. Spitzer	L. P. Dolbeare, '36	J. J. Clifford	J. J. Clifford, Jr., '37
		J. B. Grant	J. B. Grant, Jr., '36
	1899	H. G. Piel	H. M. Piel, '38
C. A. Hill	C. A. Hill, Jr., '35		1906
C. W. Littlefield	W. E. Littlefield, '38	H. Cross	H. Cross, Jr., '35
H. R. Robertson	A. H. Robertson, '35		N. C. Cross, '35
F. W. Wilhelmi	F. W. Wilhelmi, Jr., '36	C. W. Howard	C. W. Howard, Jr., '38
	1900	F. J. Murphey	F. J. Murphey, Jr., '37
G. W. Adams	A. B. Adams, '35		1907
E. S. Paine	L. F. Paine, '36	N. P. Pierce	J. A. Pierce, II, '36
C. D. Rafferty	W. G. Rafferty, '38	R. C. Sargent	F. K. Sargent, '35
	1901	P. M. White	R. S. White, '37
J. L. Burns	J. L. Burns, Jr., '36		1908
		H. Bowne	W. Bowne, '38
M. M. Cochran	T. D. Burns, '38	A. H. Brown	A. W. Brown, '36
H. A. Gardner	M. M. Cochran, '35		G. C. Brown, '37
		G. Gardner, '35	

9

A black and white photograph of an outdoor ice hockey game. A goalie is in a crouched position in front of a net on the left. Several players are on the ice, some in dark jerseys and others in light-colored jerseys. The background shows a snowy field and a line of trees.

HOCKEY AGAIN!

STUDENT AID IN PHILLIPS ACADEMY

By JOHN HOMER DYE

WITHIN a few days of this writing the President of Harvard College, in a discussion of scholarship aid, has made this statement: "It is vitally important to the country that its leaders be recruited from the ablest material and that they be given a chance to develop their talents." In making this statement he did not suggest that scholarship students form the only or even the major source of future leaders but rather that the schools or colleges of the country have an obligation to train students of the greatest capacity and promise, regardless of their ability to meet their academic expenses. It is unfortunate that this opinion is not more strongly held among all educational institutions, both secondary and collegiate. Fortunately it is the attitude of Phillips Academy, and a few facts about our activities along this line should be of interest to the alumni and friends of the school who may read them.

In the year 1933-34 Phillips Academy provided in all forms of aid to students the sum of \$80,679.36, which was divided as follows: prizes \$1,670.00, scholarships \$41,739.24, waiterships in Commons \$28,142.94, and profits from business concessions \$9,127.18.

A brief review of a few individual cases from among this number should be of interest. One student whose aid totalled \$1,264.32, over a period of two years, maintained an average for the entire time of 85.74. A second, who was almost entirely self-supporting over a period of three years (aid extended amounting to \$2,276.72) maintained an average of 93.87. A third, to whom aid in the sum of \$2,557.90 was given, over a period of three years, maintained an average of 87.65. Achievements like these, in the light of the heavy schedule of work imposed by the Academy, and the amount of time claimed by the activities directed toward self-support, are worthy of the highest commendation. These cases mentioned are of course somewhat exceptional

ones, but the average of all self-supporting students has been highly gratifying. A satisfactorily high standing is *required*, as a matter of fact, in order to retain a scholarship.

The ways in which these students have earned money to help to pay their expenses have been many and varied in character. Here are a few of them: carrying messages, delivering papers, distributing advertisements, cleaning automobiles, mailing the BULLETIN, ushering, taking tickets, doing library, museum and laboratory work, stringing tennis racquets, and shoveling snow. Selling agencies have been established for laundry, newspapers and magazines, candy, ice cream, milk, sandwiches, shoes, haberdashery, pressing contracts, travel agencies, shoe repairing, stationery, motor bus tickets, calendars, Christmas cards, photographs, hot dogs, neckties, shoe laces, pencils, shirts, blotters, programs, fruit, tonics, and others. The Bureau of Self-Help is constantly seeking new sources of revenue, and grants to needy students exclusive privileges in these various lines of business activities.

Careful regulation of days and hours during which these students may engage in soliciting has resulted in an orderly method and has allowed them to take from their study hours only a very limited time.

In conclusion a few comparative figures may be of interest. For the year 1932-33 the total amounts granted were: prizes \$1,620.00, scholarship \$32,260.07, waiterships \$27,669.69, profits from business \$9,083.17,—total \$70,896.95. For the year 1931-32 grants were: scholarship, \$31,140.92, waiterships \$32,174.86, profits from business \$5,447.11—total \$68,968.30. (This does not include prizes for this year). The number of boys to whom some aid was given during these years is as follows: 1933-34—230; 1932-33—224; 1931-32—223, in each year more than one third of the student body.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY STUDENTS TURN TEACHERS

By A. GRAHAM BALDWIN

WHEN the director of educational work for the two CCC camps, located near Andover, came to us last September and asked for help, we were interested. We had seen numerous khaki-clad boys wandering around Andover village or thumbing rides on the main highway between Reading and Andover. Was it possible that these men were really interested in studying Latin, Algebra, French and English grammar? They apparently were; and so we called for volunteers among the upper classes at Phillips Academy who would be willing to give an evening a week in teaching classes of these boys at Punchard High School. To our amazement approximately thirty Seniors and Upper Middlers responded to this call. From these, ten were chosen, and after consultation with the Educational Director of the camps, were assigned subjects and groups with which to work.

It was a rather apprehensive group of embryo teachers who met at one of the dormitories that first night and started for Punchard High. What was ahead was very questionable, and it is certain that none of the group felt over-confident about his qualifications as a pedagogue. But we shall let them speak for themselves.

"I was very nervous the first time I entered the classroom. There was nobody to tell me what to do, and I had no idea what ground these men had covered in the subject. I didn't know where or how to start. The most I could get out of anybody was a look and a few mumbles."

The same feeling of uncertainty was expressed by another of the Andover student teaching staff. "One look at the class had me 'scared stiff.' They seemed such big brutes, and most of them were much older than I. I wondered if I could hold their attention and keep them under control, but I soon found out that they were very much interested and very coöperative."

Looking back after several weeks of work, an Andover senior gave this summary of his impressions. "Most of my fellows seemed to be about nineteen, and had had between one and four years of High School work. The class fluctuated between four and seven in number, different men showing up at each meeting, but always a few of the Old Guard present. This made it hard for all of us as I had to go over the same old ground again and again. What impressed me was the eagerness most of them had to go to school again. Only one fellow seemed at all unwilling to work. There was one very stupid chap but he tried awfully hard to grasp what it was all about."

And from one of the Academy students who was tutoring one man in Latin this word of testimony comes. "The most interesting and significant thing to me in tutoring this one man was his keen intelligence and his aptitude for learning. He learned more Latin in the eight to ten hours that I met with him than I do in three weeks or a month. It was a pleasure to work with him. The fun that I got out of teaching him and watching him progress was an experience well worth the time and effort."

Of course, it is questionable how much education took place under these circumstances and in such a short length of time. That real work was done, however, and rather astonishing leadership shown by these student teachers ought to be a matter of great satisfaction to the Academy and to the boys themselves. Mr. Leiberman, the Educational Director of the two camps, was high in his praise of the faithfulness and ability shown by these volunteer workers. A member of the Academy faculty who saw eight classes working under the guidance of Phillips Academy students makes this comment: "I was amazed by the poise and self-possession of these student teachers and the evident interest of the men from the camps."



THE SANCTUARY GATEWAY

CHARLES M. SHELDON, P. A., '79

Author of a World's Best Seller

By ROGER W. HIGGINS

THE remarkable story of *In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do?* by Charles M. Sheldon, Phillips Academy, 1879, makes one of the most interesting pages in the annals of publishing. Over twenty-two million copies of *In His Steps* have been sold by fifty publishers in twenty-one languages; in fact, its amazing circulation has been exceeded by only two books: *Pilgrim's Progress* and *The Bible*. Yet in the thirty-eight years since the date of its publication, in 1896, not one cent of royalty from it has come to the author.

Comparable in interest with the story of *In His Steps* is that of Mr. Sheldon's courageous experiment in newspaper publishing which came as a sequel to the book. In 1900, Mr. Sheldon took over, for one week, the Topeka (Kansas) *Daily Capital* and edited it as a "Christian Daily" in conformity with the principles of ideal journalism laid down in *In His Steps*. During the week of March 13 to 19, 1900, under Mr. Sheldon's editorship, the *Daily Capital's* circulation jumped from a normal 15,000 per day to over 367,000 copies daily. That week's phenomenal circulation apparently was the result of an intense public curiosity to view a daily paper which should honestly attempt, by example, to answer the question raised in *In His Steps*, "How would Jesus Christ edit a daily newspaper if He were alive today?"

I

Charles M. Sheldon was born February 26, 1857, in Wellsville, New York, where his father was pastor of a small church. During the boy's early childhood the family moved a number of times,—first to Central Falls, Rhode Island; then to Chillicothe, Missouri, and Lansing, Michigan; and finally, when he was ten years old, to a pioneer community in Dakota. There, for three winters, young Sheldon attended a small academy in Yankton, on the Missouri River, riding the six miles daily to school on a pony. Encouraged by his uncle, Joseph Ward, a graduate of

Phillips Academy and afterwards president of Yankton College, the boy resolved to get a higher education. In 1877 he traveled alone to Andover and entered Phillips in the class of '79. His experiences at Andover are described in some detail in the excerpts from his autobiography which are appended to this sketch.

Mr. Sheldon graduated from Phillips in 1879, went on to Brown University for his Bachelor of Arts degree, and then returned to Andover to attend the Theological Seminary, graduating in 1886. He began his life's work in the ministry the following October, at the age of 29, in Waterbury, Vermont. There, while serving as pastor of the Congregational Church, he met his future wife, Miss Mary Abby Merriam, and there they were married in 1891. At the close of his second year in Waterbury, Mr. Sheldon was invited to the ministry of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, Kansas. The church had been newly formed and consisted of only about sixty people, but it afforded Mr. Sheldon the opportunity he had long wished for—a church of his own without any previous minister or history; one, as he said, that he could shape and grow up with. He went to Topeka in January, 1889, to take up his work in the new church, and there he labored for thirty years, resigning in 1919 to become editor-in-chief of the *Christian Herald* in New York. In the latter capacity he served until 1925, and since then he has been among its most active contributing editors.

Mr. Sheldon is one of the most prolific religious writers in this country. Since 1891 he has published over forty books, and his contributions to nationally known periodicals in number have more than kept pace with his books. Mr. Sheldon's eminent position in the theological world has been well attested by the honorary doctorates of divinity which have been awarded him by a number of American colleges and universities, including Brown University, his alma mater.

II

In His Steps was begun in Topeka in the fall of 1896, and while it was being written it was read, chapter by chapter, by Mr. Sheldon to his Sunday evening congregations. The extraordinary story of the early life of this book and the defective copyright which allowed it to be pirated at will all over the world Mr. Sheldon records in his autobiography as follows:

While the reading was going on, the Chicago *Advance*, a small church paper, asked for the story to be printed as a serial, and finally purchased the serial rights for \$75. When the reading was finished, friends asked for a book publication, and the author took the manuscript to Chicago and offered it to three different publishers, all of whom rejected it, giving as their reason the strong religious character of the story, which, they said, would make it a failure on the book market.

The manuscript therefore went back to the *Advance* publishers, who were asked to put out a ten cent paper-covered volume for the first edition. They agreed, and while the story was still running in the paper they issued a small edition of a few hundred copies, taking out what they supposed was a regular copyright. Then a very peculiar thing happened which afterward became an integral part of the book's history. The publisher of the *Advance* sent only a part of the chapters of the serial publication to the Washington Copyright Bureau, instead of all as the law required. On account of that slight technical error the book copyright was declared defective. Before the defect was discovered, the *Advance* had printed and sold over 100,000 of the paper-covered volumes. That was in June of 1897. By mid-summer, sixteen different publishers in the United States had taken advantage of the defect in the copyright and were publishing the book in a large variety of editions at from twenty-five cents to two dollars a copy.

Meanwhile, the book was "in the public domain"; that is, anyone's property. The author had no more legal ownership in it than if he had never written it or thought of it. The English publishers were putting out the book in even greater variety and volume than in America. Thirty different publishers in Great Britain issued the book all the way from penny paper editions running up into three millions of copies to elaborate illustrated "holiday editions" costing eight and a half shillings. One enterprising storekeeper in Glasgow had a special edition of *In His Steps* printed, and put the name of his store as an advertisement on the bottom of every page.

After *In His Steps* had been in print in the English language for about two years, requests came in for the right to translate into other languages. The author had no right to anything, so all he could do

was to tell the translators to go ahead and make the best translation they could, and he would count it a privilege if the translator would show the author the courtesy of sending him a copy of the translation when it was completed. This courtesy was generally shown, and the number of translations in the author's library by 1925 totalled twenty, including one in Esperanto. The Japanese translator wrote asking for the privilege of translating, and closed his letter by saying, "I have already done so, and am sending you a copy." In a later letter he said, "I am looking out of my window and see two carpenters sawing on a timber. Each one of them is holding a copy of your book in one hand and reading while he saws."

In 1915 a New York moving picture producer signed a contract with Mr. Sheldon for the screen rights of *In His Steps*, but conflicting claims brought forward by the Chicago *Advance* and the New York Edison Company served to postpone for the time the story's debut as a movie. According to a recent letter from Mr. Sheldon to the writer, however, another New York producer is believed definitely to have embarked on the picture, and a movie version of *In His Steps* may yet become as well known to the present generation of Americans as was the book to that of three decades ago.

III

The "Sheldon Edition" of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, which created quite a tempest in the journalistic teapot of 1900, was the tangible result of a discussion between Mr. Sheldon and his Topeka friends over the practicability of so idealistic an experiment in news editing as that described in *In His Steps*. Challenged to practise what he preached, Mr. Sheldon secured the permission of the owner of the *Daily Capital* to take over the paper for one week and edit it as he believed Jesus Christ would have done it. The terms agreed upon by Mr. Sheldon and the owner provided that there should be no change in the personnel of the paper, but that for the week in question Mr. Sheldon's word should be final in all matters of editorial policy. "'News' was to be defined as any event worth knowing or telling, published in the right proportion to its importance. All prize fighting, scandal, crime, vice or human depravity reported, if printed,

was to be defined as evil, and an attempt was to be made in each case to discover and name the cause and the remedy. All editorials were to be signed by the writers, and all reporters' items were to be signed in order to ensure reliability, reward good reporting, and fix responsibility."

The time set for the beginning of the experiment was the second week in March, 1900. Following an announcement to that effect, subscriptions by the thousand were received from churches, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, and various religious and social organizations in the United States, as well as in Canada, South America, and many European countries. The final number of subscriptions totalled 367,000, and that many copies of the *Daily Capital* were therefore printed every day for six days, including a Saturday afternoon edition which took the place of the regular Sunday morning paper.

In his autobiography, Mr. Sheldon describes the emergency measures he and his helpers worked out to meet the exigencies of printing and distributing so huge a circulation.

An arrangement was made with the *Staats Zeitung* in New York City to print 120,000 copies daily. A like arrangement was made with the *Chicago Journal*. It was decided that the remainder of the issue, 127,000 copies daily, could be printed at Topeka by using an extra force and running the big Goss press of the *Capital* nearly all day. Four sets of matrices for each page of the paper were made daily by the *Capital* stereotypers. One set was used for casting the plates for the Topeka run of the paper. One set was dispatched each morning at four o'clock to the *Chicago Journal*, the *Capital* being sold on the streets of Chicago on the day after it was issued in Topeka. A like set of matrices was dispatched to the New York *Staats Zeitung* and the *Capital* was sold on Broadway and Wall Street as a morning paper two days after it had appeared in Topeka. The fourth set of matrices was shipped to the *Westminster Review* in London and there reproduced and issued as soon as received.

The press work of the Sheldon Edition was a problem, but it was nothing compared with the difficulty of mailing the paper. Ordinarily the number of copies of a daily newspaper sent to subscribers in a single wrapper is less than five per cent of the edition. In the case of the Sheldon Edition more than 200,000 copies had to be mailed in that way. A large force of typists made lists of subscribers' names in column form, six copies of each,

one for each day's paper. These lists were arranged by states and sections and expressed to Chicago and New York for use of the *Journal* and *Staats Zeitung* in mailing the papers which they printed. All the copies of the paper for subscribers east of Pittsburgh in a north and south line, and in foreign lands, were dispatched from New York. All the copies for subscribers between the Alleghenies and the Missouri River were dispatched from Chicago. Topeka took care of all the local subscribers and those west of the Missouri River clear to the Pacific Coast.

The value of the Sheldon *Capital* as an advertising medium was promptly recognized by general advertisers of every kind and character. Not the least of the editor's tasks was the scrutiny and censorship of the great volume of advertising copy submitted. A rigid adherence to the principles governing the editorial and news columns of the paper made it necessary to reject nearly as much advertising matter as was finally accepted.

The first number of the "Sheldon Edition" of the *Capital* appeared on the streets of Topeka on Monday morning, March 13, 1900. Concerning the contents of that and subsequent issues of the paper, Mr. Sheldon wrote in his autobiography:

Acting on the definition of the word "news" which we had made, the most important news item that came in on the night of March 12 was the brief notice of the great famine in India. No paper in the United States had featured that item or even given it any prominence. It seemed to me to be the most important piece of world news, and it went in on the front page as feature news. I appended to the item a call for financial help, asking readers to send in contributions. As a direct result of this appeal a train load of Kansas corn was sent by Kansas farmers to New York, and the *Christian Herald* chartered a ship and sent the cargo to Bombay, where it was unloaded and distributed all over the famine district. For weeks afterwards, money contributions came in, and all told, over \$100,000 worth of food and relief was sent to a starving nation as a result of the first item of news published in the *Daily Capital* on March 13, 1900.

It may be interesting to the reader to know what subjects were discussed in the week's paper that was being published as nearly as possible by the standard of a Christian daily. A majority of the newspaper correspondents after the week was over characterized the paper as deadly dull and a failure as a newspaper. One reason for this may be found in the fact that crime and scandal and sensational divorce cases were absent from its pages. Crime, when reported, was reported briefly, and emphasis was placed on the cause and the remedy, which is the only scientific way to report crime. It seems no more than fair to let the actual contents of the six days' issues speak for themselves. Here are some of

the titles of articles published and news items discussed either editorially or on the news pages: Starving India. The War Spirit Denounced. (Wars going on at the time were the Philippine Insurrection and the Boer War.) Against Cigarettes. The Philippines. (A history of their internal affairs, the first published.) Market Reports. (Abbreviated, on account of some questionable transactions at the time on the stock markets.) Prison Reform. Liquor Advertisements in Magazines. (A protest against them.) The Tax Dodger (with a cartoon by a well known artist). Woman Suffrage (advocated). Extracts from the *Brewers' Journal* conceding progress of prohibition in Kansas.

The *Capital*, being a morning paper, had a Sunday edition. Owing to the fact that Sunday papers were then and are yet not popular with me, we issued a Saturday afternoon edition in place of the Sunday morning paper, made up entirely of extracts from the Bible and articles about it. There was not one line of local or national news in that issue. I think it can safely be said that after recovering from their shock in having a newspaper without

any news in it, many of the subscribers read for the first time, perhaps, the whole of the Sermon on the Mount at a sitting, and it may have been news to some of them.

Despite the general agreement among contemporary editors that the "Sheldon Edition" of the *Capital* was "deadly dull," the paper proved to be much more than a mere seven days' wonder. It set in motion a controversial storm that for many months showed no signs of diminishing. Mr. Sheldon's mail was flooded with messages of approval and congratulation, and with perhaps as many expressions of unqualified anathema. Certainly, no other experiment in the annals of American newspaperdom ever attained a status comparable with Sheldon's famed Edition, nor approached its preëminence as journalistic *cause célèbre* of the century.

CHARLES M. SHELDON'S STUDENT DAYS AT ANDOVER

The following excerpts, taken from the chapter entitled "School Life" in Mr. Sheldon's Autobiography, constitutes a remarkably valuable and interesting record of old Andover life.

Up to the time I left my father's homestead farm in Dakota I had not traveled to any extent, except when father changed his parish from Wellsville, New York, where I was born, to Central Falls, Rhode Island, after that to Chillicothe, Missouri, and then to Lansing, Michigan. While pastor of a church there father's health broke, and when my uncle Joseph Ward stopped to see us on his way to Dakota with his bride to take up work in a home missionary church, I was ten years old.

Uncle was urging my father and mother to plan to come out to the new territory and live the healthful life of the pioneer. I listened to all the talk at the table, and said nothing. But the next morning, the day Uncle and Aunt were to start for the wild west, I came down from my bedroom with a small satchel packed with a few things I wanted to take and said, "I have decided to go out to Dakota with Uncle Joe."

That settled it. The family agreed to let me go on ahead with Uncle and Aunt, and

live with them until the rest of the folks could pack up and follow. But it was several months before they arrived. When they did come, father took up a homestead claim, bought a span of mules and a lumber wagon and a breaking plow, cut cottonwood trees into logs, and hauled them out to the quarter section where the house was built and where my early boyhood was spent. . .

Three winters while on the farm I went into the little town of Yankton, on the Missouri, and attended school. My teacher was my uncle Joseph Ward. He was the only teacher in town, and out of his school grew an academy where the next two winters I continued all the education I had in Dakota.

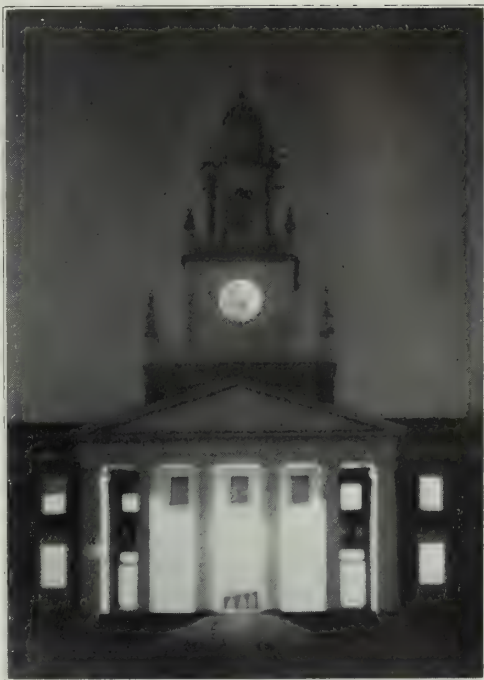
I soon found that I was brooding over the possibility of going East to enter Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. My Uncle Joe had graduated there, and the stories he told of his school life entered my imagination. After long talks with the home folks they finally agreed to my going on.

I reached Phillips Academy in time for the fall term, a perfect stranger to everyone and everything. As I went up the long

hill to the Academy buildings and registered in the little office where groups of new boys were waiting in homesick poses, I began to realize the fact that I was much older than most of them. I was nineteen, at least three years in advance of the majority at Phillips. But while I was rangy and muscular, thanks to the rugged farm life I had led, I was immature in my own thought of myself...

I was assigned for my room to the upper story of a small frame building in a row of similar buildings called Latin Commons. They looked very much like the rows of factory tenements I had seen as I passed small factory towns on my way to Andover from Boston. The Registrar introduced me to another boy who would be my roommate, as the rules of the Commons did not allow any boy to have a room all to himself. We looked each other over very much as two strange dogs on their first meeting... We went up to our room together and unpacked our things, after agreeing peaceably to the choice of bedrooms, which was not difficult as there was no choice. There was one study room for both of us, and the two bedrooms opened immediately from it, just large enough to hold a single bed and leave a small piece of floor barely large enough to hold a washstand and permit a student to walk in between the bed and the wall if he went in sideways. There was a window at the end, looking out over the campus toward Lawrence. This window (I use the term generically, for it applied to every window in every one of the Commons) was well ventilated, owing to the fact that the panes had been broken and reset so many times that there was almost no sash left between the panes. We found also in a short time that the principal use of the window besides ventilating the bedroom was as a convenient outlet for our ashes, throwing them out just when a group of students might be coming around the corner of the building, and the wind was favorable.

The first thing my new chum did was to take out very long safety pins from his bag and pin down the sheets and the one quilt of his bed to the mattress next the wall, and a similar row pinned in a like manner to the foot. He explained as he did it that it would save making up his



PORTICO OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS AT NIGHT

bed every morning or night, as all he had to do on retiring was to open one corner and draw himself in, and in the morning reverse the process as he came out. Besides, he said, the bed clothing was short and the pins would prevent the covers from being pulled off. It was an ingenious plan and it seemed to work with him, but I had been brought up differently and I did not follow his example. Several cold winter nights when the rigorous New England winter was at its height and I lay shivering under bedclothes that were too short to cover my length, I wished I had. By mutual agreement we made what we thought was a fair division of the room work. I agreed to sweep out the rooms and get the water and bring up the coal, if he would build the fire, and see that it did not go out when we did. He also agreed to sweep down our stairs when necessary. This agreement went no farther, he was strong to declare, than to sweep down our flight, leaving the results on the next landing, which was directly in front of the door of the two boys who lived in the room under ours.

I do not recall exactly how it happened that first winter, or what was the exact technicality that made the event possible, but during one of the most frigid weeks, the fire in the little stove went out one night, and in the morning my roommate refused to make it again. I think he claimed that I had not lived up to my agreement to bring the proper amount of water. But in any case we parted company at that point. He refused to rebuild the fire, and I would not. For a whole week we sat around, bundled up in heavy overcoats, or took refuge in the other fellows' rooms to get warm. One night while I was trying to write a letter home the ink froze on my pen and the water in the bedroom wash-basin was a chunk of ice. The Principal, Dr. Bancroft, at last in some way heard of the deadlock, and actually called on us one evening as we sat at our little desks, the icy breath from our mouths streaming across the room as we sat there in silence, each one firm in his stubbornness to freeze to death before he would build that fire. After hearing all the evidence, for if any man was the soul of justice in that boys' school that great teacher was, he quietly told my roommate to build the fire and he stayed in the room until he did it. Of course I felt vindicated, and I would have indulged in a chuckle of self-satisfaction, if the Doctor had not said as he went out of the room, "Sheldon, I didn't think you were such a fool, even if you did have the right of it." This made my roommate feel so happy that we shook hands and almost sat on the stove together, while I dwelt long and silently on that saying of my afterward revered teacher. . .

I soon found that my school preparation for Andover was not sufficient to allow me to enter the Senior class, and so I had to drop down into the Middle class, which meant two years at Phillips instead of one as I had planned. I was disappointed at first, but in a short time I was more than contented. Those two years at Phillips Academy, Andover, will always seem to me to be the most enjoyable school years of my life.

It was a genuine boys' school, with plenty of study and fun mixed, with the proportion of study to fun in the ratio of about seven to one. But the study itself

was fun in the right sense. The teachers, beginning with that prince of teachers, the Principal, C. F. P. Bancroft, were good teachers judged by any standard. We called the Principal "Banty," but it was a term of affection, not of jest, and when he rose to make his morning chapel talk every Friday morning there was not one of the reckless, thoughtless, and sometimes coarse and often homesick boys in that room who did not gaze upon that noble head and shoulders with a feeling of awe and respect, mingled often with a degree of wholesome fear. If England has her Arnold, America has her Bancroft.

The folks at home could help pay part of my expenses, but not all, and I soon found myself in a group of boys working their way through. One winter,—the first,—I swept out the Academy building, for which I received three dollars a week. It was a large structure with many classrooms that seemed built with special reference to collecting dirt and dust. I swept out the entire building on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. It took me until suppertime to do it. I have a vague remembrance of sometimes stopping at my task and looking out of a window at a baseball game going on between Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter, or a football game between the Harvard Freshmen and our team, and wishing I could be there. But the three dollars a week paid my board at the Shawsheen Club for a week, with one dollar and a quarter over. Board at the Shawsheen was one seventy-five a week, and there was a roar from the boys if the steward let it run over that amount.

The second winter I secured the job of mending the broken glass in the Commons, for which I received a New England shilling for each pane, sixteen and two-thirds cents. A good deal of glass was broken during the winter on account of snowball fights around the buildings. There was a rumor, without foundation I can assure you, that the boy who mended the glass started some of these fights by throwing snowballs on the boys out of the windows of the Commons. What I do know is that it was a lucrative trade while it lasted, but I was greatly put to it often to make the glass stay in the window, owing to the fact that after several resettings

there was really no wood left to hold the putty, which was the only thing that held the panes in place, and that meant more putty, which meant cutting into my profits.

That same winter I also had two other jobs which I think of with mingled feelings of pleasure and grief. One was pumping the organ Sundays at the Seminary Chapel services, morning and afternoon, and the other was waiting on Professor Austin Phelps of the Theological Seminary every evening, to give him massage for an hour and then for another hour to read out loud to him for the purpose of putting him to sleep. I was not yet all through my physical growth, and when Sunday came I was healthily tired after all the week's study and chores. If I had been allowed to do what I often felt the need of doing I would have slept a good part of Sunday. But chapel attendance was compulsory both morning and afternoon. To add to my necessary income I secured the job (I use the word "job" with discretion) of blowing the organ at both services, and I think without displaying any undue egotism I earned my salary. The blower handle was in a very hot and dark corner. It is no exaggeration to say that the preachers at the chapel services sometimes preached very long and not always very exciting sermons to us boys who were not interested in the coming controversy over the second probation of the heathen. One very hot Sunday afternoon in my hot coop I fell asleep over the handle of the blower, and did not wake up in time to hear the preacher give out the closing hymn. The organist, who by the way was a very pretty teacher at the Fem Sem Academy near ours, and with whom for several weeks I believe I was desperately in love, although she must have been fifteen years my senior, started to play, but there was a painful silence. Every boy in the congregation waked up. She tried again, with the same result. Then she came around to where I was sleeping the sleep of the just, and shook my shoulder. I waked up with a start from Love's fond dream and seized the handle of the blower and worked it so vigorously that that hymn must have been a staccato of some triumphal king's entry into a captured town, although if I remember the hymn

rightly it began with the words, "Calm me, O Lord, and keep me calm." But I am sure that I never fell asleep again at my post, although with some melancholy I realized that my feelings for the pretty organist faded away from that day. An organ blower cannot have his shoulder shaken by the organist without creating a coolness between the shaker and the shaken.

My other task, at Professor Austin Phelps's, was so unusual and so interesting that I hardly know how to describe it. But this is what I actually did every night all winter. I reported at the Professor's house, a beautiful specimen of colonial architecture, a few minutes before seven o'clock. I was let into the house by one of two old servants who were devoted passionately to the Professor, and at once I went upstairs to the huge square bedroom where the Professor would be already retired. For one exact hour, from seven to eight, I gave him a massage treatment. At eight o'clock I started to read aloud in the book he selected, and I read until nine o'clock. Generally he would begin to fall asleep shortly after I began the reading, but my instructions were to go on reading until the hour was up. It may sound almost incredible, and it does even to me now, but during that winter at the Professor's I read out loud, generally with no other listener than my own self, the whole of Bancroft's "History of the United States" as far as the volumes were published, all of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," all of DeQuincey, Charles Lamb's essays, several plays of Shakespeare, and a good part of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

When I left the room and went downstairs, I would sometimes be invited by one of the servants to stop and drink a glass of cold milk or eat a sandwich. At such times Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the Professor's daughter of whom I stood in awe because she was a noted author, would speak to me, and ask me to stay long enough to write a few letters for her to her fishermen friends in Gloucester. She paid me for this, although I would have preferred to do it for the great honor I felt in being her amanuensis. By the time I had come back to my room in the Com-

mons it would be half past nine, and I would have several lessons to get before going to bed.

For all this I received fifty cents a night, so that adding one dollar the seminary trustees gave me for blowing the organ when I was awake, the money received for mending glass, and extra amounts I earned for pumping water for a number of boarding houses, and blacking boots Saturday nights for some of the more dressy teachers, I managed to save enough out of my expenses for board and fuel and clothing and books to go down to Boston occasionally to see the sights of a great city.

There was a famous old book stall on Washington Street called The Archway. On the few occasions when I went to Boston I always found my way to this spot and browsed among the books, occasionally buying one. Going over the shelves on a late afternoon when I had gone in on a Saturday at the beginning of the Christmas vacation when most of the boys had gone home, I came across a large, red-bound copy of "Les Miserables," of which I had heard and wanted very much to read. I inquired the price and it was an even dollar. I gave the bookman the dollar and walked out on the street, proud of my purchase and anticipating a rare treat in the reading, as my roommate, who lived somewhere in New Hampshire, had departed, leaving me the freedom of the three rooms and nothing to do but build the fire.

But I was only a step on the sidewalk when I felt in my pocket and realized that I had given nearly all the money I had for "Les Miserables," and had only seventeen cents left. The fare from Boston to Andover on the Boston & Maine was sixty-three cents. The distance was twenty-one miles by rail and twenty-three by road. For a minute I debated on the question of taking the book back and asking for my dollar. I was a total stranger in the city, and none of the schoolboys was with me. I had not eaten anything since morning, and it was beginning to drizzle over a crust of snow.

But I finally decided to keep "Les Miserables" and walk to Andover over the railroad track. This I did, getting there, after

buying a cup of coffee and a sandwich, at about two o'clock in the morning. Fortunately the drizzle did not develop into anything worse than a scattering sleet storm. I had a good overcoat and the book suffered no harm. When I had reached my room I built a good fire, lighted my German student lamp, pushed my small desk up near the stove, opened "Les Miserables," and finished the first book, "Fantine," by the time the winter dawn reminded me that it was time to go to bed. I finished the whole book before the holidays were over, and read it again during the spring term.

My class at Phillips was the class of '79. It numbered over sixty, and immediately on graduating it scattered, going to Yale, Amherst, Harvard, Williams, Princeton, and Brown. Nearly every member of the class went on to some college. Six of us went down to Brown University, Providence, and another period, lasting four years, of school life began for me. I left Andover with genuine regret. Those two years mean more to me than almost any other two years of my school life of nine years in all, not counting the school in Dakota, perhaps because it was a new experience coming off that wild farm, perhaps because of the real look at learning which my teachers gave me. For after all, it was the teachers at Andover that I have always held longest in my esteem. And I still entertain the idea that a boys' school is valuable not for its mechanical and scientific equipment, but for its teaching force...

My next period of school life, which immediately followed the University, was a period of three years at Andover Theological Seminary. I entered the class of 1886 just at the time of the famous Andover controversy over what was known as the "Second Probation" question. All there was to it was the opinion expressed by the more liberal group in the Seminary and some of the churches that possibly the heathen who had died without ever hearing of Christ might have an opportunity in the next world to repent and be saved. Around this question fierce debate arose, dividing the pastors all over New England and exposing certain professors in the Seminary to charges of treason and

heresy. During the three years I was in the Seminary this controversy went on and for some time afterwards. It was forgotten long ago, just as the present controversy going on over the doctrines in dispute in the camps of the fundamentalists and modernists will be forgotten in a few years from now.

The principal courses at the Seminary were Hebrew, New Testament Greek, church history, and large quantities of homiletics and sermon making. And yet as I recall the courses there was almost nothing taught about Bible schools or how to preach to boys and girls or meet the needs of common men and women. After trying to preach in a parish full of young people and children, I found that my sermon preparation had been taught me almost altogether to make me prepared mentally to speak or write, for grown-up audiences, logical treatises put together with skill and in language that was chaste and polite. I hope I am not criticizing in any cheap fashion those who were my teachers so much as the general plan and thought of what a theological seminary ought to be. All I know is that I had to learn by hard knocks after I left the Seminary many of the necessary things that belong to the ministry that the Seminary never even hinted at as necessary. I suppose that is true of all educa-

tional systems. About all any of them can do is to give the student a shove and then let him do the rest of the steering himself.

I was not allowed by the Seminary rules to do any preaching until the Senior year. During my Senior year at Andover I was called to preach at a number of small churches that had no regular supplies. The modest fees that went with these supplies that year, together with some checks I received for articles published by the *Youth's Companion*, helped me through the three years' Seminary course, my annual expenses being less than \$400 all told. The folks at home were sacrificing, but one year the grasshoppers ate up all the crops, another year a terrific hail storm destroyed everything, and a third year prices were so small there was no income worth mentioning. So at every opportunity I did what I could to earn enough to pay my tuition and my board. On account of the general excitement over the theological controversies that raged around Andover Seminary, the graduates, especially those of our class, were regarded with more or less suspicion as tainted with dangerous heresy. No one seemed to want me as a preacher or pastor, and it was not until I had left Andover Hill and gone home to the folks that I received a call to the pulpit of the Congregational church in Waterbury, Vermont.



"AND CHEER FOR THE GLORIOUS STANDARD
VICTORIOUS ROYAL BLUE."

HERE AND THERE

By DAVID DUDLEY

Shortly before Allan and Patty Heely left for Lawrenceville, the student body bade them good-bye in a group. Five hundred strong, they met at the tower after lunch and marched to Johnson Hall. After organized cheering, they presented Allan with a farewell gift, a gold-mounted cane.

The Heelys' dormitory presented them each with a traveling bag, and their last year's house gave them a piece of sterling silver.

* * *

Al Heely's place will be filled by "Jim," "Spike" Adriance, P. A. '28, voted during his senior year in Andover the most popular boy in his class. After graduating from Yale, he worked for two years in the Yale Bureau of Appointments and has spent this fall at the Hill school.

* * *

Received on the term examination in Current History, "At the order of Louis XIV all the French nobles came to Paris and became Parisites."

* * *

The front page of the *Boston Herald* carried news of Andover interest a short time ago in its Late City Edition. It was a report of an article appearing in *The Harvard Critic* in which Dr. Alston Chase of the Academy Latin Department questioned critically the importance given at Harvard University today to the minutiae of graduate research with the consequent unavoidable neglect of the stimulation, through good teaching, of creative thinking. The news value of the *Herald* article lay in the fact that Chase himself is a Harvard man, A.B. in '27, Ph.D. in '30, and a member of the faculty from 1930-34, and in the fact that his article was sensible in content and brilliantly written. It has caused much favorable comment in responsible quarters at Harvard.

* * *

As we go to press, we are frozen in our tracks by zero weather, presaging, perhaps, another Andover winter of Arctic severity. Last year the temperature dropped twice to 25 below. So far this

year, in addition to the usual winter scenes, we have been given, via a student theme, a graphic picture of a faculty temper steaming even out of proportion to its owner's radiator.

* * *

The school was very much honored by Colonel Stimson's visit during the first week in December. If we gave him half as much to think about as he gave us, we will be pleased.

In company with the Headmaster he visited eight or ten class rooms in a variety of subjects, and no doubt gleaned a great deal of knowledge and enlightenment in one way or another. Pedagogic neophytes, of course, lived in perpetual fear of impending judgment, but luckily for them he restricted his visits to men long tried in the fire of combat.

* * *

The annual fall faculty dinner this year, sponsored by the Benevolent Society, was entertained by a satirical play of local and heterogeneous authorship. Among the play's dramatis personae who figured prominently were Judge Bishop, President of the Board of Trustees, and Headmaster Claude M. Fuess, played respectively by Richard Jackson and Allan Heely, of the Faculty. The play was judged a success, and now everyone claims to have written at least one line in it.

* * *

A senior English teacher this fall spent five weeks in the study of *Macbeth*. At the opening of his last class he smiled benignly and inquired if there were any questions on the play. It was a smug question. Obviously, there was nothing he had not covered,—intelligently, thoroughly, and convincingly.

But one student did raise his hand. The instructor raised his eyebrows, startled, but patient in his Olympian assurance of a job well done. Then the one question came forth.

"Sir, why does every line begin with a capital letter?"

General School Interests

The Alumni Fund

It is with deep regret that the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund announces the resignation of its chairman, Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83. Mr. Jennings has been a member of the Board since the founding of the Alumni Fund in 1906 and since 1915 has served as its head. It will be difficult for those connected with the administration of the Alumni Fund, and for graduates in general to express their appreciation of the loyal work Mr. Jennings has done for the school. Under his guidance the Alumni Fund has developed from a doubtful experiment to an assured and invaluable source of income.

The Directors are happy to announce that Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94, has consented to succeed Mr. Jennings as Chairman.

Among the alumni, the past year has been marked by a developing enthusiasm for the school and for the policies of the new Headmaster. A series of gatherings throughout the country, climaxed by the immensely successful New York Dinner, listened with intense interest to Dr. Fuess's account of the progress being made at Andover. This enthusiasm should and certainly will be reflected in the returns of the Alumni Fund.

For the last three years, in spite of the relentless grip of the depression, the contributions of our graduates have slightly increased. For 1933-34 the sum was \$14,216.59, or \$142.61 more than the year before, and \$1,038.94 more than 1931-32. A still more encouraging fact is that the number of contributors is growing also. For the past year 1,338 men gave to the Fund, which is 194 more than 1932-33, and 144 more than in 1931-32. It is hoped that this increase will continue with greater velocity, and with the loyal help of the alumni it is certain to do so.

Interesting Registration Statistics

Since the earliest days when the Washingtons came up from Virginia, Andover has sought to be known as a national rather

than a local school, and boys have always come to the Hill from all over the United States. This year the registration figures might with some justice permit the Academy to lay claim to being an international school, inasmuch as there are thirteen boys from twelve foreign countries enrolled. The foreign representation includes two students from Canada, and one each from China, Cuba, England, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Philippine Islands, Roumania, Siam, Syria, and Turkey.

From our own country thirty-four states and the District of Columbia are represented. Massachusetts, as usual, leads with 195 boys, followed by New York with 149, Connecticut with 53, New Jersey with 39, and Pennsylvania with 36. At the end of the list come Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, and Wisconsin with one contribution each.

It is unusual to see more Uppers than Seniors, but such is the case this year. The lists reveal that there are 191 Upper Middlers and only 186 Seniors. The Lower Middlers follow with 161 and the Juniors with 107. This brings the grand total up to 645.

It is the policy of the school to prefer applications from boys who plan to stay for two or more years over those who wish to attend for one year only. Consequently, the four classes are fairly well balanced and the Seniors have no great preponderance in numbers over the first year boys.



Colonel Henry L. Stimson, '83, Visits Andover

Devotees of stories of English school-boy life will remember the high point lovingly dwelt on by the authors at which the great statesman, soldier, and empire builder returns to the old school to renew his memories of his younger days. Such a situation was exactly reproduced in Andover on December 3, when Colonel Henry L. Stimson, '83, Secretary of War under Taft, Secretary of State under Hoover, Governor General of the Philippines, and

Colonel of the 31st Field Artillery in the World War, returned to the Hill to visit in an informal way with the teachers and boys. On Monday evening he spoke to the Phillips Club as has been described elsewhere. On Tuesday evening he spoke to a large gathering of boys describing his work of making peace in Nicaragua in 1927, and on Wednesday noon he lunched with the boys' Social Problems Club in the Commons, chatting and answering their questions afterwards. In the intervals between these engagements he visited classrooms under the guidance of Dr. Fuess, listened to the discussions, and, it is said, recited to those teachers who had the temerity to call upon him for the day's lesson. Andover extended a very cordial welcome to her most distinguished living alumnus, and Colonel Stimson stated that he was much impressed by the teaching and the educational facilities available at Phillips Academy.

Faculty Notes

On December 13 Dr. Fuess and Mr. Paradise attended a dinner given in New York by John Reed Kilpatrick, '07. The purpose of the gathering was to talk over the affairs of the school and to stimulate interest in its progress among the younger graduates. Those present were William F. Flagg, '08, Charles S. Gage, '21, Ludwig K. Moorehead, '14, Henry Sturgis, '11, William E. Stevenson, '18, James Gould, '13, Alexander B. Royce, '11, and Russell Stiles, '08.

Dr. J. Roswell Gallagher has published in the October issue of *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* an article entitled "Broncho-pneumonia in Adolescence," and in the October issue of *The American Journal of Medical Sciences* an article entitled "The Value of the Blood Sedimentation Test in the Routine Medical Examination of Adolescents and in Certain of Their Diseases."

During the term Mr. Dirk H. van der Stucken spoke to the Andover Grange, the Steuben Society, the Shawsheen Woman's Club, and the Andover Baptist Church.

Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher has two books in press, to appear in the spring. One is *The*

Organ Works of John Redford, Organist at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the Reign of Henry VIII. Bärenreiter Verlag, Cassel, Germany. The other is his translation of *An Introduction to the History of Music*, by Karl Nef, Professor of Musicology at the University of Basel. Columbia University Press. Dr. Pfatteicher's English edition is translated from the German and the French editions and expanded, and has a preface by Otto Kinkeldey, Librarian of Cornell University, formerly Professor of Musicology at the University of Breslau.

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin has spoken during the term before the Andover Service Club and the Ballardvale Service Club on the subject of British Guiana, where he has lived for several years.

An article, *The World and the Faculty*, by Dr. Alston Hurd Chase, has appeared in the *Harvard Critic*.

Mr. Scott H. Paradise was the speaker at the Armistice Day banquet of the Andover post of the American Legion.

Mr. Charles H. Sawyer spoke at the meeting of the New England division of the American Association of Museums in October and at the opening of the Fitchburg Art Center in November.

Mr. A. Graham Baldwin spoke at the State Older Boys' Conference at Springfield on December 7 and 8, at the Mid-Winter Conference at Northfield, and has given a series of five Friday evening talks at the School of Religious Education at Lawrence.

Over the week-end of December 7th and 8th, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard and Mr. Alan R. Blackmer, of the Department of English, attended meetings of the New England Association of Teachers of English, at Hartford.

Award of the Sullivan Improvement Prizes

The Sullivan Prize Awards for Scholastic Improvement, which are among the most important prizes given by the Academy, this year were awarded to the following students:

Senior: Robert P. Williams
Upper Middler: Andrew M. Kennedy, Jr.
Lower Middler: James G. Overall
Junior: Archie M. Andrews

*Andover Men Win Scholarship Honors at
Dartmouth, Yale, and Brown*

In the second semester report, 1934, issued by the Dean of Dartmouth College, the following Andover students appeared as "men of distinctive scholastic achievement": William T. Adams, Briggs M. Austin, Joseph Dolben, Seymour B. Dunn, William S. Emerson, Phil Edward Gilbert, Jr., Duncan H. Newell, and Donald K. Saunders.

At Brown University, Walter Scott Snell won the First Hartshorn Premium in Mathematics.

Robert P. Williams, P. A. '33, has been awarded by Yale University the Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize for excellence in his entrance examination in Greek.

*Willard Cates, '32, Wins Norman Hall
Scholarship at Yale*

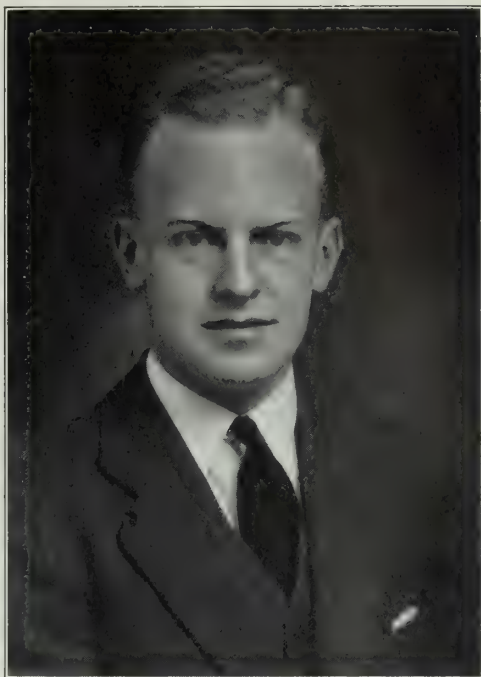
The sixth annual award of the Norman Hall Scholarship at Yale has been made to Willard Cates, P. A. '32, son of John M. Cates, P. A. '03. This scholarship was established in 1929 in memory of Norman S. Hall, who drowned during his Junior year at Yale while saving the life of a skating companion, and is given to a member of the Junior Class who "most nearly approached the standards of manly character and good sportsmanship which Norman Hall exemplified."

*Academy Graduates Elected to Phi Beta
Kappa at Yale*

John Henry Batten and Robert B. Birge were recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Yale University.

J. R. Adriance Appointed Assistant Dean

Andover has been fortunate in securing Mr. James Ruthven Adriance, P. A. '28, to replace Mr. Heely, now Headmaster of Lawrenceville, as Assistant Dean. "Spike" Adriance had a notable record at Andover, where in addition to winning numerous other honors he was President of the School, member of the Senior Council, manager of the football team,



JAMES R. ADRIANCE, '28

Chairman of the Senior Prom Committee, and on the First Honor Roll. At Yale he continued his successful career. Besides being an able student, he was a member of the University Glee Club, College Chairman of the University Budget Committee, a member of the Junior Prom Committee, on the Student Council, and was elected to Alpha Delta Phi and Wolf's Head.

After receiving his B.A. degree in 1932, Mr. Adriance spent two years under Mr. A. B. Crawford in the Yale Bureau of Appointments, an experience that should be of great value to him in his work at Andover. Last fall he went to The Hill School to help conduct a course in remedial training, from which position he was courteously released by Headmaster Wendell to accept his present appointment. Mr. Adriance's experiences will be helpful in connection with the present policy of watching the individual boy more carefully and of doing everything possible to solve his scholastic and other problems.

Mr. and Mrs. Adriance will live in Bancroft Hall.

An Outstanding Term's Work at the Addison Gallery

Visitors to the Addison Gallery during the past three months have commented upon the large number of students they have seen in the exhibition rooms, studio, and classrooms. Nearly a third of the school now take courses in art, all of which are held in the Gallery; others visit the Gallery for required work in other courses, and often remain to examine more carefully the permanent collections and loan exhibitions. The Addison Gallery is rapidly extending its sphere of influence as an educational center for the entire school.

The comprehensive schedule of loan exhibitions continues to attract the interest of the outside visitor as well as the school community. At the beginning of the year, an exhibition of Siamese and Cambodian Sculpture, Javanese Puppets and Masks, from the collection of Yamana and Company, provided an effective contrast to the permanent collection of American art. A group of paintings by Russell Cheney inaugurated a series of "one man" exhibitions by New England artists. Mr. Cheney, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College, has made his residence for several years in Kittery, Maine. His powerful interpretations of the Maine and New Hampshire coast, interspersed with occasional paintings of the far West, have won for him a national reputation as a painter of ability and promise. The Andover exhibition was a retrospective one, showing examples of his student days, as well as several which have never been exhibited before.

In coöperation with the Department of Archaeology, the Addison Gallery held, in October, an exhibition of pottery and paintings in earth, oil, and water color by students of the Santa Fé Indian School, Santa Fé, New Mexico. That a large portion of the objects were sold during the exhibition is the best possible testimony of the popularity of an Indian art truly native in character. The teachers in the Santa Fé Indian School have been far-sighted enough to encourage the preservation of the ancient traditions of the race, and the result is a refreshing contrast to the diluted mixtures of styles which usually

characterize contemporary Indian art. A small exhibition of Egyptian art, lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, provided an excellent contrast to the Indian art. Arranged specifically for the classes in Ancient History at Phillips Academy, this exhibition was also visited by several hundred students in the local public and private schools.

An International Exhibition of Theatre Art held the center of the stage at the Addison Gallery and on Andover Hill during the month of November. With the interest of the public at large aroused by a controversy in the Boston press over the failure of any Boston institution to arrange for the exhibition, and with material of great interest to all followers of the stage, its success was assured from the beginning. An attendance of over twelve hundred in one week is eloquent testimony that the exhibition was worth the expense and labor required to install it at Andover. Arranged by Lee Simonson, a director of the Theatre Guild, with the collaboration of designers in this country and abroad, and circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, the exhibition included fifteen lighted stage models and several hundred preliminary sketches of stage and costume designs. It is unquestionably the most comprehensive exhibition of its kind ever assembled in this country.

Toc H

Under the leadership of David Williams Toc H has had a busy three months. Five members, Melville Chapin, Lee Banash, David Grace, Hal Leiper, and William Bowne, have taken leadership responsibility at the Andover Guild. The old clothes drive and the selling of the Christmas seals were efficiently handled by other members of the group. A Christmas party at the Log Cabin for some eighty-five children from downtown, the entertainment of twenty war veterans at one of the football games, distribution of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets, and the establishing of a library of good books for one of the C.C.C. camps kept the group as a whole active and in definite touch with the kind of need that exists in every community.

Academy Lectures

Mr. A. Lawren Brown, in a lecture sponsored by the American Association for Economic Education, argued on October 5 that excellent as our educational system may be, it utterly neglects to teach what money is and how it may be spent and saved for the best interests of the individual and society as a whole. Economics, he said, has failed to keep pace with the enormous advances made in the fields of transportation, communication, industry, and health.

On October 25 Ted Shawn and his ensemble of men dancers gave Phillips Academy one of the most delightful and unusual entertainments ever witnessed here. Thoroughly virile in conception, rhythmic in movement, and deep in emotion, the performance admirably proved Shawn's contention that the dance is fundamentally a masculine art. Frankly bewildered at first, the audience passed to a state of enthusiastic approval as they witnessed the sculptured poses and the whirling leaps of the dancers.

Mr. John Kieran, sportswriter for the *New York Times*, spoke briefly on November 2 and answered many questions put to him by the boys.

While the International Exhibition of Theater Art was on display at the Addison Gallery, Mr. Lee Simonson, who collected the material for the exhibition, lectured in the Meeting Room with lantern slides, on November 22. Mr. Simonson is one of the original founders and a director of the Theatre Guild of New York and a noted stage designer. He described the many functions which a stage designer must perform, and with his pictures traced the development of stage design from the sixteenth century to the present day.

On December 14 Mr. George E. Sokolsky lectured in the Meeting Room on "Japan's Search for Power and Security." Backed by a knowledge drawn from fourteen years' residence in the Far East, from active participation in the public affairs of China, and from wide experience as a journalist for Chinese, Japanese, English, and American newspapers, Mr. Sokolsky gave a talk which was vivid, illuminating, and provocative.

Andover's Class of 1934 Attends Twenty-Three Colleges

In view of Andover's long standing reputation as a preparatory school for Yale it is interesting to find that the 182 seniors who graduated from Andover last June decided to continue their education in twenty-three different colleges. Of these men sixty-nine went to Yale, which still leads as Andover's favorite college. Harvard came second with forty-five Andover freshmen, and Princeton made a distinct gain with fourteen men from the Hill. M. I. T. and Dartmouth received eleven and ten respectively, while the remainder were scattered among eighteen institutions, of which Williams accepted the largest number,—eight.

Academy Inaugurates Program of Adult Education

During the months of January and February, 1935, eleven instructors of the Academy will give evening courses which are open to all adults in the town of Andover and surrounding communities. Each course meets once a week for nine weeks. A tuition fee of \$2.00 is charged for each registration, and the proceeds, over and beyond those necessary for operating expenses, will be given to The Memorial Hall Library, Andover. The instructors are giving their services without remuneration.

The ten courses are as follows:

Current Affairs—Dirk H. van der Stucken

Understanding Music—Carl F. Pfatteicher

The Mystery of Inheritance—M. Lawrence Shields

The Modern Novel—L. Denis Peterkin

Understanding Modern Art—Charles H. Sawyer and Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr.

Effective English (Speaking)—Frederic W. H. Stott

Effective English (Writing)—G. Grenville Benedict

German for Beginners—Lester C. Newton

The Creation of the Earth and Man—John S. Barss

The Rise of the United States to World Power—Arthur B. Darling

The Officers of Administration of the program are: Alan R. Blackmer, Director,

A. Graham Baldwin, Assistant Director, and Willet L. Eccles, Registrar.

In order to awaken interest in the program forty-five sponsors were selected, largely from the town itself, an attractive booklet describing the courses was printed and donated in large part by the Andover Press, and generous publicity was given by the *Andover Townsman* and the *Lawrence Tribune*. The response has been beyond expectation, close to two hundred people having registered, many of them for as many as four courses each. Quite experimental, the program hopes to bring people together for the friendly exchange of ideas and to help them to find productive interests for their leisure time.

Social Problems Club

One of the very noticeable developments in undergraduate life in schools and colleges has been an increasing interest in social and economic problems. At Andover this interest has found one expression in the organization of a Social Problems Club. This fall three meetings have been held; one at the Log Cabin where Dr. Fuess talked informally with the group about the importance of intelligent thought concerning these problems; a second meeting at which Mrs. Johnson, the Andover Town Social Worker, presented to the group the type of problems which are constantly presenting themselves in any small community; and a third meeting presided over by Colonel Stimson, to whom about twenty-five students asked questions regarding various matters of national and international concern. During the winter and spring terms this club will hold regular meetings with experts in other fields and will also make several trips to visit institutions of various kinds.

Morning Chapel Leaders, Fall Term

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Rev. A. G. Baldwin, Mr. Scott Paradise, Mr. John Phillips, Mr. Oswald Tower, Dr. Alston Chase, Mr. Allan Heely, Mr. Roy E. Spencer, Mr. Horace Poynter, and Mr. Dirk H. van der Stucken led morning chapel during the fall term.

Phillipian Awarded a First Class Honor Rating

In recognition of the outstanding *Phillipian* which was edited by Frank W. Rounds, last year, the National Scholastic Press Association has awarded a First Class Honor Rating to the paper. The judges awarded the *Phillipian* 775 out of a possible 1000 points, praising it for its news articles, but looking less favorably upon its make-up.

Andover Graduate Founder of New Yale Political Union

Max Franklin Millikan, P. A. '31, is co-founder with August Heckscher, 2nd, at Yale of what *Time* calls "the first U. S. counterpart of the most famed extracurricular activity in the world—the Oxford Union. Like its model, the Yale Political Union will be a parliamentary debating society with members seated by parties, ruled by floor leaders." The Treasurer of the Yale Political Union is Richard Anthony Moore, P. A. '32.

The Society of Inquiry

Although the regular program of the Society of Inquiry does not get under way until the winter term, the governing board of eight seniors has met several times, planning the program and carrying out its various responsibilities. Two pre-season meetings have been held; one addressed by Dr. Henry S. Leiper, foreign secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of America, who spoke on the religious situation in Germany, and the other addressed by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster-Emeritus. Both of these meetings were well attended and proved exceedingly interesting.

The Society sent a delegation consisting of seven students and three faculty members to the Northfield Conference on the week-end of December 7th-9th. Meeting there with ninety to a hundred delegates from other New England schools, the group from Andover found this conference on religious questions a stimulating experience. The Andover delegation included the following—Dr. Chase, Mr.



MENTORS BENEDICT AND PARADISE OF THE GAULS AND SAXONS "IN CONFERENCE" BETWEEN THE HALVES OF A CLUB FOOTBALL GAME.

Baldwin, Mr. Hawes, E. A. Ballard, Leroy Finch, Charles Bemis, Cleveland Cory, Charles Rockwell, John Spitzer, and J.L. Tucker.

The Phillips Club

Under the presidency of Mr. M. Lawrence Shields, the Phillips Club has enjoyed a brilliant program during the fall term. At the first meeting, on October 15, Dr. Rosenstock-Hüssy, Kuno Francke Exchange Professor at Harvard University, and a distinguished scholar from Germany, spoke to the members on "Revolution and War."

One of the most entertaining evenings the club has enjoyed for a long time was that of November 12, when Professor Frederick K. Morris, Professor of Structural Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke with great wit and immense erudition on "Time and Our Ways of Thinking," in which he showed that new discoveries about the vastness of geological time must influence our interpretation of history, our educational theories, and even our international policies.

On November 26, Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, before a large gathering of members and the ladies of their families, delivered an interesting and humorous illustrated lecture, "Exploring Beyond the Milky Way."

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, P.A. '83, former Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Governor General of the Philippines, spoke to the club on December 3 on "Peace Problems in Europe Today."

Musical Entertainment

On the evening of October 2, Guenther Ramin, organist at St. Thomas's Church, Leipzig, and Germany's greatest organist, came to Andover for the second time to play upon the Martha Cochran Memorial Organ in the Academy Chapel. A large audience was impressed by his marvellous control over that great instrument and by the skill and beauty of his renditions.

Roland Hayes, the famous negro tenor, sang on November 9 before an audience that packed the Meeting Room. The power and sweetness of his voice delighted his

hearers and showed how justly he is recognized as a great singer throughout Europe and America.

On December 7, the Don Cossacks appeared for the second time within a year and for the second time filled the Meeting Room to overflowing. The uncanny precision and voice control of that remarkable group, the full choruses, and the high falsetto notes fading away until it is almost impossible to say whether they are heard or not provided an evening of music that will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Red Cross at Phillips Academy

Andover responded generously to the Red Cross drive conducted by Mr. M. Lawrence Shields. About \$1000 was taken in. \$800 was given by the students, the faculty members, and the other employees of the school, while the remaining \$200 was contributed by the Society of Inquiry.

Academy Preachers for Winter Term

Jan.	13	Dr. George A. Buttrick
Jan.	20	Dr. T. Z. Koo
Jan.	27	Rev. Stanley High
Feb.	3	Rev. Erdman Harris
Feb.	10	Dr. Charles R. Brown
Feb.	17	Rev. A. Graham Baldwin
Feb.	24	Dr. Minot Simons
March	3	Dr. Seelye Bixler
March	10	Rev. Morgan P. Noyes
March	17	Rev. Leslie Glenn

Outing Club

Unusual skiing conditions last year brought out a hitherto undreamed of enthusiasm for out-door activities during the winter months. Although warm weather finally did return to Andover Hill, the enthusiasm persisted undiminished and turned into new channels, with the result that during the spring thirty-five boys met to organize Andover's first Outing Club.

A discussion of possible activities of the Club led to such a multitude of suggestions that it was decided to elect a planning board of three undergraduate and one

faculty member to draw up a plan of government and to consider suggested spheres of activity. The first Council was made up of W. J. Tellington, president; R. M. Flanders, secretary; G. K. Sanborn, faculty advisor; H. Cross, director of trips; W. B. Gallant, director of skiing; and N. Brown, director of publicity.

Under the enthusiastic leadership of the Council the popular appeal of the Club was immediately evident. The membership jumped to fifty boys and continued to increase throughout the fall. Four half-holiday and week-end trips took capacity groups to Mt. Wachusett, a silver mine in Newbury, Dogtown Common on Cape Ann, and The Uncanoonuc Mountains in New Hampshire. Two miles of ski trails were built with runs on the North slopes of Prospect and Boston Hills that rate among the most varied and exciting ski courses in Eastern Massachusetts. An Outing Club room was made available by Mr. George Sanborn in his apartment in Johnson Hall and provided by generous loans from individuals and from the library with camping, mountaineering, and skiing books, maps, pictures, and sport periodicals.

Late in the fall plans for an official ski team and for ski instruction groups were approved by the Athletic Council. Forty boys turned out for preliminary conditioning work on the ski squad, and twelve made plans for getting together in Pinkham Notch during the vacation for early practice. Arrangements for meets were made with other New England schools interested in skiing, and speakers were obtained including Roger W. Langley, Treasurer of the National Ski Association and member of the 1936 Olympic Ski Committee, and Charles N. Proctor, member of the 1928 Olympic Ski team and expert on ski equipment.

Winter plans for the club promise an active and interesting program. Ski trips and meets will be held for skiers not on the regular team. An attempt will be made to provide skating facilities. Membership in the Eastern Amateur Ski Association has been applied for. A series of talks on camping, canoeing, rock climbing, out-door hobbies, and other subjects of interest to members of the club have been arranged.

Athletics

By G. GRENVILLE BENEDICT

ONE point isn't very much, but what a whale of a difference it can make. A couple of cases in point: a year ago an Andover football team left the Fields Beyond at Exeter on the short end of a 7 to 6 score; this year, the tables having been turned, the Red and Gray left Brothers Field on the short end of the same score. This year's game, played on a firm field under overcast skies, was a crucial one, for on it depended the breaking of the tie that existed in this most hoary of school rivalries. The reckoning now stands: Andover 25 victories; Exeter 24.

The story of this year's Exeter game was that of a well-drilled and cohesive Blue team which seized its scoring opportunity at the end of the second quarter, confidently converted the try for the point after, and spent the better part of the remainder of the game in staving off an ever-dangerous Crimson attack, rallying at last, after succumbing to an almost inevitable Exeter touchdown, to rush the place-kicker so badly that his try wobbled wide of the posts. Andover outgained the visitors, nine first downs to six, and held a definite edge in the matter of forward-passing, the Viens to Chaney combination being good for repeated gains and accounting for the Blue's touchdown. Both teams showed strong running attacks, Exeter's at times in the second half looking so strong that it was both puzzling and lucky for Andover that it was shelved so often in favor of long forwards that failed in the face of an extraordinarily alert defense. The feature of the game was undoubtedly the punting duel that took place in the first half, when in the opening minutes of the game Gordon Clark, Exeter's captain, who played a sterling game, twice kicked to Andover's one-yard line, only to have Cahners return punts from deep in his end-zone, once to the Crimson's 47-yard line and once to the 29.

The Andover team that took the field on that last Saturday of the season was one that had had its troubles throughout

the previous weeks. Reporting to Coach Ray Shepard and his perennial assistants, Messrs. Benton, Dake, Hagenbuckle, and Billhardt, at the opening of the season, the squad, led by Captain Robert A. Sears of Grand Rapids, Michigan, included twelve of last year's lettermen, a host of hopefuls from last year's Club and Gray Jersey squads, but almost no experienced new material. Incidentally, of the nineteen letter-winners this year only four were "preps." Handicapped, as was every other team in the East, by the worst weather in years, the team received a setback in the opener with New Hampton Preparatory School, 6 to 0, when a risky flat pass was intercepted and run 65 yards for a score. The team's play in general was ragged. Wet weather forced the cancellation of next week's game with the Harvard Freshmen, but apparently profiting from the lay-off, the Blue eked out a 6 to 0 win the following week over the Yale Freshmen, for Andover's second consecutive victory over the visitors from New Haven. The score came on a Viens forward thrown to Moody, who raced through a sea of mud that held the running attack to three first downs and turned the game for the most part into a kicking duel.

On the next Saturday disaster struck. The team, in Providence, for the game with the Brown Freshmen, lost it by a score of 21 to 20 when the Brunonians shoved over two scores in the last period against a substitute Blue eleven. This defeat seemed, however, the least of Andover's losses that week, for Sharretts, outstanding punter and open-field flash, folded up with appendicitis, Burdick, veteran safety-man, went out with a game leg, and Kellogg, first-string fullback, broke his ankle in the Brown game.

In spite of these setbacks, however, the team rallied to turn back the New Hampshire Freshmen, 20 to 0, showing a crisply functioning running attack, well mixed with forwards, and a goal-line defense that stood off the enemy for eight downs within the 13-yard line. Encouraged by



STARTING LINE-UP FOR THE EXETER GAME

Backfield: (left to right) Fulton I. Cahners (Maine), Henry F. Chaney, Jr. (Michigan), Leonard J. Viens (Pennsylvania), Winfield N. Burdick, Jr. (New Jersey).

Line: (left to right) Arthur D. Dyess, Jr. (Texas), Clifford W. Wilson (Mass.), Robert A. Sears (captain, Michigan), John W. Graham (captain-elect), (New York), Charles L. Miller, Jr. (Connecticut), Robert M. Hite (Connecticut), William R. Moody (Connecticut).

this showing, hope ran high for the final game.

After the Exeter game, Andover's football fortunes were turned over to the newly elected captain, John Winston Graham of Roslyn, L. I., varsity center, and brother of Ray Graham, captain in 1932; and to Manager-elect Atwood Collins Ely of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Club Football

The club football race this year early developed into a bitter contest between the Romans under Coach Eccles, veteran exponent of the power play, and the Greeks tutored by Coach Jackson, who perpetuated the tradition of Hellenic wiliness with an attack composed largely of shifts—and some makeshifts. Displaying on the whole a better brand of football than has been seen in the Clubs in recent years, these two teams drew rapidly away from the Paradise-coached Saxons and the this year lowly Benedictine Gauls, who were left to fight it out for the cellar, the Saxons winning. The Romans and the Greeks came together with a mighty crash on the final Wednesday of the season.

After the mud had been wiped away, the Greeks had won the game and the league laurels, 13 to 6.

The cream of the Club material reported the next day for practice for the All-Club game with Exeter. Despite four days of biting wind that made mittens and mufflers in order, there was drilled in the best lore of Greece and Rome a formidable team that went up to Exeter and took the measure of the Crimson All-Class team, 12 to 0. The frigid weather did little to hamper the running and passing of Andover's pocket-edition backs, Davis and Kellogg, and scorers Van Horne and Eurenious.

Rugby and Touch Football

After this game moleskins were put away in mothballs and most of the pigskins as well, although a few were saved for the use of two groups of zealots who could be seen in any weather racing up and down the lower fields. The one was the rugby squad organized by Coach Elliman of the Faculty, and the other the faculty touch-football team, practicing intricacies of crisscross and reverse for an Exeter foe

that unfortunately never did materialize, thanks to rain and ice. The rugby devotees, drafted for the most part from the football squads, could be heard muttering, "If you want a game that takes it out of you, try this one!" A good many eyes were opened to the possibilities of this new sport, and, it is reported, one or two closed.

Soccer

Another undefeated Ryley-coached Andover soccer team went up to Exeter on November 7 for the seventh game in the series with our honored rivals, and after a hard battle against a stubborn Exeter defense came home with a 2 to 0 victory. At the beginning of the game Exeter held the edge. In the second quarter Andover began to find itself, and went on to sink scores in the third and fourth periods, one by Hughes, a Britisher very much at home on a soccer field, and one by Clifford.

Previous to the Exeter encounter the season's tally was four wins: over Tufts Freshmen, 5 to 0; Worcester Academy, 5 to 0; Harvard Freshmen, 1 to 0; Tabor Academy, 5 to 1; and a tie with a strong Dartmouth Freshman team, 0 to 0. Throughout the season N. Cross, once-scored-on goalie, Howard, and Captain Bagg were particularly rugged on defense, and Mendel, Hazeltine, and Hughes accounted for the majority of the scores. At the team's banquet at the Log Cabin, Daniel K. Swihart of Ridgewood, N. J., was elected captain for next year.

Cross Country

Under the enthusiastic leadership of Coach Boyle and Captain Horne cross country running has this year definitely taken its place among the minor sports of the school. The first team ran in three meets, and the second in two, and the extent of general interest in the sport can be measured somewhat by the crowds that have assembled to watch the harriers finish between the halves of a football game and by the *Phillipian's* editorial demand that the position of cross-country manager be created.

In the first meet of the season the New Hampshire Freshmen were defeated by the close score of 22 to 23; in the second, a

triangular meeting with Wakefield and Arlington High Schools, the Blue took second place over a reputedly very strong Arlington squad; and in the third was defeated, 32 to 29, by Manchester High School.

The seconds won from Stoneham High, 4 to 19, but fell before Concord, 15 to 52. Possibly the most satisfactory aspect of the season was that Captain Horne and Captain-elect Watson took first and second places in every meet run.

Polo

The rainy fall handicapped no team more than Coach Phillips's malletmen, led by Captain Mott Woolley, who were still able to play a schedule of four games, winning from Norwich University, tying one match with Dedham and losing another, and losing to Avon School in a game which found the Andover team crippled by illness. The prospects for a successful team for the Spring schedule are apparently good.

Winter Prospects

During the four weeks that elapsed between the end of the fall sports and examination week intensive practice has been in order for the basketball, swimming, and fencing teams, with informal workouts for the lacrosse aspirants. Prophecy properly has no place in these columns, yet it may be in order to note that the prospects for the swimming and basketball teams would seem to be good, with seven and five lettermen reporting for these teams respectively, while wrestling seems to be looking up with three veterans and two experienced new grapplers.

The Outing Club

Perhaps the most interesting athletic development on Andover Hill in recent years has been the organization of the Outing Club, attended by combined school and faculty enthusiasm. For a full report of this new club please see page 30. It is hoped that in our next issue we can give a report of many successful afternoons with an occasional week-end trip in the mountains, of crisp snow and singing runners.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

Hollis Russell Bailey, 1852-1934

In the year 1852 Hollis Russell Bailey was born in the old homestead of Anne Bradstreet, known as the first American poetess. He had been a vigorous and constructive force in civic, legal, and religious circles for three score years. He will be long remembered for his insistence on a strict qualification for admission to the Massachusetts bar and for his belief in the non-partisanship of municipal affairs whatever one's view might be in relation to national and state politics.

Phillips does well here to record her pride in this son who has had the best of training in school, college, law school, and association with leading lawyers.

Bernard Eugene Reilly, 1884-1934

It is given to few young men, as it was to Bernard E. Reilly, to be a baseball captain in high school, in academy, and in college. In law his success was as striking. As a trial lawyer he made a favorable impression and his friends feel that if ill health had not come upon him he would have risen high in national politics. He was made assistant district attorney, then district attorney, then candidate for mayor of St. Joseph, Mo. His business instinct led him to the ownership of theatres, and he would have gone far in musical circles, for he possessed a sweet baritone voice which he used as a soloist. So the Academy brings his career with satisfaction before the body of its alumni.

Obituaries

1860—Cyrus Richardson, son of Samuel and Hannah Varnum Richardson, was born in Dracut, March 30, 1840, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1864 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. His pastorates were in Plymouth and Keene, N. H., and for a period of 26 years he served the church in Nashua, N. H., retiring in 1909. He was a trustee of Dartmouth from 1892 to 1906, and at the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of Dartmouth. He died in Brookline, November 11, 1934.

1866—Maurice Madison Pigott, son of Maurice Madison and Hannah Lawrence Pigott, was born in Chelsea, June 1, 1848. For nine years he was with the crockery house of Abram French & Co. of Boston, for twenty years he was in the paint and oil business, and his later years were spent in the tea and coffee trade. He died in Boston, November 2, 1934.

1868—Harry Hudson Barrett, son of Henry and Lucy Theodora Gellineau Stearns Barrett, was born in Malden, March 10, 1851. He attended Phillips Exeter in 1867 and was graduated from Harvard in 1874 and studied in the Harvard Law School 1874-79. For over a half century he practiced law in Boston and Malden. He had been clerk of the Malden Hospital, and director of the Malden Cooperative Bank, and in 1891, he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He died in Malden, August 17, 1934.

1871—Edward Harold Crosby, son of Edward and Eliza Nichols Crosby, was born in Boston, December 14, 1856. He was connected with the *Boston Post* for forty-eight years, the last forty-four as dramatic critic. He made and kept friends in the theatrical world. He was not only a critic but was also a playwright of eminence. He was an amateur electrician and had secured patents in Europe and in America. He had travelled far and wide and used the knowledge thus gained. Mr. Crosby died in Boston, December 1, 1934.

1873—Hollis Russell Bailey, son of Otis and Lucinda Alden Loring Bailey, was born in North Andover, February 24, 1852 and was graduated from Harvard in 1877 and from the Harvard Law School in 1878. He was associated with many distinguished legal firms. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the board of bar examiners and was its chairman from 1903 until his retirement in 1931. He was the first president of the American branch of the International Law Association. He was chairman of the committee to draft a uniform child labor law, of a committee to prepare the workmen's compensation act, of a committee on marriage and divorce, and of other important committees. Mr. Bailey died in Cambridge, November 29, 1934.

1873—Christopher Marsh Goddard, son of Edward Lewis and Elizabeth Pearson Marsh Goddard, was born in Claremont, N. H., April 16, 1856. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1877. He taught

in Cheshire, Conn., did railway work at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., was a banker in New York City, was managing director of the Plainfield, N. J. District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Co., was an electrical engineer in Boston, and for many years was secretary and treasurer of the New England Insurance Exchange. He died in Summit, N. J., November 12, 1934.

1876—Edward Otis Eaton, son of William Baston and Abiah West Sargent Eaton, was born in Haverhill, November 11, 1856 and served in the Haverhill postoffice as postal clerk and letter carrier for 39 years. He died in Haverhill, October 17, 1934. A brother, Charles W., was in the class of 1882.

1876—William Swift Keyser, son of William Swift and Harriet Cowles Swift Keyser, was born in Springfield, August 13, 1856. He was graduated from Yale in 1880, and he entered Columbia Law School in 1881. He was a partner of Crow, Rudolf & Co., steamship owners and timber merchants of Liverpool, England. He was a timber and lumber exporter in Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Alabama, and was a banker in Pensacola, Fla. He died in Benton, Ala., July 30, 1934.

1881—Arthur James Selfridge, son of James Mars and Elizabeth Caroline Loveridge Selfridge, was born in Centreville, Calif., May 2, 1859. He was graduated from Hamilton in 1884 and from Boston University Law School in 1887. He practiced his profession in Boston till appointed by Gov. Cox in 1924 as a member of the Licensing Board. He died in Boston, September 28, 1934.

1881—William Taylor Glidden Weymouth, son of William and Frances Cotter Glidden Weymouth, was born in DeWitt, Iowa, October 2, 1861 and was graduated from Yale in 1885. He was connected with the *New York Independent*, and he became president of the Typo Mercantile Agency. He died in Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., July 9, 1934.

1882—Robert Gilman Brown, son of Samuel Gilman and Sarah Van Veckten Brown, was born in Hanover, N. H., July 23, 1864. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1886 and from Columbia School of Mines in 1889. He became a consulting mining engineer in London, England. He died in Esher, Sussex, England, July 6, 1933. A brother, Francis, was in the class of 1866 and a half brother in the class of 1856.

1884—Everett Myron Berry, son of Alonzo Putnam and Lucy Caroline Baker Berry, was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 9, 1865. For more than a half century he was employed by the dry goods firm of Parker Wilder & Co., of Boston. As the result of an automobile accident he died November 17, 1934.

1885—Chauncey Gleason, son of George LeRoy and Charlotte Augusta Perkins Gleason, was born in West Rutland, Vt., January 4, 1886 and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1888. He taught in Merrimac and then became a farmer in Haverhill. He was president of the Essex County Cooperative Milk Producers' Association and a director of the

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. He died in Haverhill, July 3, 1934.

1889—Francis Allen Clark, son of Lucas Carter and Phoebe Atkins Twichell Clark, was born in Plantsville, Conn., September 22, 1870. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1891. He became an exporter in New York City. He died in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, January 8, 1934.

1890—Frederick Kellogg Hollister, son of Samuel Whiting and Henrietta Kellogg Trowbridge Hollister, was born in New York City, March 26, 1869 and received the degree of M.D. from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1895. He practiced his profession in New York City and died February 4, 1934, in East Hampton, N. Y.

1890—Henry Felch Page, son of Alpheus Felch and Evelyn Raiguel Page, was born in Bucksport, Me., July 12, 1870 and received an M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893 and practiced his profession in Philadelphia, Pa., where he died December 21, 1933.

1890—George Burbank Shattuck, son of Horace and Mary Comins Shattuck, was born in Lowell, September 28, 1869. He was graduated from Amherst in 1892, received his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1897 and taught Geology there for eight years and for thirteen years at Vassar. He then became associated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He travelled extensively and gave many lectures. He died in a Long Island, N. Y., hospital, July 7, 1934.

1890—William Cowper Stratton, son of Joel Van Meter and Elizabeth Reese Stratton, was born in Columbus, Wisc., April 12, 1871, and was graduated from Brown in 1895. He became a mining engineer and was with the H. C. Frick Coke Co. and was chief engineer of the U. S. Coal and Coke Co. at Gary, W. Va. He died in Welch, W. Va., November 12, 1933.

1891—Henry Hamilton Lewis, son of Frederick Nautz and Margaret Frances Hall Lewis, was born in Louisville, Ky., September 26, 1870, and was a non-graduate member of the Yale class of 1893. He was a wholesale merchant in Louisville and died March 6, 1934.

1891—Robert Wilkinson, son of Robert Frederick and Julia Gifford Wilkinson, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 14, 1873. He was graduated from Yale in 1895 and from the Harvard Law School in 1898. He practiced law in New York City and Poughkeepsie. He was president of the Board of Health of Bronxville, N. Y. He served overseas in the World War as Second Lieut. of the 78th Division. He died in Poughkeepsie, October 1, 1934.

1892—George Preston Boylston, son of Benjamin and Huldah Sprague Boylston, was born in North Duxbury, September 13, 1868. He was for many years an employee of Walter Baker & Co. of Milton as carpenter, millwright and draftsman. He died in Milton, December 10, 1932.

1892—Charles Satchell Morris, son of Benjamin Shackelford and Elizabeth Satchell Morris, was born in Louisville, Ky., September 26, 1865. He studied at Howard University in Washington, D. C. in 1886-89, in the University of Michigan Law School in 1893, in the Newton Theological Seminary 1895-98. He was pastor in West Newton, New York City, Norfolk, Va., and Richmond, Va. At one time he was an independent missionary in Liberia, Africa. He died in Richmond, July 23, 1931.

1892—Walter Robb Wilder, son of Edward and Mary Scott Wilder, was born in Topeka, Kan., June 17, 1874, was graduated from Cornell in 1896, and became an architect in New York City. He died in Ladentown, N. Y., April 5, 1934.

1893—Walter Birnie, son of William and Martha Noyes Perkins Birnie, was born in Springfield, October 5, 1872, and was a non-graduate of the Sheffield class of 1894. He became a director of the Birnie Paper Co. and died in Springfield, April 27, 1934.

1893—William Upham Ladd, son of George Pearly and Rebecca Elizabeth Burns Ladd, was born in Rockford, Ill., August 1, 1873. He was engaged in oil and gas mining in Oklahoma and was a salesman in Worcester. He died in New York City, August 23, 1931. A brother, George W., was in the class of 1884.

1893—William Belmont Parker, son of Joseph Josiah and Elizabeth Sadler Parker, was born in Asbury, Warwick County, England, September 19, 1871 and was graduated from Harvard in 1897. For four years he was assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, for two years literary adviser of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for one year instructor in English at Harvard, for three years lecturer on English at Columbia. He was connected with various magazines, prepared a series of handbooks on the Spanish-American countries, edited "Lowell's Anti-Slavery Papers" and "The Wisdom of Emerson." He was also author of the "Life of Edward Rowland Sill," "Life of Justin S. Morrill" and "Great University Memorials." He died in Boston, October 6, 1934.

1893—Frank James Tuttle, son of Franklyn Benjamin and Ellen Augusta Mann Tuttle, was born in Naugatuck, Conn., October 4, 1875, and was a non-graduate member of the Sheffield class of 1897. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1898. He died in New York City, October 23, 1933.

1894—Charles Henry Chamberlin, son of Ansel Evans and Florence Barker Chamberlin, was born in Dalton, December 8, 1875. He was a solicitor for the New York Telephone Company and was connected with a paper mill in New Jersey. For ten years he was associated with his father in carrying on a dairy farm in Dalton, and for the rest of his life he was advertising assistant for the Byron Weston Company. He was president of the Dalton Library Trustees. He died in Briarcliff Manor,

N. Y., October 9, 1934. A brother, Burr C., was in the class of 1894.

1895—Homer Coolidge Chapin, son of Charles Augustus and Emily Mary Coolidge Chapin, was born in Niles, Mich., May 20, 1875 and attended the University of Michigan with the class of 1899. He dealt in real estate in Chicago, Ill., and died in that city, July 19, 1933. Three brothers attended Phillips, Henry K., 1900, Lowell M., 1906, and Charles D., 1909.

1895—John Warburton Meldrum, son of William Anderson and Frances Wilson Meldrum, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, December 28, 1865. He was cashier and auditor of the Western Union telegraph offices in Boston and Wakefield. He died in Wakefield, October 10, 1934.

1896—John Wintrode Flenner, son of John Rettew and Annie Kinney Wintrode Flenner, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., March 21, 1875. He was a former half owner of the *Muskogee Times-Democrat* and a Washington correspondent. He died in Muskogee, Okla., November 30, 1933.

1896—John Taylor Williams, son of James and Harriet Ella Thompson Williams, was born in Frankfort, Ky., December 26, 1875. He was successively a non-graduate member of the class of 1900 at Harvard, Williams and Yale. He taught chemistry and physics in Tallahassee, Fla., and at the Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga. He was graduated from the Milwaukee Medical College in 1910. He was a physician in Sandersville, Ga., and for fifteen years practiced in Morristown, N. J. He died in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1934.

1897—Henry Wheeler Brown, son of Henry Wheeler and Caroline Natt Barton Brown, was born in Croydon, N. H., October 29, 1875 and attended Lowell Textile Institute. He became a prominent woolen manufacturer in Claremont, Newport and Swanzey, N. H. and Proctorsville, Vt. He died in Keene, N. H., December 31, 1933.

1897—John Arthur Findley, son of William Fremont and Laura Bean Findley, was born in Andover, May 30, 1880, and was a member of the Yale class of 1901. He entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electrical Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. and was their agent in Europe for seventeen years. During the World War he was in the American consulate at Le Havre, France. He was with the General Motors Corporation in Rochester, N. Y., and he died in Rochester, August 25, 1934.

1897—Arthur Grilk, son of Hans Frederick and Margaretha Sophia Sprick Grilk, was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 15, 1878 and became a merchant in Manila, P. I., and died in Upper Lake, Calif., August 29, 1933. A brother, Charles, was in the Phillips class of 1894.

1897—Wilson James Squire, son of James Wilson and Elizabeth Howard Squire, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 25, 1877 and became a banker and real estate dealer and died in Atlanta, Ga., February 20, 1932.

1897—John Phineas Upham, son of Henry Pratt and Evelyn Gertrude Burbank Upham, was born in St. Paul, Minn., December 2, 1877 and was a non-graduate member of the Williams class of 1901, and was a banker and broker in New York City, Chicago and St. Paul. During the World War he was connected with the Field Artillery. He died in St. Paul, June 10, 1934.

1898—Elton Lee Corse, son of Amasa and Cordelia Maria Hulburt Corse, was born in St. Albans, Canada, December 18, 1878 and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1902. He was United States Customs Inspector at Alburg, Vt., and died in Santa Monica, Calif., July 22, 1933.

1899—Robert Gilmore Burkham, son of Elzey Gallatin and Harriet Belle Smith Burkham, was born in Sioux City, Iowa, December 25, 1881, and became a lawyer in St. Louis, Mo. He was U. S. Commissioner and secretary to the Mayor of the city. He died in Rye Beach, N. H., August 12, 1932.

1899—Walter Starbuck Munson, son of Alfred Hooper and Maria Antoinette Starbuck Munson, was born in Utica, N. Y., April 14, 1879 and was connected with the Yale class of 1903 and was graduated with the class of 1904. He served as a corporal in the Signal Corps during the World War. He was associated with the Munson Brothers Company, Engineers in Utica, and died October 4, 1932.

1900—Ralph Tipton Davis, son of George and Sarah Davis, was born in Morris Run, Pa., April 25, 1880, and was a non-graduate member of the Princeton class of 1904. He was connected with the United States Rubber Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and he died in Indianapolis, May 23, 1934.

1900—Oliver Perin, son of Nelson and Ella Keck Perin, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1881 and was a non-graduate of the Sheffield class of 1903. He was president of the Conway Warehouse Company of Baltimore, Md. During the World War he was Captain in the 304th Field Artillery. He, in 1928, was manager of the Aiken, S. C. office of Harris, Winthrop and Co., stock brokers of New York. He died in Aiken, February 28, 1934.

1900—Guy Brooks Richardson, son of William Warren and Vara Lilian Clark Richardson, was born in Lowell, November 20, 1881 and was a member of the Harvard class of 1904. He was for a time a mining engineer and then became an iron and steel broker in New York City, and died there May 4, 1933.

1901—Thorndike Dudley Howe, son of Octavius Thorndike, 1868, and Elizabeth Plummer Howe, was born in Lawrence, February 16, 1881 and was graduated from Harvard in 1904. He was in the leather business all his life in Haverhill and Boston. During the World War he was Lieut. Col. of the 102d Field Artillery, 26th Division, promoted Col. and attached to the General Staff College and appointed chief of the postal express service. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and was awarded the D.S.M. He died in Boston, September 26, 1934.

A son, Thorndike D., Jr. was in the Phillips class of 1924.

1901—Nathan Mears MacKay, son of James Robert and Elizabeth Mears MacKay, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1882. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1903. He was connected with the Republic Iron and Steel Co. at Thomas, Ala., with Chapman, DeGolyer & Co., bankers in Chicago, with the Scully Iron & Steel Co. He became a farmer at Robertsedale, Ala., growing tobacco and pecans. He died at Magnolia Springs, Ala., January 10, 1934.

1902—Jonathan Lamson, son of Jonathan and Hattie Dodge Lamson, was born in Hamilton, August 23, 1885, and died in Hamilton, September 2, 1934.

1902—Philip Weston, son of Byron and Julia Clark Mitchell Weston, was born in Dalton, February 18, 1881. He was a member of the Sheffield class of 1904. He became president of the American Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and president of the Byron Weston Paper Company of Dalton. He was a director of the Pittsfield Third National Bank and Trust Co., and the Pittsfield Co-operative Bank. He died in Pittsfield, January 25, 1934. A brother, Franklin, was in the class of 1887.

1904—Herbert Allen Dunlap, son of Irving Hall, 1881, and Mabel Olivia Burt Dunlap, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 8, 1887. He was a member of the Harvard class of 1908. He engaged in the railroad business in the northwest, was a year in Peru, was in construction work in New York City, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. He sold cement in the far east and was a regional engineer inspector for the P.W.A. He died in Joplin, Mo., September 9, 1934.

1906—Edwin Kenneth Norton, son of Edwin and Lucy Evelyn Akin Norton, was born in Maywood, Ill., January 26, 1886, and was connected with the Sheffield class of 1908. He was associated with the Continental Can Company in Syracuse, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., with the Standard Tin Plate Company of Cannonsburg, Pa., with the Automatic Anthracite Company of New York. He died in Huntington, N. Y., August 4, 1933.

1907—Howard Hancock Logan, son of Frank Granger and Josephine Hancock Logan, was born in Chicago, June 9, 1888 and was graduated with the Sheffield class of 1910. He was a partner in the firm of Logan, Bryan, brokers and commission merchants of Chicago, Ill. and later an independent broker in New York City. During the World War he was a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps and for six months in 1918 was in the U. S. Navy. He died in Chicago, April 2, 1934. A brother, Spencer H., was in the class of 1915.

1907—Bernard Eugene Reilly, son of James Halpen and Mary Sweeney Reilly, was born in Brockton, February 7, 1884 and was graduated from the Yale Law School in 1910. His success in law was rapid and intensely interesting to his friends. He could have made a name for himself in professional

baseball had he so wished. He was president of his class at Yale, and St. Joseph, Mo. knew him as an effective pleader in law courts. He died in St. Joseph, November 15, 1934. Two brothers attended Phillips, James A. 1909, and John S. 1911.

1909—Daniel Frederick Conlon, son of Daniel Frederick and Marguerite Sullivan Conlon, was born in Lawrence, November 26, 1889 and was connected with the class of 1913 in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a 1st Lieutenant in the Field Artillery during the World War. He was a wine merchant in Lawrence and died in that city, March 23, 1934. A brother, Frank A., was in the class of 1900.

1909—Louis Snyder Hall, son of Horace Lyman and Jessie Snyder Hall, was born in Topeka, Kans., July 4, 1889. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1912 and attended the Wharton School of Finance. He was superintendent of the Lubin Manufacturing Company of Norristown, Pa. He was Captain of Ordnance in the World War. He had been president of the Topeka Food Products Company, was a trusted leader in all civic affairs, and was the father of the Kaw Valley irrigation project. He died in Topeka, June 3, 1934.

1909—Frank Pittis Ryder, son of Stephen Morse and Edith Pittis Ryder, was born in Washington, D. C., February 17, 1890 and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1912. He was treasurer of the Chisholm-Ryder Co., dealers in garden machinery, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., March 31, 1933.

1909—Nelson Lloyd White, son of Granville Moss and Laura Dunham Tweedy White, was born in New York City, April 7, 1889. He was vice-president of the H. T. McCluskey & Sons, manufacturers of wire screens. He died in New Haven, December 20, 1932. A brother, Theodore T., was in the class of 1906.

1909—Nelson Lloyd White, son of Granville Moss and Laura Dunnam Tweedy White, was born in New York City, April 7, 1889. He died December 20, 1933. A brother, Theodore T., was in the class of 1906.

1910—Kenneth Hitchcock Paterson, son of George and Ella Wilbur Paterson, was born in Omaha, Neb., August 17, 1890. In the World War he was 2d Lieutenant and instructor in the Balloon Division. He was vice-president of the Nebraska Fuel Company of Omaha and later a broker, and died in Omaha, February 14, 1934. A brother, Ronald L., was a member of the class of 1903.

1911—James Warren Fellows, son of Bert James and Edith Warren Fellows, was born in Suncook, N. H., June 21, 1888, and leaving Andover entered his father's business, that of casket and box making in Manchester, N. H. He died in Newton, July 12, 1934.

1911—Wellington Waldo Stickle, son of Charles Wesley and Emily Anna Waldo Stickle, was born in Batavia, N. Y., September 22, 1890, and was

graduated from Dartmouth in 1914. He was a 2d Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps during the World War. He engaged in business in Caldwell, N. J., where he died January 13, 1934.

1912—Julian Burr Gibson, son of Robert Jackson and Ella Banks Gibson, was born in San Antonio, Tex., December 2, 1892 and was graduated with the Sheffield class of 1915. He served in the World War as 1st Lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps. He was connected with the Niles-Pond Company of New York. During the last two years he had been taking graduate mechanical engineering work at Yale. He died in New Haven, Conn., January 14, 1934.

1914—Frank Bates Armstrong, son of George Wells and Aliene Bates Armstrong, was born in Coffeeville, Miss., July 13, 1896 and was a non-graduate member of the Yale class of 1918. He served for a year and a half in the World War in the Navy. He was a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1921. He died December 15, 1933, in Coffeeville.

1914—William Walter Nielsen, son of Anders and Marie Rodjker Nielsen, was born in Denmark, January 30, 1890 and attended Colgate University. He was a World War Captain, promoted Major in the Field Artillery. He was connected with the Clinchfield Carracoal Corporation of South Clinchfield, Va. He died in Santa Fe, N. Mex., December 1, 1933.

1914—Robert Bradley Whittlesey, son of Charles Wilcoxon and Delia Barnes Bradley Whittlesey, was born in New Haven, Conn., October 11, 1895 and was graduated from Yale in 1918. He was president and treasurer of the McKesson-Whittlesey Company, wholesale druggists in New Haven. In the World War he enlisted as seaman first class in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and was promoted to the rank of ensign and assigned to the U. S. Steamer Zoraya. He died in New Haven, September 27, 1933.

1916—James Alty Crocker, son of James Atkins and Margaret Thomas Alty Crocker, was born in Galveston, Texas, September 6, 1897, and was a steamship broker. In the World War he was a Lieut. in the U. S. Navy. He died in Galveston October 27, 1929.

1916—Edward DeWitt, son of Edward and Lillian Gray DeWitt, was born in Nyack, N. Y., February 19, 1898. He served during the World War in the Naval Reserve Force as quartermaster and ensign and on the Logistic Data Board. He was connected with the General Electric Co. at San Juan, Porto Rico and died in Englewood, N. J., January 1, 1933.

1916—Henry Carleton Harrison, son of Frederic Mayor and Elizabeth Atwater Harrison, was born in Montclair, N. J., November 12, 1896 and was a non-graduate member of Princeton 1920. In the World War he was 2nd Lieut. A.S.A. He was connected with the Frankford Distilleries, Inc. Company and died in Montclair, March 26, 1934.

1916—George Clarke Rounds, son of Edward Hurd and Edith Dutton Clarke Rounds, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 17, 1897, and became an investment broker in Buffalo. He died in East Aurora, N. Y., June 24, 1932.

1916—Elliott Speer, son of Robert Elliott, 1886, and Emma Doll Bailey Speer, was born in Englewood, N. J., November 1, 1898 and was graduated from Princeton in 1920. He studied in Edinburgh and at Columbia. He was in Y.M.C.A. service during the World War, was minister at Bethlehem Chapel, New York City, was chaplain at Lafayette College, studied at Union Theological Seminary and was made president of the Northfield Schools and headmaster of Mt. Hermon School. He was murdered in his home, September 14, 1934.

1917—Robert Hall Warren, son of Lyman Daniels and Minnie Blair Warren, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1897 and was graduated from Yale in 1922. He served overseas in the Marine Corps during the World War. He was connected with the Bassick-Alemite Manufacturing Co. in Chicago, later with the Menasha Carton and Printing Co., and in the insurance business in New York City. He was instantly killed in Weston, Conn., September 26, 1934.

1920—William Hallam Learned, son of Charles and Clara Jeannette Moore Learned, was born in Watertown, N. Y., September 4, 1900 and became a public accountant with Haskins & Sells in New York City. He died in Donna, Texas, March 26, 1933.

1922—Robert Miller Chapman, son of Algernon Foster and Margaret Miller Chapman, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1901. He was engaged in insurance in his native city, where he died July 2, 1931.

1922—Ray Butler Clark, son of Edward Everett and Harriette Georgian Butler Clark, was born in New York City July 24, 1903. He was a non-graduate member of the Yale class of 1926. He settled in Graves Ranch, Scottsdale, Arizona. He died May 17, 1932.

1923—Frederick Barton Bradeen, son of Frederick Barton and Nellie Adele Shaw Bradeen, was born in Essex, Conn., July 31, 1906 and was graduated from Cornell in 1927. He became a construction engineer with the American Water Works and Electric Co., and as the result of an automobile accident on May 31, 1934 he died June 2, 1934 in Everett, Pa. Two brothers attended Phillips, Charles S., 1922 and Robert S., 1932.

1925—Charles Kwang Hwa Sun, son of Chung Ying was born in Tientsin, China, October 9, 1906. He was graduated from Amherst in 1929 and studied law in England. For several years he was connected with the Chinese Legation in London and died in Shanghai, China in July, 1933. A brother, Arthur K., was in the class of 1921.

1925—William Barzillai Thomas, son of William Smith and Kate Sage Thomas, was born in Johannesburg, S. Africa, February 2, 1907 and was grad-

uated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1929. He entered his father's business of an importing and engineering company and rose to be in control. He was killed in an aeroplane accident near Johannesburg, December 14, 1933.

1927—John Merwin, son of Samuel and Edna Fleshum Merwin, was born in London, England, April 2, 1910 and was graduated from Sheffield in 1931. He was connected with the United States Industrial Alcohol Company of New York City where he died May 24, 1934.

1927—John Gerard Prendergast, son of Myles and Ida Dorset Prendergast, was born in New York City, December 27, 1910 and was graduated from Amherst in 1931 and from the Columbia School of Law in 1934 with a brilliant record. He died in New York City, July 13, 1934.

1928—Rodney Farson, son of John, 1901, and Pearl Laverty Farson, was born in New York City, January 6, 1910. He died October 15, 1934.

1929—Richard Berthelot Lemann, son of Isaac Ivan and Stella Hirsch Lemann, was born in New Orleans, La., November 5, 1911. He entered the Harvard class of 1932. He was killed in an automobile accident near Montgomery, Ala., August 13, 1933.

1930—Lyman Wiggin, son of Albert Edward and Marjorie Evelyn Paine Wiggin, was born in Great Falls, Mont., July 18, 1910 and was employed by the Montana Power Company of Helena, Mont. While cleaning a revolver he was accidentally killed in Great Falls, September 6, 1933.

1931—Philip Goodell, son of Philip and Dorothy May Hughson Goodell, was born in Montclair, N. J., September 2, 1913. He was a member of the Yale class of 1936. He was killed in an automobile accident near Hadley, October 15, 1934.

1934—John Adams Kingsbury, son of John Adams and Mabel Jane Glass Kingsbury, was born in New York City, July 29, 1913 and was a member of the Senior Class in Phillips when an automobile accident caused his death in Andover on May 26, 1934.

Personals

Teacher 1908-1909. Charles C. Microw, recently president of Colorado College, has accepted the chair of biography at Carleton College.

1891—Vance C. McCormick was given the degree of LL.D. last June by Dickinson College.

1893—William M. Stuart is conducting a page of philately in the Sunday edition of the Washington, D. C. *Post*.

1896—Dr. George H. Whipple, dean of the University of Rochester School of Medicine, was one of three to receive the Nobel prize in medicine for 1934.

1899—George Stanleigh Arnold recently took office in Washington as Assistant Attorney General to combat NRA code violations.

1909—James A. Reilly is in the business department of the Underwriters' Trust Company of 37 Broadway, New York City.

1910—James P. Baxter, 3d has been elected alumni trustee of Williams College.

1912—Edward Jenkins Howe, 2nd, and Miss Alice Germaine Laboisses of Washington, D. C., were married in Nantucket, October 4, 1934.

1915—Allan Vanderhoef Heely on Thanksgiving Day, 1934, was inaugurated head master of Lawrenceville School.

1917—Dr. Alvin Frederick Coburn (formerly Cohen) and Miss Agnes Campbell Cooke were married in Ridgewood, N. J., October 2, 1934.

1917—A son, Stephen Mixter, was born July 20, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Smithwick.

1917—Knight Wooley and Mrs. Sarah Currier Elkins were married in Cannes, France, August 7, 1934.

1918—William E. Stevenson was elected last June alumni trustee of Princeton University.

1919—A daughter, Cornelia, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Huntington T. Day.

1919—A son, Wayland Edward, was born July 18, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Wayland F. Vaughan.

1920—Theodore Lewis Bates and Miss Evelyn Turull y Justiz were married August 4, 1934 in New York City.

1920—An interesting article by Henry C. Wolfe, P. A. '20, on the relation of the Balkans to the peace of the world appeared in the Fall, 1934, issue of *The American Scholar*, the Phi Beta Kappa Quarterly.

1921—Theodore Dwight Stevenson and Miss Beatrice Elinor Scott were married in Princeton, N. J., September 8, 1934. Dr. Stevenson is at Hackett Medical College, Canton, China.

1922—Dr. Henry F. Howe announces the opening of an office for the practice of general surgery at 321 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

1924—Thomas Leffingwell Shipman and Frances Archer Ravenel were married in Charleston, S. C., November 29, 1934.

1924—William Henderson Wadhams, Jr. and Miss Alice Gertrude Hatch were married in Stamford, Conn., October 30, 1934.

1925—Lowell Francis Bushnell and Miss Dorothy Mary Carswell were married in Wayne, Ill., October 18, 1934.

1925—Lawrence L. Clarke is instructor in Business Administration at the New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.

1925—Frank Pray Foster graduated at Dartmouth in 1929, received an M.D. at McGill in 1933, and is now a fellow at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. He intends in about two years to locate and practice medicine in Montclair, N. J.

1926—Lewis Metcalfe Walling and Miss Frances Slosson Holliday were married in Indianapolis, Ind., November 10, 1934.

1927—A son, Hugh, was born May 9, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McReynolds Deane, Jr.

1927—Benjamin Rush Field, Jr. and Miss Barbara Heywood were married in Centerville, September 1, 1934.

1928—Charles Shurtleff Eaton and Miss Margaret Simkins of Savannah, Ga., were married June 10, 1934.

1928—Roger Franklin Murray, 2nd and Miss Agnes Maie McDede were married in Jersey City, N. J., October 19, 1934.

1928—Elijah Swift, Jr. and Miss Hilda Norman of Cambridge were married August 18, 1934. Mr. Swift is an assistant in the department of chemistry of Harvard.

1929—A daughter was born in New Haven, Conn., September 2, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kirkham Allen.

1929—Thomas Hugh Jameson and Miss Clara Louise Dennis of St. Paul, Minn. were married in Cambridge, June 21, 1934.

1930—Fred Hooker Gordon, Jr. and Miss Virginia DeVilbiss Miniger were married October 20, 1934 in Perrysburg, Ohio.

1936—John Wesley Russ of Haverhill is training to be a solo flyer and airplane pilot.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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HENRY LEWIS STIMSON
President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

APRIL, 1935

Editorials

TO the recently elected President of the Board of Trustees, Henry Lewis Stimson, the alumni need no introduction. Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Taft, Lieutenant-Colonel overseas during the World War, Governor General of the Philippines, and Secretary of State under President Hoover, Colonel Stimson for thirty years has been distinguished in public life. A Trustee of Phillips Academy since 1905, he is thoroughly familiar with the traditions of Andover and, since his retirement from public life, has passed many days on the Hill, meeting boys and faculty, visiting classrooms, and acquiring an intimate knowledge of the aims and methods of the modern Academy. Phillips Academy is proud of the opportunity to use to the fullest extent the rich background, broad vision, seasoned judgment, and forward looking idealism of Colonel Henry L. Stimson.

TO prepare boys to adjust themselves satisfactorily to the life into which they will step when they leave school and college becomes increasingly difficult as it becomes increasingly less clear what that life will be. We are now in a period of lethargy and confusion. Within five years, when our present Seniors will be seeking their places in the world, our country, for better or for worse, may be moving rapidly in a given direction, whether towards a resurgence of the individualistic society of the past, the planned, coöperative

commonwealth of the socialists, or the dictatorship of Fascism. Adjustment to any one of these broad ways of life will require quite a different orientation and mind set from that demanded for adjustment to any other. But, at the moment, because of our lack of prophetic power, we do not know into what social pattern our students will be asked to fit.

This much only seems certain. Any civilization whatsoever will need trained minds and breadth and perspective of outlook, either to aid in the advancement of that which is in process of growth or to provide intelligent opposition to it. Any civilization will need young people with a high degree of personal integrity and courage. And any civilization of the future will need young people who are dedicated to the task of building a better world,—who are imbued with the spirit of public and social service. In whatever world we may find ourselves, muddleheadedness and prejudice, graft and corruption, misery and suffering will not be eliminated. Utopia is not around the corner. However difficult it may be to see our way into the future, we can be reasonably certain of our basic educational aims. Each generation may reinterpret as it will the statement of the founders that Phillips Academy gives training in “the great end and real business of living,” but it means today what it always has meant: intelligence, personal integrity, and a will to find ways and means more adequate for our human undertaking.

THE JUDGE

ELIAS BULLARD BISHOP, 1869-1934

By CLAUDE M. FUESS

A FEW of his long-standing friends greeted him as "El" or "Bish." Indeed Governor Calvin Coolidge, when he appointed him in 1920 as Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, justified his action by saying, "I wanted somebody on the bench I could call by his first name." But to most of us younger residents of the Hill who had met him only after he had become a Trustee of Phillips Academy, he was invariably "Judge Bishop," or even more briefly, "The Judge." He looked the part, for, although completely unostentatious, he never lost his public dignity, and his manner with strangers discouraged promiscuous or casual intimacies. In repose his face was rather severe, and his blue eyes had a steely glint behind his spectacles. It was only when his features were lighted up with a smile that the genial soul appeared beneath. Temperamentally deliberate in both speech and movement, he seemed to be proceeding with considered caution as befitted a leader whose words had had,—and might have,—far-reaching consequences, and who distrusted hasty statements. In his later years his shoulders were a trifle bowed and he was obliged to lean on his walking stick, but he was still a personage. It was not that he was cold or unresponsive, for his courtesy was unfailing, but something about him inspired respect.

On the bench the Judge was a model for his associates. In his judicial robes he looked like a modern Solon or Solomon, balancing the scales conscientiously, without prejudice or favor. He took his duties seriously, often carrying his brief-case full of papers back to his home in Newton and sitting up late in the evening in an attempt to master details. Even to the end of his life he refused to spare himself, but goaded his mind and body on when they badly needed rest. He made no excuses or complaints but did the day's work.

I do not mean to create a wrong impression. The Judge was neither misanthropic nor ascetic, but very social. He was quite different in the courtroom from what he was half an hour later at the luncheon table in the Union Club, bantering his companions. As he sat smoking a cigarette with a solemn countenance, his eyes would twinkle quizzically, the corner of his mouth would droop, and he would make some ridiculous remark in his inimitable drawl. When I became intimate with him and could observe his mental processes, I realized that he had a rich vein of humor. No one enjoyed a witty anecdote more than he, and he sometimes startled a Trustees' meeting by an unexpected epigram. His letters usually contained some vivid turn of expression, expressive of his individuality. His style had a tang and colloquial quality which revealed the man.

The Judge was wise, with a Yankee shrewdness which penetrated to the core of a problem. He was not easily fooled by flattery or show, nor did he settle questions emotionally. When a project was submitted to him, he tested it by his reason and avoided snap decisions. By inheritance he was conservative, and the influence of generations of prudent ancestors served as a brake on any impulse towards radicalism. But his philosophy, especially on educational matters, was thoroughly liberal, and he was not alarmed because a policy was new. He was a discriminating listener in a discussion, and, although he did not speak like Sir Oracle, he could summarize the results of a conference with helpful lucidity. His sententiousness and tendency to under-statement were in themselves persuasive.

It was characteristic of him also to indulge himself in the occasional luxury of an outburst against some notorious rascal or sneak. Quick to resent impertinence or obsequiousness, he was profoundly indig-

nant when a dissatisfied instructor tried to approach him over the head of the Headmaster. I have heard him comment scathingly on the derelictions of a selfish teacher, and he rather enjoyed clearing the air with a resonant "Damn,"—not profane, but ejaculatory. He also employed abuse, oddly enough, as a demonstration of affection. Those unfamiliar with this habit were sometimes horrified by the exaggerated villification which he poured out upon his best friends as a method of showing his love.

In everything he did and said the Judge was masculine, robust, and whole-hearted, without deceptions or subtleties. He did not belong to the "unco' guid," but he was temperate and concealed no stealthy vices. He was so reliable, so clean-minded, that he unconsciously drew others up to his own level. With all his soul he loathed back-door approaches, crooked politics, hypocrisy, vulgarity, and evasion. It is axiomatic that the judiciary should be incorruptible, but the Judge's integrity was not official. It was inherent in his nature and disposition.

In architecture and furniture the Judge's taste was infallible. He could distinguish readily between the spurious and the authentic, and was not easily deceived by imitations. He was himself a skilled craftsman, with his own shop where, in his few leisure hours, he fabricated chairs and mended tables. It was a joy to see him run his hand over the mahogany in a fine old sideboard or take the measurements of a Chippendale sofa. He was a true artist, whose sensitive hands might, if his life had moved in another direction, have created original designs.

Rarely have I met a man more consistently and silently unselfish. "I can take care of myself," he would murmur when some one urged him not to wear himself out. But he did not take care of himself. He was too busy caring for others. When the Headmaster's House was being remodeled two years ago, the Judge supervised the job personally, eager that the Headmaster's wife should be provided with all the little conveniences which so decrease the burden of housekeeping. Shortly after the Meeting Room in George Washington Hall was opened, flowers ap-

peared on the platform on the anniversary of the death of Mrs. Thomas Cochran, whose husband was the donor of the building. Not until recently did some of us learn that these chrysanthemums had been provided through the income of a fund which the Judge had secretly placed in the Treasurer's hands.

As a host the Judge was generous and gracious. When he was elected in 1933 as President of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Bishop and he undertook to entertain the faculty in small groups at dinner, and soon all of us on the Hill had learned the road to that hospitable home in Newton Center. Before very long he had learned the names of even the newest instructors and could greet them as friends.

Loyalty was a quality inherent in the Judge's character. He had a strong sense of family pride and presided over his dinner table like a benevolent patriarch. He performed scrupulously all his duties as a citizen. He loved his country and detested parlor bolsheviks who scoff at patriotism. But it was to Phillips Academy that he gave the best of his institutional devotion. While still in his thirties, as a lawyer in the firm of Cushing and Bishop, he had helped the school with his legal advice.

During the period when Phillips Academy was in the throes of its legal separation from Andover Theological Seminary, he investigated the titles to the school property and, after an immense amount of labor and time, disentangled some very complicated situations. For these valuable services he refused to accept any compensation.

On May 1, 1907, the Judge was elected a Trustee,—a position which his father, the Honorable Robert R. Bishop, had held before him,—and from that time on he was the Academy's trusted legal guardian. He loved every inch of ground and every elm on the campus. Although he was little addicted to sentimentality, I have seen him, as we sauntered along the Elm Arch, stop, gaze intently at some attractive corner, and then move slowly on, a suspicious moisture in his eyes. He regarded his election as President of the Board as a high honor, of which he must be worthy, and promptly became a student of educational

theory and practice. To him the modern Andover owes a great and, as yet, not fully acknowledged obligation, for he gave to liberal policies the backing of his position and his prestige, thus assuring their adoption.

The Judge himself would have shuddered at the thought of any conventional eulogy or monumental commemoration, for he was as modest as he was faithful to his trust. But I cannot help adding that he was one of the most thorough gentlemen I have ever known. He bore himself with dignity, managed his affairs with decorum, and abhorred meanness, sham, and deceit. Cardinal Newman once said of his ideal gentleman:

"He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving while he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best."

These words may be used unaltered to describe the Judge. Many of us on the Hill feel deeply how much his presence meant to us, and we shall long cherish the recollection of his geniality, his sympathy, his tact, and his devotion to the school.

Resolutions of the Trustees on the Death of Judge Bishop

In the sudden death on December 30, 1934, of Judge Elias Bullard Bishop, a Trustee of Phillips Academy since 1907 and President of the Board since 1932, the school has lost a loyal supporter, a sagacious counsellor, and a staunch friend. By his colleagues on the Board he was respected for his knowledge, admired for his sound judgment and ready wit, and loved for his unselfishness and generosity. He was outstanding because of his patience, his quaint humor, his spirit of coöperation, his Yankee common sense, and his highly individual personality. He did much for this Board and for Phillips Academy. Through his tact and his long established habit of weighing evidence, he held a position of leadership among his associates. He was largely responsible in originating and carrying out important policies. Of especial significance was his difficult work in analyzing the real estate holdings of Phillips Academy and in making a definite and final settlement of many complicated legal problems. He will be sadly missed, but it is gratifying to know that he leaves behind him, as his father did before him, a tradition of faithful, intelligent service, and an honored name.

VOTED, that this resolution be spread upon the records of the Trustees of Phillips Academy and that a copy be sent to his widow and children, with the condolences of his fellow Trustees.

Resolutions of the Faculty on the Death of Judge Bishop

Elias Bullard Bishop, Trustee since 1907, gave to Phillips Academy an ardent devotion directed by a calm reason and a forward looking spirit. His generous giving of self and service was unheralded; he would have objected vigorously to such publicity. From long association he carried to his duty as President of The Trustees a mature and rounded understanding of the Academy.

We of the Faculty know well his unflagging interest in our work and in ourselves; we enjoyed the hospitality of his home, our frequent association with him, his sane comments on men and measures, his open and essential honesty.

Therefore we, the Faculty of Phillips Academy, spread upon our permanent record this expression of our affection and admiration for the man, our sorrow at his early passing, and our sympathy for Mrs. Bishop and his children.

MEETING OF ALUMNI FUND ASSOCIATION

New Plan Presented for Expansion of Alumni Fund Organization

THE Annual Meeting of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund Association was held at one o'clock, on Friday, January 11th, at the Luncheon Club of Wall Street, 40 Wall Street, New York City, where Mr. Prentiss, the new Chairman of the Board of Directors, had generously arranged a luncheon. Among those present were—Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94, Chairman; Mr. Philip L. Reed, '02, Vice-Chairman (Western Section); Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Retiring Chairman; Paul Abbott, '16, Allan W. Ames, '14, Frederick S. Bale, '02, Paul H. Crane, '17, Charles A. Crawford, '92, Harold S. Deming, '01, C. Minot Dole, '19, Charles S. Gage, '21, James Gould, '13, Charles Littlefield, '99, Lansing P. Reed, '00, Alan H. Richardson, '97, George G. Schreiber, '94, Frank H. Simmons, '94, Henry S. Sturgis, '11, Homer D. Swihart, '10, Sanford Freund, '97, Edward B. Twombly, '08, Oliver M. Whipple, '19, Alexander B. Royce, '11, John S. Reilly, '11, Russell Stiles, '08, William F. Flagg, '08, H. Stuart Hotchkiss, '97, Morris P. Skinner, '24, Arthur E. Foote, '92, George R. Bailey, '19, J. Verner Scaife, '23, Eliot A. Carter, '05, together with Headmaster Claude M. Fuess, and Secretary Scott H. Paradise, '10.

At this time Mr. Prentiss presented a plan for the expansion of the Alumni Fund organization during the coming year. He suggested that, instead of one Class Agent for each class, there be three representatives, one to be known as Class Agent, one as Alumni Fund Director, and one as Member of the Alumni Advisory Council. With three men instead of one working for each class he believed there would be better facilities for getting in touch with contributors to the Fund, and the number of those actively interested in the school would be increased. He also suggested that, on a certain day each year, the Trustees of Phillips Academy invite the three representatives of each class to Andover, where they would be addressed by Dr. Fuess, taken about the school and shown its equipment by members of the

faculty, and entertained at dinner at the Commons, where the Headmaster, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund, and the President of the Board of Trustees would speak to them about the situation of the school and its needs for the coming year.

Mr. Paradise then presented his report showing that for the past year 1338 graduates had contributed \$14,216.59. He also mentioned that the average contribution per graduate was \$1.58, the average contribution per contributor, \$10.60, that in eighteen classes 10% or less contributed, and that in five classes 4% or less contributed. He said that if these figures were not satisfactory Mr. Prentiss's new plan offered an excellent means of improving them.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Jennings expressed themselves in full accord with Mr. Prentiss's suggestion.

Dr. Fuess then spoke in support of Mr. Prentiss's suggestion, and gave a brief summary of conditions at the school. He emphasized the care which may today be taken of younger boys, the fact that boys who, through no fault of their own, are unable to meet the standards of Andover are now withdrawn by their parents rather than dismissed by the faculty, and that friendly relationships between the boys and faculty are much more noticeable than in the past. He closed by extending a cordial invitation to the members of the Alumni Fund organization to return to Andover, in accordance with Mr. Prentiss's plan.

Mr. Prentiss then asked those present to vote upon the question, whether the Trustees should be asked to invite three men from each class to return to Andover on next May 17th, for the purpose above described. The vote was unanimously in favor of his proposal.

The work of appointing additional representatives for each class in accordance with Mr. Prentiss's plan has gone forward, and will soon be completed. At present the Alumni Fund organization for each class is as follows:



JOHN W. PRENTISS, '94
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund

<i>Agent</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Alumni Councillor</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Alumni Councillor</i>
	1868			1894	
	Dr. Henry M. Silver			George G. Schreiber	
	1869		Samuel L. Fuller		
	Walter Davidson		Julian S. Mason		
	1870		John W. Prentiss		
	1871		Ord Preston		
	John A. Garver		Frank H. Simmons		
	1872			1895	
	Sumner B. Stiles			E. Kirk Haskell	
	1873			1896	
	George T. Eaton		William T. Barbour	Arthur Drinkwater	
	1874			Richard J. Schweppe	
	Wilhelmus B. Bryan			1897	
	1875			Sanford H. E. Freund	
	1876		Arthur A. Thomas	Allan H. Richardson	
	Nathaniel Stevens			1898	
	1877			Charles C. Wickwire	
	1878		Hugh Satterlee		
	Dr. Lewis M. Silver			1899	
	1879			Walter S. Sugden	
	George B. Foster		Charles N. Kimball		
William H. Crocker				1900	
	1880			Charles D. Rafferty	
	Philip T. Nickerson		Lansing P. Reed	Robert E. Rinehart	
	1881			1901	
	1882			Edward W. Campion	
	1883			1902	
	Oliver G. Jennings			Philip L. Reed	
Herbert F. Perkins	Edwin H. Whitehill		F. Abbot Goodhue		
	1884		Fred H. Gordon		
	Arthur F. Stearns			1903	
James MacMartin				E. Barton Chapin	
	1885		Samuel F. B. Morse	John M. Cates	
	Louis C. Penfield		Sidney R. Overall		
	1886			1904	
	Talcott M. Banks			Chauncey B. Garver	
	1887			Walter B. Binnian	
	Frederic C. Walcott			George H. Townsend	
Carroll P. Davis	Everett D. Chadwick			1905	
	1888			Trevor A. Cushman	
	Rev. Oliver H. Bronson		I. Newton Perry	Eliot A. Carter	
Joseph E. Otis				1906	
Charles P. Vaughan				Maurice D. Cooper	
	1889		William Farson	Harold Cross	
	1890		Donald A. Raymond		
	Dr. Amos T. Harrington			1907	
George B. Case				1908	
Thomas Cochran				Robert A. Gardner	
	1891			1909	
	Samuel M. Russell			Donald C. Dougherty	
Horace N. Stevens	Alburn E. Skinner		Frederic A. Adams	Leonard F. Burdett	
	1892			1910	
	James B. Neale			Seth W. R. Eames	
	1893		Kenneth L. Moore	Hugh P. Brady	
	Dr. Fred T. Murphy			1911	
Franklin M. Crosby				Henry S. Sturgis	
			John E. Greenough	Huntington T. Morse	
				1912	
				Boylston A. Tompkins	
			Clyde T. Timbie	Dr. Dan C. Elkin	
			John G. Goodlett		

<i>Agent</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Alumni Councillor</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>Alumni Councillor</i>
	1913			1923	
W. Laurence Dickey	James Gould		J. Verner Scaife, Jr.	Charles Watson, 3rd	William B. Chappell
Beverley V. Thompson				1924	
	1914		Charles H. Sanford, Jr.	Morris P. Skinner	
Howard M. Baldridge	Allan W. Ames	Raymond F. Snell		1925	
Robert F. Daley			James D. Dudley		Francis P. Toolan
	1915			1926	
William A. Kirkland	Robert T. Bushnell		Hubert S. Aldrich	John M. Sprigg	Fletcher E. Nyce
Sidney Thayer, Jr.				1927	
	1916		Mayland M. Wheeler	Walter M. Swoope	William F. Merrill, 3rd
Ralph P. Hanes	Paul Abbott	Charles W. Gamble		1928	
	1917		John R. Reiss	James R. Adriance	Harry T. Jones
	Stephen Y. Hord			1929	
	1918		Andrew Y. Rogers	James Q. Newton	Philip K. Allen
Albert H. Crosby	Howard C. Smith	Gregg Neville		1930	
		Norman Dodd		David C. Cory	Frank E. Pierce, Jr.
	1919			1931	
George R. Bailey	Oliver M. Whipple	C. Minot Dole	Stewart G. Wolf, Jr.	James B. Elliott	John R. Henry
	1920			1932	
Malcolm H. Frost	Franklin M. Crosby, Jr.	Langley C. Keyes	Gladwin A. Hill	Horace Webber Davis, II	William E. Taggart, Jr.
	1921			1933	
Roy W. Wingate, Jr.	Charles S. Gage	Luther S. Hammond, Jr.		1934	
	1922			William H. Harding	
Charles L. Stillman	Horace W. Cole		Robert W. Sides		

NEW ALUMNI FUND APPEAL

*Each Alumni Class Given Opportunity to Award Scholarship to Deserving
Son of One of Its Members*

Graduates of Phillips Academy do not feel that they are asked to contribute to their Alumni Fund to help their Alma Mater in the general financing of the school. On the contrary, all the money gathered by the Alumni Fund goes to help worthy boys obtain the advantages of an Andover education, which they otherwise could not have, and most graduates are glad to help some youngster receive the privileges they themselves enjoyed.

This year a slightly different and more concrete appeal will go out to every graduate of the Academy from his Class Agent. A quota of \$250.00 has been set for each class, and each class reaching its quota will be assigned one scholarship boy,—if possible the son of one of the members of the class,—for each \$250.00 contributed. There are 110 sons of 99 graduates in school at the present time. Each class from 1887 to 1917, with the exception of '88, '90, '91, and '14, is repre-

sented by from one to nine boys. Consequently this idea should have a personal appeal not only to graduates who now have boys in school, but also to those who are thinking of sending their sons here, and those whose friends have boys in the Academy.

Boys appointed as class scholars will be known as Class of — Alumni Fund Scholars. They will be carefully picked, and it will be considered an honor to hold one of these scholarships. The class will be kept in touch with the boy's progress, and will no doubt take a personal interest in him, and may invite him to join them

at their reunions. Contributors will be glad to feel that the money they donate is going to aid some definite boy, probably the son of a classmate.

The money from classes which do not reach their quota, and sums over \$250.00 but under \$500.00, will be pooled, and used to aid boys, again if possible sons of graduates, who will be known as Alumni Fund Scholars at Large.

It should be understood, however, that \$250.00 does not cover a boy's full tuition. Such Alumni Fund Scholars as need more aid will be otherwise provided for from the school's general scholarship funds.

WINTER ALUMNI GATHERINGS

Dr. Fuess has spent a busy winter meeting the graduates of Phillips Academy in various cities throughout the country and telling them about the present state and recent progress of the school. The cordial welcome with which he has been received and the enthusiastic interest in Andover shown towards reports of his trip have been highly gratifying not only to him but to all connected with the institution.

On January 5, Dr. Fuess was guest at a luncheon held at the Racquet Club in Washington. The host on this occasion was Mr. Ord Preston, '94, who welcomed the Headmaster and introduced the speakers. Fifty alumni were present. Dr. Fuess spoke on conditions at the Academy and reviewed its past history, comparing the methods of education prevalent twenty-five years ago with those of today. Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado and Representative Charles H. Millard of New York, both members of the class of 1893, were introduced by Mr. Preston and spoke of conditions today as compared with the school days of '93.

The Andover Club at Yale held a reception for Dr. Fuess on the evening of February 4, in the President's Room of Woolsey Hall. Following the reception, a dinner, organized by L. R. Gordon, M. H. Donahoe, Jr., both P. A. '31, and Robert

Cory, P. A. '32, was given in the Freshman Commons. Approximately two hundred Yale undergraduates, graduates, and fathers of boys now in Phillips Academy were present. T. H. Lawrence, P. A. '31, toastmaster, introduced the speakers of the evening: Clarence W. Mendell, Dean of Yale and Master of Branford College; Professor Alan Valentine, Master of Piereson College, and recently-appointed President of Rochester University; Kim Whitehead, P. A. '32, Captain-elect of the University football team; and Dr. Fuess. In his talk Dr. Fuess particularly stressed the very cordial relations which have always existed between Yale and Andover. The Whiffenpoofs, famous Yale singing club, sang between the courses of the dinner, which wound up with *Royal Blue* and *Bright College Years*, led by George Vaill, ex P. A. '30, President of the Yale Glee Club.

On February 12, Dr. Fuess and Assistant-Dean Adriance left Boston on an extended tour of the West. At their first stop, Pittsburgh, where they arrived the next morning, they were met by Mr. Southard Hay, '98, President of the Pittsburgh Alumni Association. A luncheon was given by Mr. Hay at the Duquesne Club for the fathers of boys now in school and a small group of alumni. After a tour of the city in the after-

noon under the guidance of Dr. Edwin Van Etten, pastor of the Calvary Episcopal Church and Dr. Fuess's roommate at Amherst, Messrs. Fuess and Adriance attended a dinner at the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club at which twenty-six graduates were present. Mr. Hay acted as toastmaster and introduced Dr. Fuess, Mr. Adriance, Mr. T. W. Phillips, '94, and Mr. Ward Bonsall, '94. The last two gentlemen, who are political opponents and who had not met for many years, indulged in very amusing reminiscences of the Blunt House in its heyday.

On February 14, Dr. Fuess and Mr. Adriance were met in Cleveland by Mr. Joshua Waterworth, '04. Mr. R. L. Ireland, '15, conducted them to the Hawken School for lunch, after which Dr. Fuess gave a short talk to a group of the older boys, and then to the University School, where Headmaster Harry Peters, '98, conducted a tour of inspection. This visit was followed by a large tea for alumni and parents of present and prospective students given by Mr. and Mrs. Ireland at their home. The dinner that evening was at the University Club, Mr. Ireland as toastmaster introducing Dr. Fuess and Mr. Adriance. Twenty-five graduates were present, and at the speakers' table were Headmaster Harry Peters, '98, of the University School, and Dr. Charles F. Thwing, '71, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University.

Mr. Hugh McK. Landon was the host at Indianapolis and had invited several prominent Indianapolis men and President Hopkins of Wabash University, brother of Andover's trustee, President Ernest Martin Hopkins, of Dartmouth, to meet Dr. Fuess at lunch at the Indianapolis Athletic Club. During the afternoon Dr. Fuess visited the Orchard School and spoke to a gathering of mothers and then inspected the beautiful James Whitcomb Riley Children's Hospital, of which Mr. Landon is a prominent trustee and one of the founders. At the dinner at the Indianapolis Athletic Club twenty graduates were present. Dr. Fuess was the only speaker.

Detroit was the next stop on February 16. Here Mr. K. L. Moore, '10, met the train. Dr. Fuess enjoyed a few hours'

well earned rest at the home of Dr. Fred T. Murphy, trustee of the Academy, and the next day spoke at a luncheon of twenty-one graduates at the University Club, at which Mr. A. C. Ledyard, '20, was toastmaster. This was followed by a tea at Mr. Moore's for a few Detroit school heads, and a small dinner for half a dozen graduates at Dr. Murphy's.

Chicago was reached on the evening of February 17. Messrs. Fuess and Adriance were met by Mr. I. Newton Perry, Jr., '05, and Mr. Brewster Perry, '34, who drove them to the home of Mr. Philip Reed, a member of the Board of Trustees. The next day Mr. William T. Bacon, '02, President of the Chicago Alumni Association, escorted them to a luncheon at the Chicago Club given by Mr. Charles H. Schweppe, '98, which was attended by a small group of prominent graduates and Mr. James O. Wood, Headmaster of the Chicago Latin School. In the afternoon Mr. Bacon drove his guests to Winnetka for a tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ballard, which was followed by a large dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Bacon and a still larger reception for alumni and their wives and the parents of present and prospective Andover boys. February 19 was occupied by a visit to the North Shore Country Day School, where Headmaster Perry Smith acted as host; by a drive under I. Newton Perry's guidance along the South Shore and past the World's Fair grounds; and a tea at the home of Mr. Thornhill Broome's mother-in-law, Mrs. Johnson Spoor. That evening a dinner of seventy graduates was held at the University Club. Mr. Bacon, acting as toastmaster, introduced Dr. Fuess and Mr. Adriance, and, after the speaking, entertainment was provided by an impromptu quartet of diners, while Dr. Fuess led the singing of "Lord Jeffrey Amherst." At one point Dr. Fuess left the dinner for a few minutes to say a few words to the Amherst alumni gathered in the next room.

On February 20, Mr. Sidney Overall, '03, met the train at St. Louis, and after breakfast at the Racquet Club took his guests to visit the Principia School and the St. Louis Country Day School. While Dr. Fuess was attending a luncheon of

Amherst graduates, Mr. Adriance lunched with a group of Andover graduates at the Noonday Club. That afternoon Mr. A. C. Hiemenz, P. A. '07, and Mrs. Hiemenz gave a tea at their home in Clayton, and the day ended with a dinner of thirty graduates at the Racquet Club at which Dr. Fuess and Mr. Adriance spoke.

February 21 was spent in Kansas City, where Mr. W. Lawrence Dickey, '13, acted as host. With him the travellers toured the city, lunched at the University Club, and visited the Pembroke School and the Art Institute. The dinner was held at the University Club, Mr. Dickey acting as toastmaster, and about twenty-five graduates being present.

Arriving in Milwaukee on February 22, Dr. Fuess and Mr. Adriance went to the home of Mr. Robert A. Uihlein, father of Robert A. Uihlein, Jr., '34, where a large tea was given for all Andover alumni and parents in the vicinity. The following day Dr. Fuess visited the University of Wisconsin and the home of Carl Schurz, whose biography he has written, and returned in

time for an informal dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Uihlein, parents of John Uihlein, '33.

Mr. Albert H. Crosby, '18, was in charge of the program at Minneapolis. On the afternoon of February 24, he and Mrs. Crosby gave a large tea for alumni and parents, and that evening Mr. Cargill MacMillan, '18, and Mrs. MacMillan gave a dinner at their home. The next day Mr. MacMillan gave a luncheon for graduates at the Minneapolis Club, which was followed that evening by a dinner at the same club, which was attended by thirty alumni. Mr. Crosby was toastmaster and the speakers were Dr. Fuess, Mr. Adriance, and Mr. James Paige, '84.

Returning to Chicago, Messrs. Fuess and Adriance took a United Airways plane (by courtesy of "Mac" Stevenson, '24) for Newark, but were prevented by stormy weather from continuing the flight from Newark to Boston. They arrived again in Andover on February 27 after a hard but extremely pleasant and gratifying trip.



WHO? WHEN? SCORE?

How many of the players and spectators can you identify?

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

By SARAH LOWE FROST

Librarian of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library

To make known to the new students something of Phillips Academy's historical background, the Library placed on display, at the beginning of the school year, a number of manuscript letters and original documents concerning the early history of the school. Among these were the Washington and Phillips letters, the first advertisement of the Phillips School, and the Act of Incorporation in 1780. This was followed by an exhibition of a selection of books from Phillips Academy's first recorded Library, that of 1819. When the Junior Class received instruction in the use of the Library and its practical reference aids, some of the Library's rare and treasured volumes were shown, such as the elephant edition of Audubon's *Birds of America*, Janssen's *Great Atlas*, the first edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*, and the Oliver Wendell Holmes memorabilia.

When the announcement was made of Mr. Elmer Adler's prize of eight numbers of *The Colophon; a Book Collector's Quarterly*, to the student who should build up the best personal library, these issues of *The Colophon* were displayed, together with other examples of fine printing and type designing from the famous modern presses and type designers.

In connection with the International Theatre Arts exhibition, sponsored by the Addison Gallery, the Library held a supplementary showing of some of the pictures which the Gallery did not have space to display. Illustrated by some of the Library's books on the art of the modern theatre, this made a small but attractive exhibition.

Just before the Christmas holidays, through the efforts of Dr. Eccles, a stamp collection belonging to the Lawrence Philatelic Society was secured for display. This Society, composed mainly of Lawrence business men, not only generously allowed the Library to borrow its interesting material but themselves skillfully arranged the entire exhibition. The collection was an extensive one, and the frames

on which the stamps were mounted filled several cases and bulletin boards. Stamps from more than fifteen countries were shown, among them some rare and valuable items. As many of the students are collectors of stamps, there was much interest in this display.

An exhibition entitled *The Century of the Iron Horse, or One Hundred Years of Railroading* was shown at the opening of the winter term. The central features of this display were two locomotive models of the '70s, built by Mr. Alfred D. Slater, of Cleveland. The chairman of the committee was Cornelius Wood, Jr., '37, and he worked indefatigably for many weeks before the exhibition opened, assembling much interesting material from many different railroads. One system was selected to represent each section of the country and these railroads were asked to make contributions for the exhibition. They all responded generously. Of chief interest were those pictures which showed the development of the different kinds of cars, such as the parlor, postal, and freight cars, and the evolution of the engine from the early "Tom Thumb" type to the streamline locomotive of today. William A. Coffin, Jr., '36, who ably served as a member of the exhibition committee, also contributed interesting material.

The volumes in the Freeman Room which were the gift of Dr. Moseley were next placed on display, in order that the school might know how deeply indebted it is to this generous donor for the many interesting books which it enjoys. In 1931 Dr. Henry P. Moseley, '90, of Santa Barbara, California, established a fund, the income from which was to be used to purchase well illustrated and finely printed books of permanent value for the Library reading room. Dr. Moseley has since added to the fund, so that it is now possible to secure each year for the Freeman Room many books of interest and value. Since the fund has been established, more than seventy volumes have been added, the

most notable one being the finely illustrated work published for the benefit of the Architects' Emergency Committee, entitled *The Great Georgian Houses of America*.

When the Secondary Education Board met in Andover in February, a special exhibition was arranged by the Library, a sort of potpourri of all its treasures, such as the Virgil incunabula; the Washington letters; the Holmes memorabilia; the smaller edition of the Audubon *Birds*; the set of the *Harper's Weekly* whose early volumes contain interesting reproductions of the drawings of Thomas Nash and Winslow Homer; the valuable *Alpine Journals*, a gift from Mr. Alfred Ripley; and the London *Punch*, the purchase of which was made possible by the income from the Poynter Fund.

The Horse through the Ages was the subject of the next display. For the success of this exhibition the Library is under great obligation to Mr. W. R. Brown, '93, of Berlin, New Hampshire, who took the trouble to select and send from his valuable library a large box of books and pictures. Mr. Brown's collection is especially notable for its many rare volumes on the Arabian horse, on which subject Mr. Brown is a recognized authority. Early works on horsemanship, a book in Arabic on the Arabian horse, and much other valuable material was lent by Mr. Brown. Mrs. Fuess kindly allowed the Library to borrow her Currier and Ives and other contemporary prints of famous American trotting and race horses. The Addison Gallery contributed many pictures, chief among them being some fine French reproductions of the horses on the frieze of the Parthenon. The exhibition committee, James Copley and Robert Hector, both members of the Polo team, also lent interesting items. The Library supplemented this material with books on the prehistoric horse and volumes on the horse and horsemanship from the Mercer Sports Library.

Many weeks have been spent in adding to the Library's collections the several hundred volumes from the library of Professor Forbes which he bequeathed to

Phillips Academy. As March 12 was the second anniversary of Mr. Forbes's death, it seemed fitting, at that time, to show some of the more valuable books from his library which have now become a part of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library. Among other notable additions to the Classical Library there were several examples of the work of the Aldine and Elzevir Presses. In the collection were also fine editions of the English classics, sets of standard authors, the beginning of an autograph collection, and many separate volumes of much value. The bookplate in each one of these books bears the inscription "From the Library of Charles Henry Forbes." Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that, from the duplicate copies in this collection, it has been possible to establish a small library of some two hundred volumes at Williams Hall.

In connection with a lecture by a member of the American Numismatic Society, given under the auspices of the Addison Gallery, the Library showed for the Gallery a very interesting collection of coins which illustrated the history of coinage from the beginning to the present time.

To bring to mind Mr. Justice Holmes's connection with Phillips Academy, at the time of his death the Library displayed the Author's Edition of the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Senior, some volumes from Dr. Holmes's medical library, and the skeleton stereoscope invented by Dr. Holmes, all gifts from Mr. Justice Holmes to Phillips Academy. The letters to the school treasurer which accompanied these gifts have now been presented by Mr. James Sawyer to the Library.

There are almost unlimited possibilities for interesting displays, both large and small, which the library can arrange from its own material, supplemented by loans from faculty and students, and from outside sources. When more exhibition cases are available, it is hoped to have constantly on display material which shall illustrate, in turn, the work being done by the English, History, and Science Classes, the Classical Department, and the Department of Modern Languages.

ROCKWELL HOUSE

A New Dormitory for Juniors

THE opening of Rockwell House, the new dormitory for Juniors, in September, 1935, will mark concretely and specifically the end of an era at Phillips Academy. The private rooming houses on the border of the campus, long in existence and picturesquely familiar to many generations of alumni, will finally be discontinued; and in 1935-36, for the first time in school history, every undergraduate will live in a building owned by the Trustees and proctored by Academy instructors. This change is, from any point of view, an improvement. The boarding house of the 1880's may possibly have fostered independence and rugged individualism and left its rich deposit of memories, but it was also a perennial source of annoyance to the administration, and its denizens, only too often a law unto themselves, frequently idled along the primrose path unhampered by any restraining hand. The policy now in operation will place upon the house-master full responsibility for every boy under his jurisdiction; and no undergraduate will be beyond the reach of the system. The marked increase in the size of the faculty during the past two years provides the personnel sufficient for carrying out the plan.

In the second place, the completion of Rockwell House will make it feasible to give all the younger boys of thirteen and fourteen the same kind of paternal guidance; for, together with Williams Hall and Junior House, it will supply accommodations for virtually the entire Junior Class. In these buildings the boys will be under close supervision, special restrictions, and a carefully regulated routine. Those showing scholastic weaknesses will be watched, and helped to achieve an uninterrupted transition from the lower schools to the larger life of Andover, from immaturity to maturity. In general, the boys assigned to Rockwell House will be the older and larger members of the Junior Class, but they will be slightly outnumbered by the

Williams Hall unit. It is anticipated that there will be a keen rivalry between Williams Hall and Rockwell House in games and other school activities.

In the third place, Rockwell House is significant because, by filling the gap to the north of Johnson Hall, it rounds out the architectural scheme of the West Quadrangle. That any further building development will be projected on this side of Main Street is highly improbable, for the dormitory equipment in that vicinity is now entirely adequate to the needs of the present school. The grading and landscaping soon to be carried through near the West Quadrangle will add greatly to its charm.

Rockwell House was made possible through a bequest from the estate of the late Mrs. Fannie R. Dennis, of New York City, and is named after her father, James S. Rockwell. Designed by Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, of Boston, and constructed by the Morton C. Tuttle Company, it is a thoroughly modern fireproof structure of brick, in the Georgian Colonial style, conforming in tone with the older dormitories on the Hill. On the first floor are apartments for the two married masters in charge,—Mr. G. Grenville Benedict and Mr. Roger W. Higgins. A bachelor master, Mr. John B. Hawes, 3d, will have quarters on the second floor. On the second and third floors are forty-four single rooms, of approximately the same size and type. Every device has been employed to avoid the institutional atmosphere and to create, through the furnishings, the wall-paper, and the rugs, a feeling of home. The corridors, well-lighted and spacious, have the advantage of being easily proctored. In the basement is a large Commons Room, equipped with a radio, pingpong and pool tables, and facilities for other diversions. From many aspects Rockwell House, like Williams Hall, will be a small school, a self-contained unit in the larger system.

Rockwell House is a deliberate and

thorough attempt to justify the claim that Phillips Academy to-day takes excellent care of small boys from twelve to fourteen. We still have no intention of coddling or pampering these youngsters. They are still encouraged, in the good old-fashioned way, to display self-reliance, to assume responsibility, and to manage their own affairs. Andover does not propose to become a nursery. On the other hand, it does

intend to place each inexperienced newcomer in a sympathetic environment, among people who are interested in his problems and concerned about his future, and to whom he may go for counsel without embarrassment or shame. Rockwell House is a further contribution to the doctrine that Andover is a friendly place, where teachers and pupils are working together towards a common end.

HERE AND THERE

By DAVID DUDLEY

It is with great regret that we announce the resignation of M. Lawrence Shields as Sports Editor of the *Bulletin*. Having watched the sturdy growth of the Department of Biology and tried to compute the amount of midnight oil which "Larry" has had to burn to make this possible, we can understand how he feels. We believe, however, that he will pass on to his successor, Gren Benedict, the secret of how to make our athletic news lively and readable.

* * *

At the head of interesting news concerning Andover athletes in the college sporting world is the fact that three of the major sport captains at Yale are Phillips Academy graduates. "Kim" Whitehead, '32, will lead the Blue on the gridiron; Keith Brown, '31, is captain of the Eli track team and one of the best pole vaulters in captivity; and Leo Preston Woodlock, '31, will guide the destinies of the Yale baseball team. It is unlikely that this same situation has ever occurred before.

* * *

The *Phillipian* has uncovered some interesting statistics on the amount and quality of the food served at the Commons. They should do much to reassure anxious mothers. 2800 bottles of milk and 128 pounds of butter are used every day by Andover boys at the Commons. These products come from the best dairies in the state. 325 pounds of beef, 300 pounds of pork, 54 saddles of lamb, or 340 pounds of poultry are used each meal, along with, say, 510 pounds of spinach or 130 bunches

of carrots. 84 dozen eggs or 40 pounds of griddlecakes may be used at one breakfast. Nine experienced cooks prepare both wholesome foods and tempting delicacies. Since they came to Andover in September, the boys have gained 1,788 pounds, an average gain of about three pounds per boy. Two boys have gained 22 pounds apiece in those five months.

* * *

While on his western trip a much chastened Headmaster was seen one morning slinking down Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, wearing a borrowed derby hat three sizes too big for him. While he had been dreaming of what to say to the next alumni gathering, a prairie dog had mistaken his hat for a rabbit.

* * *

Winter term is hard on everybody. But those in charge of entertainment outdid themselves trying to keep spirits up on the last Saturday of the term. The Harvard Instrumental Clubs came out and were wildly cheered by the boys—especially for their jazz orchestra. It was an evening of pleasant forgetfulness just before the examination period with its hours of grind and its irascible, end-of-term teachers.

* * *

A high point for the winter was the Dramatic Club's production of *The Milky Way*, a farce comedy about prize fighters. Although *The Milky Way* lacked, shall we say, the tone of a Shakespeare, an enthusiastic audience seemed quite oblivious to the defect. Part of the enthusiasm was no

doubt due to the fact that the audience understood the play. And part was due to the fact that the actors understood their parts and played them well.

Great credit for the success of the play must be given to the expert direction of Mr. Cook, of the Department of English. Mr. Cook was helped by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Hallowell with ladies' make-up and clothes, and by three St. Bernard dogs, played respectively by an English sheep dog, a black Scotch Terrier, and a round little white dog of unknown antecedents.

* * *

In the March issue of the *Scientific American* appeared an article entitled "Sundials and their Construction," which included a photograph of the Academy armillary sphere, characterized as one of the finest in the country. This sphere, by Paul Manship, the authors of the article state, "might well be symbolical of character,

strength, and dignity, thus being an ever-present reminder of the responsibility of all such institutions to men in the making."

* * *

Highly successful effort merits strong commendation. Not only did the swimming team win the Harvard Interscholastics and trounce Exeter but broke or tied more records than we have been able to tabulate. Congratulations to Coach Roscoe Dake and to Captain Wingate.

* * *

In spite of the somewhat severe winter, the Prom attracted to Andover a sparkling array of beauty and dancing talent. Orchestra and entertainers howled harmoniously while some few of the patronesses played Culbertson's best. Only occasionally did the resounding outside blasts remind the carefree revelers that the ferns and flowers were not really in their natural habitat in the sunny south.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YEARS

By DIRK H. VAN DER STUCKEN

THE translations printed below came into being as the result of a whim. It seemed amusing to the writer, and perhaps not altogether fruitless, to assemble under one heading a collection of poems of various ages and lands, all dealing with one and the same subject, the most inexhaustible of all: human love. The cycle, of which only a few representative specimens, and perhaps not the best, are published here, runs from the very beginning of poetry to our own times.

The greatest care has been taken to reproduce the exact meter and thought of the original, and to keep the wording as near to the original as the expression in a foreign idiom permits. There has been no attempt to sacrifice the atmosphere of the original to a smooth or even totally idiomatic rendition in modern English, no effort to eliminate the obvious thoughts or rhymes of, say, the Spanish sonnets or the Provençal rhyme-plays. The writer has merely endeavored to recreate, as closely as possible, the spirit of the period, the innumerable variations which wind around the one and only theme, to show the overtones, which, different in every period, add their sounds and their particular flavor to the ever-recurrent leitmotiv, and to find out for himself, in this way, what it is that constitutes a period in poetry.

It will be observed that, especially among the more ancient examples cited, numerous, and probably vastly better, translations of the poem in question exist and are widely known. This being an unavoidable contingency, the writer has decided to disregard the point entirely, and to present his own translations, which are in every case quite independent from existing ones, merely for what they are worth.

600 B.C. THE DAWN OF POETRY

SAPPHO OF MYTILENE

(Aeolian Greek)

*Deathless Cypris, throning in golden splendour,
Child of Zeus, O mistress of wiles, I pray you
Do not whelm with sufferings, not with sorrows,
Goddess, my spirit.*

*Come to me, if ever you heard me calling,
As from heaven far you afore descended,
Left your father's house on your golden chariot,
Granting my prayers.*

*Harnessing two swans of the swiftest pinions,
Gliding down through the pathless void of aether
From the radiant skies to the earth in darkness,
Lo, you were present!*

*Then, my queen, my blessed one, sweetly smiling
With immortal lips, you bespoke my wishes,
What disturbed my peace that my cry of anguish
Called for your presence,*

*And what ailed my restlessly beating heart now.
Came your voice: "Who is it whom I must order
Now to still your yearning, or else, who is it,
Sappho, who wrongs you?"*

*If a heart flees you, it shall soon pursue you,
If your gifts are scorned, you shall soon receive gifts,
If your love loves not, she shall soon come to you,
Willing or wanting."*

*Oh, descend again to allay my sorrow,
Come, oh come, and achieve my heart's wild longing,
Where I failed, combat for me, be my gracious
Helper in battle.*

This is one of the very few poems of Sappho which have come down to us in their entirety. It is her most famous "Sapphic Ode," and has been translated frequently.

150 B.C. IDYLLIC POETRY

BION OF PHLOSSA

(Dorian Greek)

*Hesperus, golden-eyed light of Cypris the dearly-belovéd,
Hesperus, holiest gem on Night's cerulean mantle,
Brighter so far than the stars as Selene's is brighter than your light:
Hail, thou my friend! Do thou, as I hasten to revels bucolic,
Grant me thy light for the moon's, for she, who but yesternight
newborn
Rose in the skies, set early today. Lo, not as a robber
Am I abroad, not to lay for the steps of the late-coming farer:
Nay, I'm in love. Oh, look down: it is sweet to love with the loving.*

Bion of Phlossa, who, with Theocritus and Moschus, forms the great triumvirate of bucolic and idyllic poetry in the second century, is known especially for his "Lament for Adonis," which, like most of his verse, is written in hexameters.

120 B.C. THE AGE OF HAN

HAN WU-TI

(Chinese)

The simple, but poignant poem which the emperor Wu-ti of the great Han dynasty wrote upon the death of his favorite wife.

*Rustling of silken robes—no more!
Patter of dainty feet—no more!
In wintry firs a moaning cry:
Pearls—, jade—, a sceptered beggar, I...*

70 B.C. THE DAWN OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF ROME

CATULLUS

(Latin)

Catullus, the most sincere of Roman poets, tells of his romantic but strictly realistic love for the unworthy Lesbia.

*He seems to me quite like unto the Gods,
He—pass the blasphemy!—surpasses them,
Who sits unmoved in front of thee
and hears and sees thee
Laughing so sweetly:—oh, that very sight
Which makes my senses reel, for if poor I
Am faced with it, then, Lesbia, in my throat
perish my very words,
My tongue dries out, a subtle, tender flame
Consumes my limbs, in my deluded ears
Ring hollow sounds, and sudden darkness closes
my swimming eyes..*

1150 A.D. THE MINNESINGERS

KNIGHT OF KÜRENBERG

(Middle High German)

The poetry of the age of chivalry, written by the knights and jealously guarded as a knightly privilege, is the product of the highest state of culture of the Middle Ages. The original strophe of this poem, one of the finest extant, is that of the Nibelungenlied.

*I trained a noble falcon ' longer than a year,
But, when I fain had tamed him ' and held him very dear,
And made his wings and feathers ' to shine with golden bands,
He rose into the azure ' and flew to foreign lands.*

*But lately have I seen him ' sailing proudly by,
Still to his foot was clinging ' the torn old silken tie,
Still from his wings resplendent ' my golden presents shone:
Ah, Lord, send them together ' who long to be as one!*

1200 A.D. THE TROUBADOURS

ANONYMOUS

(Provençal)

*Into my dreams today
 My lady found her way,
 None was there to betray
 The love we two
 The long night through
 Enjoyed till dawn was grey.*

*As, Love's enchanted prey
 In paradise I lay,
 Her lips on mine would play
 So tenderly
 Their memory
 Through all my life will stay.*

*Watchman, who needs must bray
 To lead my dreams astray,
 I'll strangle you this day!
 Nor gold nor gain
 Nor force amain
 Will my wild wrath allay.*

*Watchman, confound your lay!
 May God send you dismay
 For hastening the day,
 Who with the morn
 Of pleasure shorn
 My lady took away!*

* * *

These anonymous troubadour songs are of the type known as "Albas," parting songs at dawn. Situations like that frequently presented themselves in a country where the "Cours d'amour" were established; at least they were a licit subject of poetry.

*When the nightingale in vain
 Cries from dusk to dawn her pain,
 I am with my love again
 Under flowers,
 Till the watchmen from the towers
 Sing their lay:
 Love, away!
 Here is dawn, and here is day!*

1300 A.D. THE AGE OF THE MASTER

DANTE ALIGHIERI

(Italian)

*The land which gave me birth and fosterage
 Lies on the coast to which the Po descends
 To sink to rest with all his vasselage.*

*Love, which the noblest heart most swiftly rends,
 Made him to yearn for this young body fair
 Whose vile destruction still my soul offends.*

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

*Love, which brooks not that loved ones should not care,
Bound me to him with bonds for aye undone,
Which even here, thou seest it, I must bear.*

*Love led us through the gate of death as one,
He who despatched us, howls at Cain's door."
This much she said, and spoke no further on.*

*When I had heard these souls offended sore,
I bowed my head and pondered overlong
Until the poet said: "Wilt speak no more?"*

*And when I could, I answered: "Woful song!
How much desire, what ardent thoughts untold,
Led these two souls unto a deathless wrong!"*

*Again I turned to them and said: "Behold,
Your martyrdom, Francesca, makes me weep,
Sadness and pity all my heart enfold.*

*But tell me this: what woke from dubious sleep
Your restless longing, and what made you know
That it was Love who called, and passion deep?"*

*And she to me: "There is no greater woe
Than to remember bygone happiness
In days of grief,—said not your master so?"*

*But if on knowing of our dire duress
The cause primeval you are so intent,
Though tears will choke my voice, I shall confess.*

*We read one day, alone on pleasure bent,
Of Lancelot, how Love made him his thrall,
Alone we two, without presentiment.*

*But, as we read, we would turn pale withal
At that dear page, and then would blush at this;
At last we read the page which made us fall:*

*For when we read of the undying bliss
Of being one with the beloved one,
I felt on these my lips a trembling kiss*

The famous episode of Paolo and Francesca of Rimini from the fifth Canto of the "Inferno." Terza rima.

*From him whom I for aye and ever won;
Our panderer was the book and he who wrote it:
That day, alas, we read no further on..."*

1550 A.D. TIME OF THE PLÉIADE

LOUISE LABÉ

(French)

*As long as the sweet past remembered brings
Tears to my eyes which ever weep for you,
As through the sighs, which ever rise anew,
My feeble voice its mournful verses sings,*

*As long as on the lute's sonorous strings
My hands can play to praise the charms I knew,
As long as heart and spirit will pursue
To cherish you above all earthly things,*

*I do not wish to die. But, once I see
That all my tears are shed, and that my lays
Are mute, and gone the music's harmony,*

This sonnet is from the pen of the most ardent of the lady-poets of her period. Her exact dates are unknown.

*And when my mortal spirit once betrays
That love and all its bliss is past for me,
Then shall I call on Death to end my days.*

1600 A.D. THE CLASSICAL AGE OF SPAIN

CERVANTES

(Spanish)

*When the deep silence of immortal Night
Fosters the perfumed slumbers of mankind,
The poor tale of abundant wrongs my mind
Relates to Heaven and Her, my vain delight.*

*And comes the time when the first rays of light
Their way through rosy Eastern portals find,
With hollow sighs and tears that burn and blind
I must revive the old and hopeless fight.*

*Then comes shrill day: the suns meridian rays
Beat down upon the earth, and still I sing
My plaintive lays, and heavier grows my lot.*

From the "Don Quijote". Note the frigidity and artificiality of the period.

*The poles revolve again; sad night betrays
Me once again, and leaves me clamoring
To a deaf sky, and Her who hears me not!*

1850 A.D. ROMANTICISM

THEODOR STORM

(German)

*Ah, well I feel the sands are run
And that at last I shall depart,
That soon the raptured song is done
Which this last love sings in my heart.*

*I feel—how long?—your lips on mine,
Oh yearning pain, oh painful bliss!
A last fresh rose incarnadine
You give to me in youth's last kiss.*

*You pour, from chalices of gold,
The magic draught's last precious flow,
You are, from wondrous realms of old,
My last enchantment, ere I go.*

*A late, lone star stands in the sky:
Oh shrink not from my tenderness,
Heed my old heart's despairing cry,
My late sweet joy, my last caress!*

*Let, let once more life's fullest light
Be kindled in my longing breast
Ere cold into eternal night
My pallid stars sink down to rest.*

1925 A.D. THE AGE OF SOPHISTICATION

ANONYMOUS

(Dutch)

*You are my love and you are here,
The world is bright and new today,
My heart is calm and young and gay,
There's no such sentiment as fear,
And no such word as "to betray."*

*We shall be one and feel as one,
Shall live together, love and learn,
A shining star, our light shall burn,
And, loneliness forever gone,
Shall all the lost delights return.*

*All shall be good, and all things fair
As on the day on which we met,
Gone is the past and its regret:
(And yet, upon this self-same chair. . .)
Dear love, I wish one could forget!*

General School Interests

Faculty Notes

In addition to meeting with the alumni in Washington, New York, and various cities of the Middle West, Dr. Fuess spoke at a gathering of high school principals of Massachusetts, at a Williams College Alumni Dinner in Boston, and at the Haverhill Woman's Club. He also attended meetings of the Headmaster's Association in Rye, N. Y.

Reverend A. Graham Baldwin preached on February 10 at Hotchkiss, on February 24 at Lawrenceville, and spoke on March 14 before the "Home and Youth Conference" in Boston.

Mr. K. J. Barrows has delivered a course of lectures on International Affairs before the College Club of Nashua, N. H.

Mr. L. Denis Peterkin spoke to the Veterans of Foreign Wars on British Guiana and read a paper before the Shop Club at Harvard on the stream of consciousness novel.

Dr. Howard C. Rice has a paper in *The Colophon*, Part 18, entitled *Some Notes on the American Farmer's Letters*. The American Farmer was St. John de Crèvecoeur.

Dr. James R. Gallagher has published in the April issue of the *Annals of Surgery* an article on *Fracture of the Anterior Inferior Spine of the Ileum* (Sprinter's Fracture).

Mr. Scott H. Paradise spoke before the Young People's Fellowship at Christ Church on January 27.

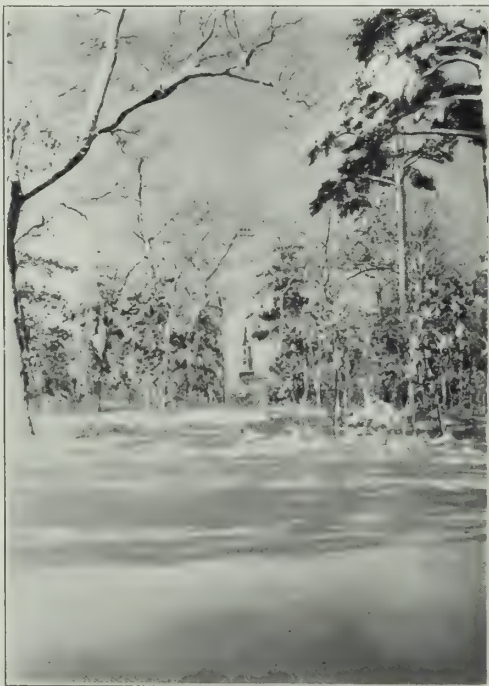
Mr. Alan R. Blackmer spoke at the Statler hotel, Boston, on March 9, before the New England Association of Teachers of English. His subject was "English Teaching and English Scholarship."

Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, Director of the Department of Archaeology, is convalescing from a recent illness. His many friends among the alumni and his colleagues wish him a speedy recovery.

Lester C. Newton spoke before the French group at the Annual Conference of the Secondary Education Board held in Andover, February 15 and 16. His subject was: "The College Board Examination in French, June 1934."

Alumni Art Exhibition

The exhibition of paintings in oil and water color, drawings, prints, and sculpture by alumni of Phillips Academy, announced in previous issues of *THE BULLETIN*, will be held this year from May 21st through the commencement season. The exhibition is open to professional artists and amateurs alike, and invitations are being sent to those whose work has already been brought to the attention of the committee. As the entries will close on May first, alumni are urged to send in as soon as possible their own names and those of their classmates who have done creative work in these mediums. Entries should be sent direct to the Addison Gallery with information concerning the size, subject, and material of the object to be exhibited. Further information and instructions in regard to shipment will be furnished by the gallery staff.



FROM THE SANCTUARY

Addison Gallery Notes

The winter term is the period of the year when the activities of the Addison Gallery are centered on its work as a department of Phillips Academy. This winter, with two hundred boys taking courses in art, and with over two hundred of their elders visiting the building twice a week in connection with the adult education program, the resources of the Addison Gallery and its staff were well tested. It is pleasant to record that, in spite of these unusual demands, it has been possible to maintain the exhibition schedule with only a minimum amount of curtailment. The gallery is still an interesting place for the graduates, parents, and many outside visitors who come in frequently to spend a few minutes of their leisure time.

The feature exhibitions of the early winter, "Old Master Prints" from the Rosenwald collection, "Stencils of Renaissance Textiles" executed by John Singer Sargent, and "Chinese Painting Through the Ages" were of special interest to the members of the art courses who were studying at the time the "language" of drawing and painting. The layman who has no knowledge of this language is still far from an understanding of the beauty of design itself as expressed in the art of all countries and all periods. It is the purpose of the introductory art course to enable the student to see in terms of design in order that he may understand and enjoy art as a whole, whether it be oriental, western, renaissance, or modern. Another design exhibition, of great interest to manufacturers in this vicinity, was "Modern German Textiles," selected from the German handcraft and production shops by Marianne Willisich of Chicago. This exhibition, a large part of which was being shown for the first time in this country, included a large variety of materials, textures, and a quality of color which indicated that the German dye industry has not entirely lost its position of leadership.

Two more exhibitions were held during the winter in the series of "One Man" exhibitions devoted to the work of New England artists. A group of landscapes by Omer Lassonde, a New Hampshire artist who has painted in all sections of the world

from Samoa to the Tennessee mountains and Monhegan, Maine, provided color and attractive design for the gallery walls during the month of February. In March, it was especially gratifying to have, as the representative of Vermont, a recent alumnus of the school, Dudley Morris '29, who after graduating from Yale embarked on the hazardous career of an artist and has already made real advances in his profession. Morris combines in his work a technical ability, a perception, and an intelligence which promise very well for his future. His Andover exhibition included landscapes and figure studies in oil, as well as drawings, lithographs, and pastels.

A group of Mid Western water colors presented that part of the "American Scene" which adjoins the Mississippi river, interpreted by the artists of the district. While the outlook might in some cases appear drab to an easterner, there was a freshness of point of view evident in much of the exhibition which might bring comfort to those who believe that in this region rests the future hope of an American art. An amusing comparison and contrast was provided by wood block prints by Winslow Homer which presented the "American Scene" in the 1860's and '70's. These indicated clearly that the urge to "paint American" is not an invention of the 1930's. Abstract woodcuts by Prof. Josef Albers, formerly of the Barhaus, Germany, and an exceptional group of reproductions of modern French water colors provided further adventures in modernism and an antidote for the recent wave of enthusiasm for unadulterated American illustration.

Society Scholarship Averages for Fall Term

P A E	73.47
A G C	72.21
A U V	70.04
F L D	69.44
K O A	68.99
P B X	67.70
P L S	65.54
E D P	65.45

Archaeology Notes

December 27-29, the affiliated scientific bodies met in Pittsburgh in a joint session. The Department of Archaeology was represented by Director Moorehead and Assistant Director Byers and also by Mr. Frederick Johnson, a graduate student at Harvard who is assisting in the preparation of the Revised Stone Age volume. An afternoon was devoted to discussion of the distribution of stone artifacts throughout the United States and their relationship to linguistic stock. Dr. Moorehead acted as Chairman of this discussion. The Department has devoted considerable time in the past eight years to the study of distribution of stone forms and their relation to cultures.

Early in the fall Mr. Melvin Barnes of Andover, an artist and architect, was sent by the Department to Manitoba and British Columbia and back through the northern states to study objects and make photographs, drawings, and notes upon the various museums.

German and Italian, with the aims and ideals of a Socialist State. This program serves to indicate the spirit and scope of the intellectual interests of the club. The other meetings were given over to business and informal discussion. A pleasing feature of the meetings has been the provision of light refreshments, in the form of coffee or cocoa, and cookies or doughnuts, attended to by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The club has received through Dr. Fuess a nucleus for its library in the form of a gift of books from the library of Mr. Charles Forbes, a gift, one feels, which Mr. Forbes would heartily endorse, for he was ever the kind helper of youth. To house these, a bookcase, which looked as if it had grown there, appeared almost overnight, thanks to the potent collaboration of Mr. Hopper and Mr. Buttimer, who have in tangible ways manifested a friendly interest in the club from its inception.

The Clay Pipe Club

The Clay Pipe Club met on almost every Sunday afternoon during the term. Thanks to the kind coöperation of Reverend A. Graham Baldwin and various speakers at the Sunday Chapel services, the club was enabled to present a program of varied interest. On January 20th Mr. T. Z. Koo, of China, spoke on *The Literature of China*, and answered questions of every description relative to the life and thought of China's people. On January 27th John Spitzer read a paper on the *Greek Theatre*. On February 3rd Mr. Barrows, of the Faculty, spoke on *The Foreign Service*. On February 8th there was a special meeting after the lecture in George Washington Hall so that members might have a chance of talking to the author-explorer, Mr. Oliver La Farge. On February 17th Mr. Patrick Malin, of the faculty of Swarthmore College, faced a battery of questions relating to the *Economic Policy and the Results of the New Deal*. On March 17th Mr. Norman Thomas contrasted the policies and practices of Fascism, both

A School Shop

We all know him—the boy who can take some old pieces of tin, a little wood, some nails, glue, paint, and a few tools, and fashion a glistening model of a stream-line train, a smoking table, a bookcase, or a photo-developer. What happens to this type of young man at Andover? Must he be driven to football, drilled in his studies, and then spend his spare moments fulfilling his yearning for his hobby by half-hearted attempts to rig up “patent window-closers,” automatic alarm-clock shut-offs, and other “stringed instruments?”

The school authorities have felt for a long time that such boys should have a place where they could hammer and saw and plane to their heart's content. Not only would such a shop give many pleasant, perhaps even educative, hours to the boys while at school but it would cultivate hobbies for the wholesome leisure-time activity in the life of the tired, hard-pressed business-man-to-be.

This year it has happened that a fortunate combination of circumstances, and we may say, the friendly persistence of some of the boys themselves have brought about

a shop for the Academy. A room has been set aside in the basement of Morse Hall and money given for the purchase of tools. Boys, and one or two of the younger masters, have worked with a will, and now we have benches, a tool-rack, a drawing-table, a small but useful selection of tools, a lathe (donated by one of the boys), and a lumber-rack. Taken all in all, the shop is not elaborate, but it does offer a place where boys may make anything for which ordinary and common tools are required, and it offers a place for companionship of like-minded individuals.

We hope to grow. We do not, however, want to outgrow our informality, or our hobby-making, whimsical, pipe-dream nature. At present we have no regular meetings, no dues, no organization. Bill merely says to Jim: "Come on, let's go over to the shop for an hour—I want to finish up that Curtis-Hawk I've been making." Incidentally, Bill or Jim may be more or less regular customers for a week or a month, and then, having finished their particular project, leave us for six months. That's what the shop is for—whatever, whenever, and however you please.

D. M. LEITH

The Phillips Club

The Phillips Club, which under the presidency of Mr. M. Lawrence Shields is enjoying one of the best years in its history, has listened to a series of highly interesting talks during the winter term. On January 28, Mr. Douglas Byers, of the Academy faculty, spoke on the subject, "Is the New Deal a New Deal?" his argument being that schemes similar to the NRA, old age pensions, unemployment and old age insurance, and government control of industry were successfully carried out in the ancient Inca Empire of Peru.

The faculty members of the Club enjoyed an informal meeting on February 18, when Dr. Page gave a short talk on the problems of the Physical Education and Health Departments, and Comptroller Henry Hopper spoke on the business administration of the school.

On February 25, Dr. Clarence C. Little, former President of the University of

Maine and the University of Michigan, spoke most interestingly albeit not very hopefully on the topic, "Will the New Deal Produce a New Social Order?" His thesis was that the threat to our social order is not taxation without representation but representation without taxation; in other words, that the classes without property who are supported by Federal relief are rapidly gaining control of the government since their votes are as good as those of the property owners.

Dr. Christian Brinton, eminent art critic from Pennsylvania and one of the leading connoisseurs of art in this country, spoke before a Ladies' Night of the Phillips Club on March 14. His subject was "Russia through the Artist's Eye." Dr. Brinton was kind enough to lecture to the boys on March 12 and spent an afternoon at the Art Gallery to talk to those who wished to meet him and to explain the Academy's works of art to them.

Academy Lectures

Father Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J., presented his new lecture, "The Valley of 10,000 Smokes," before a highly appreciative audience on January 8. With an infectious humor the "Glacier Priest" described his difficulties with the seven puppies born on the trip, his discovery of a dead volcanic crater thirty miles in circumference, and his arrival at the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes after traversing for three days a maze of quicksand bogs and passing through a once luxuriant forest which had been reduced by volcanic fumes to the mere skeletons of trees. His pictures are said to be the best ever brought out of Alaska.

On February 8, Mr. Oliver LaFarge, explorer, archaeologist, and Pulitzer Prize winner, spoke before a small audience on "The Rewards of Exploration." Speaking with feeling gained from his own experiences, he lauded the men who, suffering pain, disease, and hardship for no material gain, go forth through jungles, deserts, high mountains, and unfriendly tribes.

Mr. S. P. Noe, Secretary of the American Numismatic Society, spoke on Febru-

ary 27 to a small group of boys and faculty on ancient Greek and Roman coins. As he showed a beautiful series of slides, he explained that while manuscripts, statues, and other relics of the older cultures come down to us in a more or less mutilated state, coins are found in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Noe spoke in connection with a display of coins loaned by the American Numismatic Society, which was being exhibited at the school.

Miss Gloria Hollister, technical associate of William Beebe in his underwater explorations for the Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition, delighted one of the largest audiences of the year on March 1. Miss Hollister's moving pictures, slides, animated cartoons, and descriptions of diving in the bathysphere were of the greatest interest.

adjustment were Dr. T. Z. Koo, of Peiping, China; Reverend Howard Thurman, Negro minister and teacher from Howard University, Washington; Mr. Patrick Malin of the Economics Department of Swarthmore College; and Mr. Norman Thomas, well-known leader of the Socialist Party in this country.

The other emphasis in this program of forum meetings was upon the more personal questions of religious belief. Reverend Erdman Harris, of Union Theological Seminary, and Reverend Arthur Lee Kinsolving, of Trinity Church in Boston, gave their own philosophy of living and answered questions pertaining to their ideas of God, their beliefs about prayer and the many other problems that are of real concern to the thoughtful person.

The Society of Inquiry

Whatever may have been the exact origin of the name SOCIETY OF INQUIRY, this one hundred year old organization has at least justified its name during the winter term. It has made it its business to inquire into the situation in the Far East, into race and religious relationships in this country, into questions of ethical importance in the political and economic field, and into problems involved in working out a practical philosophy of life. This program was carried out with the help of visiting speakers whose knowledge of their subject was rooted in their own personal experience.

Probably the most unusual meeting of this series was that in which a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest, and a Protestant minister sat side by side on the platform in George Washington Hall and discussed the topic "Making America Safe for Differences." Each of these men revealed a sincerity and friendliness that in itself was an argument for their chosen theme. Their purpose was to clear up misunderstanding and to create tolerance, and they achieved their goal to a surprising degree in the limited time at their disposal.

Presenting other aspects of the general problem of social understanding and social

Social Problems Club

Continuing the program of weekly meetings started in the fall term, the Social Problems Club concentrated its attention more closely this term on the problems of the present industrial situation. Representatives of differing points of view were invited to meet and discuss certain aspects of employer and employee relations. Mr. John Bolton of Andover, who owns and manages factories in Germany, England, and this country, led the first discussion. The following week Mr. Robert Watt, Legislative Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, discussed the significance of the recent industrial unrest and the strikes that have occurred in various parts of the country. Mr. Patrick Malin, a member of the Economics Department of Swarthmore College, was the next guest speaker. His point of view was that of an observer who could view both sides of the question with a greater degree of objectivity than one who is definitely involved on one side of the struggle or the other. The final forum was led by another manufacturer, Mr. Cranshaw of Newton, Massachusetts, who discussed the relationship his own factories had had with the NRA and the difficulties in working out certain of the code requirements.

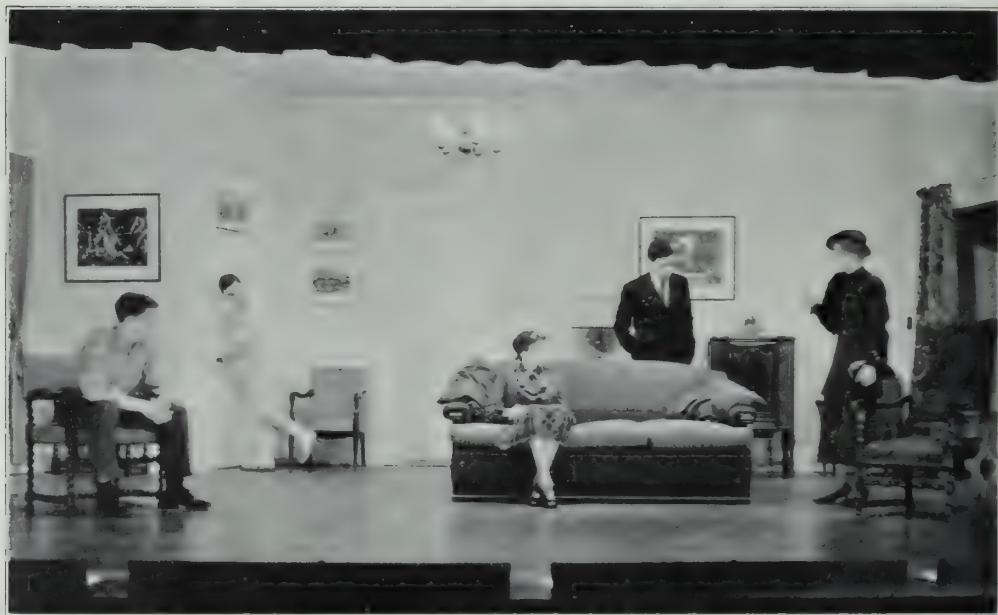
Music Notes

On January 11, Harold Bauer played a program in the Meeting Room which pleased a large audience with its delicate finesse, intelligent interpretation, and moving power. His selections were somewhat unusual, as no Beethoven or Bach appeared on the list, but their absence was made up for by the pianist's brilliant rendering of such works as Ravel's *Ondine*, Haydn's *Theme and Variations in F Minor*, and Brahms's *Ballade in D Minor*.

The Yale Glee Club braved the rigors of travelling over blizzard blocked roads to appear in Andover on January 26 with a program especially chosen to appeal to the boys. Though the audience was disappointingly small, those who did come were delighted with the club's singing of sea chanteys, negro spirituals, and well known Yale songs, and were doubled up with laughter at Mr. Basil Henning's comical presentation of *The War Song of the Texas Rangers*, Cole Porter's *Crew Song*, and *Not Yet but Soon*.

Dramatic Club Presents "The Milky Way"

One of the best cast and most cleverly acted plays ever presented by the Dramatic Club was given on the evening of March 9, when it offered "The Milky Way" to an appreciative audience. Special mention should be made of the impersonation of Anne Westley, the tough, wise-cracking, but good-hearted damsel, by Gordon C. King, '37. George S. Swope, '35, was almost perfect as Spider, sparring partner to Speed McFarland, who was well played by Clifford Wilson, '36. Charles L. Miller, Jr., '35, was convincing as Burleigh Sullivan, the naive and innocent milkman who becomes a champion prize fighter in spite of himself. All the cast deserve great credit, as do the stage and property managers who built a most attractive set and produced the play without any of the delays between acts which are usually so annoying in an amateur performance. Mr. Allan T. Cook, of the English Department, was the Director.



A SET FROM "THE MILKY WAY"

Clifford Wilson, Charles E. Miller Jr., Schuyler Van Ingen, Philip Loring Reed Jr., Gordon C. King

Elections to Cum Laude

At a ceremony held after morning chapel on March 9, the initiation for *Cum Laude*, the national scholarship society, which corresponds to Phi Beta Kappa in the colleges, took place. The address was delivered by Dr. Alston Hurd Chase, of the Faculty. The following seniors were made members:

Edward Francis Cregg, of Methuen.

George Edward Dimock, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J.

Frederick Bourne Grant, of Bernardsville, N. J.

Ernest Alfred Johnson, Jr., of Andover.

Charles Appleton Meyer, of Hamilton.

John Brumback Spitzer, of Toledo, Ohio.

Doane Twombly, of Summit, N. J.

Junior Prom Well Attended

After some fears on the part of the Committee that the students had lost interest in the Junior Promenade, the biggest social event of the winter, it proved to be a complete success. The guests were as lovely as ever; the music met all the demands of the exacting younger generation; the supper was delicious; and the beautiful hall in the Commons, decorated with ferns and tulips, proved an ideal setting. The Patronesses were Mrs. Fuess, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Cleveland, and Mrs. Barss. The Prom Committee consisted of James McKenna Bird, Norman Campbell Cross, Frank Roy Hurlbutt, Jr., and Charles Lewis Miller, Jr. Saturday morning, February 23, breakfast was served for guests and their escorts in the Lower Middle dining room, followed by dancing from 11.00 to 3.00.

Musical Clubs Activities

On the last Saturday of the fall term, about fifty members of the Musical Clubs, accompanied by Mr. Eaton, faculty adviser, and Mr. Luther Noss, assistant director, gave a concert at the Rogers Hall School in Lowell. A reception, supper, and dance followed.

On the evening of February 9, the Combined Musical Clubs returned the favor by acting as hosts at a formal dance given to the girls from the Rogers Hall School.

Sixty-two boys attended, and having been introduced to their partners, were received in the Sawyer Room of the Commons by President A. W. Wingate, of the Musical Clubs, Mrs. Fuess, Mrs. McGay, of Rogers Hall, Mrs. Carl Pfatteicher, and Miss Betty Cleveland, of Rogers Hall. "The pleasantest dance the clubs have ever given," was the consensus of opinion as the party broke up at 11.30.

The Academy Program of Adult Education

To judge by the enthusiastic response accorded it by the people of Andover, the Academy program of adult education given to the town this winter was a definite success. Two hundred and fifty people were enrolled, many of them taking as many as four courses each. In spite of blizzards and cold, the attendance for the whole program averaged 70%, a remarkably high figure in comparison with adult education attendance in other centers.

After expenses had been met, from the \$2.00 tuition fee for each course, the directors were able to turn over to the Memorial Hall Library of the town a sum of \$241.39 with which to purchase books of interest to the adults of the town and surrounding community. This gift was made possible by the free instruction offered by members of the Academy faculty and the generous help provided in running the program by various members of the Academy's office force. In addition to providing an opportunity for many men and women to follow up worth while interests under competent guidance, the Evening Study Groups accomplished much in the way of cementing relations between the school and the town.

The Academy instructors giving courses, one hour a week for nine weeks, were: Lester C. Newton, Arthur B. Darling, L. Denis Peterkin, Carl F. Pfatteicher, M. Lawrence Shields, John S. Barss, Charles H. Sawyer, Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., Dirk H. van der Stucken, Frederic W. H. Stott, and G. Grenville Benedict.

Secondary Education Board Meets at Andover

"The Non-Collegiate Pupil in the Secondary School" was the topic for general consideration at the tenth annual confer-

ence of the Secondary Education Board which was held February 15 and 16 at Phillips Academy. Delegates from all private secondary schools in the East and several such schools as far west as Denver, Colorado, were present.

After the opening reception there were subject conferences in English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Social Studies, Natural Science, Music, and studio and shop activities which were held in Samuel Phillips Hall, George Washington Hall, and the Art Gallery. At the evening session the delegates were addressed, after a dinner at the Commons, by Dr. Tyler Dennett, President of Williams College. His subject was "The Non-Academic Pupil in the Private Secondary School."

Debating

The first interscholastic debate of the season was held with the Dartmouth freshmen on December 12 in Peabody House. The proposition was "Resolved that the several states should adopt a system of socialized medicine." Mr. Joseph L. Burns, of Andover, serving as critic-judge, awarded the decision by a narrow margin to the visiting team. Debating for Andover on the affirmative side of the question were Ellis Ames Ballard, of Hubbard Woods, Illinois; John Thurston Beaty, of Rye, New York; and John Brumback Spitzer, of Toledo, Ohio. The contest was well attended by townspeople and students. Mr. Leonard, of the faculty, presided.

Philo's 110th season opened on January 9 with an interesting debate on the proposition, "Resolved that the man who excels in extra-curricular activities in school is more likely to succeed in life than the man who achieves high scholarship." The negative team won the decision. The society met weekly throughout the winter term. An especial effort was made this year to debate questions more closely related to the interests and experiences of the members. Typical propositions debated during the term were "Resolved that the large college is better suited to the demands of education than the small college," "That the Andover student is allowed more liberties than are beneficial to him," and "That student managerships at Andover should be abolished."

Prize Speaking Contests

The Means prizes for the three best original essays delivered by students in the Academy were awarded this year as follows: first prize to Cranston Edward Jones, of Greenwich, New York, for his essay, "In Defense of Sincerity"; second prize to John Brumback Spitzer, of Toledo, Ohio, for his "Educating for Peace"; and third prize to Edwin DeHaven Schultz, of Wellesley Hills, for "The Mucker Pose." The contest, held in Peabody House on February 26, was well attended and warmly applauded. Mr. A. W. Leonard, of the faculty, presided, and a faculty committee composed of Dr. Alston H. Chase, Mr. John B. Hawes, and Mr. Donald M. Leith awarded the prizes.

The Draper prize declamation contest was held in George Washington Hall on March 12, with Dr. Fuess presiding. First prize went to Allen Payne Harvey, Jr., of Louisville, Kentucky, for his rhythmic, moving interpretation of "The Congo," by Vachel Lindsay; second prize was awarded to Edward Shippen Barnes, Jr., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, for his competent delivery of an excerpt from *John Brown's Body*, by Stephen Vincent Benét. Serving as judges were Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, Mr. Scott H. Paradise, and Dr. Howard C. Rice, all of the faculty.

Debating and prize speaking contests are under the competent direction of Mr. Roger W. Higgins, of the Department of English. Strong student interest in public speaking is indicated not only by the number of boys who are competing for places in the prize speaking contests but by the excellence of their performance.

Scholarships of Andover Boys at Princeton

Nine Andover graduates entering the Freshman class at Princeton last fall were permitted by Princeton to take at least one Sophomore course, for which, by virtue of outstanding work at Andover, they seemed qualified. Of the total of eleven Sophomore courses taken by this group, nine of these were passed with a ranking of first or second group, ranks corresponding at other colleges to A or B.

Athletics

By G. GRENVILLE BENEDICT

A BACKWARD glance over the kaleidoscopic picture of winter term athletics and a little work with pencil and paper reveal that Andover has enjoyed its fair share of victories, presumably the goal of any conscientious yet enlightened athletic directorate in these days of stiffening competition. True, our New Hampshire rivals might be said to have had somewhat the better of things, since only by including the relay race at the B.A.A. Games is it possible for the Blue to gain an even break with them of three victories apiece in varsity competition. Yet it is gratifying to have won thirty out of a total of forty-seven varsity encounters, against sixteen lost and one tied, a "batting average" of .652.

Judged on a percentage basis, the Fencing Team led all the rest by virtue of having won four of its five engagements for an average of .800. Close on its heels splashes the Swimming Team, with a record in dual competition of five wins and two losses (.750), and a first place in the Harvard Interscholastics. It was without doubt the outstanding team of the winter. In order follow Wrestling: four wins, two losses, and a tie (.666); Basketball: eight wins, five losses (.615); Track, exclusive of the Relay Team: three wins, two losses (.600); Skiing: one win, one loss (.500); and Hockey, two wins, three losses (.400).

Fencing

Coached, as it has been for many years, by Mr. Barss, and led by Captain George E. Dimock, of Elizabeth, N. J., the Fencing Team enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in a long time. Governor Dummer Academy was the first victim of the Andover rapiers—or were they epees?—by a score of 7 to 2, and was followed by M.I.T. Freshmen, the engineers succumbing in a very close match, 5 to 4. After defeating the Governors again by the same

score as in the first match, the Blue swordsmen polished off the Brown Freshmen, 7 to 6, and went into the final match with high hopes of an undefeated season. A Harvard Freshman team, itself undefeated, was, however, too much for them, and they lost, 10 to 8.

Captain Dimock, one of the ranking scholars of the Senior Class, who has the excellent record of having lost one foil bout during the entire season, was well supported by William S. Morgan, Robert E. Guerin, and Captain-elect Cranston E. Jones, of Greenwich, N. Y.

Swimming

This year coach Roscoe E. Dake produced a swimming team which he will admit, if pressed, was the best one ever, the measure of its excellence being the fact that it won the Harvard Interscholastics and in the Exeter meet Andover swimmers not only took every first place, the dive excepted, but also equalled or broke all existing meet records. During the course of the season three school records went down with a gurgle. The 200-yard relay team, composed of Captain Andrew W. Wingate, Robert Cushman, Frederick W. Griffin, and Charles W. Howard, set a new record of 1 minute, 39 3-5 seconds; Cushman, unbeaten throughout the winter, has the pool and school record of 2 minutes, 10 2-5 seconds in the 200-yard freestyle; the medley relay team of Joseph L. Burns, George A. Ryder, and William Shand, was clocked in one minute, 27 2-5 seconds; and Captain Wingate in competition twice equalled the school record for the 100-yard freestyle of 56 2-5 seconds.

The season opened with the Blue swamping the Brown Freshmen, 57 to 6, but dropping a close meet to Dartmouth, 28 to 37. On February 2 Andover got a leg on the big silver cup emblematic of the



VICTORIOUS SWIMMING TEAM OF 1935

Andover Team which broke five records and tied two in dual meet with Exeter

championship of Class A in the Harvard Interscholastics, Cushman capturing the 200-yard freestyle and the 200-yard relay team winning its event against competition from Worcester, Moses Brown, Huntington, St. George's, Westminster, and Horace Mann.

Three victories in a row followed, over Worcester, 42 to 21; Boston Boys' Club, 50 to 13; and Huntington, 39 to 26. In the most exciting meet of the year Coach Dake's men were outsplashed by a stellar Harvard Freshman team to the tune of 35 to 30.

The season came to a glorious climax on March 9, with the routing of Exeter, 47 to 18. Everything, even the water in the pool, was blue that day, with the one exception of the dive, in which Meeker of the Red and Gray defeated Hook for first place. The Andover seconds defeated their rivals, 36 to 29. After the meet DeLaney Kiphuth of New Haven, Conn., son of Yale's famous swimming coach, and himself an outstanding performer in the breaststroke, was elected captain for next year.

Wrestling

Coach "Cy" Carlson's scrappy team of wrestlers brought to a close a successful season by tossing their Exeter rivals around the mat to the score of 23 1-2 to 4 1-2, collecting two falls, four decisions, and one draw and losing one decision. This was the first Andover-Exeter wrestling match, Exeter being only in its second year of

competition in this sport. Captain James McK. Bird, of Bradford, Pa., maintained his undefeated and untied record in the 155-pound class, for the year, throwing his man for a season's total of five falls and two decisions, which stamps him as one of Andover's best wrestlers of all time. Moncrieff M. Cochran gained a decision in the 175-pound class to fill out a record of four falls, two decisions, and one defeat. Jack D. Kausel, wrestling at 145 pounds, and John F. Adams, Andover pachyderm, turned in fine performances, the former gaining a decision in his second varsity appearance and the latter, more aggressive than in any other match during the season, holding a time advantage over his opponent. Captain-elect for next year is Randal B. Borough, of Ossining, N. Y., 115-pounder, whose win by decision brought him through the season undefeated.

During the season Andover defeated Tufts Freshmen 27 1-2 to 1 1-2, Milton Academy 17 to 11, and Browne and Nichols School 24 to 5, drew with the Harvard Freshmen 14 to 14, and lost to North Quincy High School 12 1-2 to 13 1-2 and to Taft School 13 to 17.

Basketball

With eight victories out of twelve games under their belts, the P. A. basketball team traveled to Exeter to meet and lose to their favored rivals by the score of 33 to 20. Despite this defeat the season

must be regarded as at least moderately successful. Coached by Mr. Billhardt and led by Captain Edward H. Kellogg, of Peoria, Ill., the blue hoopsters—as our undergraduate contemporary delights in calling them—before meeting the Exonians had compiled the following season's record, marked by a large number of close and wearing games:

Andover	25	Lowell High	29
Andover	49	M.I.T. '38	47
Andover	51	Boston Boys' Club	27
Andover	41	Northeastern '38	30
Andover	25	Brockton High	26
Andover	36	New Hampton	32
Andover	29	New Hampshire '38	32
Andover	23	Bridgton	21
Andover	28	Tufts '38	27
Andover	35	Governor Dummer	25
Andover	22	Harvard '38	29
Andover	31	Harvard J. V.'s	33

Off to a flying start, Exeter piled up a 16 to 3 lead in the first quarter over the unacclimated visitors. The second period saw a better coordinated Blue team creep up to 19 to 8, which became 26 to 17 going into the fourth quarter. In this period a tight Exeter defense and continued sharpshooting by the Red and Gray forwards spelled out the inevitable for Andover. Walker of Exeter was high scorer with thirteen points, and Charles Kellogg, brother of P. A.'s captain, led the visitors with six.

Track

Defeated 43 to 38 in its final engagement with Exeter, to the surprise of all but the canniest of local dopesters, the Andover track team still came out with its share of glory, for the only two records of the New Hampshire cage to fall were tumbled by Blue athletes. Robert M. Hite, of Greenwich, Conn., put the 12-pound shot 52 feet, 1 1-2 inches to lead his nearest opponent by over five feet and equal his school record; and Albert J. Horne, of Methuen, romped home in an exciting 600 in 1:18 3-5.

The meet was extremely close, hinging upon the outcome of the final event, the

broad jump, which was swept by Exeter, who probably had it coming to them, for Andover had shortly before swept the 1000-yard run, William B. Watson, of Uniontown, Pa., leading Hawkes and James to the tape. Osborn of Andover started things off well for the Blue, taking the first event, the 40-yard hurdles, in the good time of 5 4-5 seconds, Exeter second and Andover third. In the 50-yard dash Kerr, Exeter's crack sprinter, showed his heels to Gammons of Andover and then took the 300 with the time of 33 3-5 seconds in the first heat, defeating Kiley of Andover and Donnelly, P. A.'s flash, who in the second heat had difficulty in fighting his way out of a tight box to win the heat in slow time. It was Andover's turn to crow over Horne's win in the 600 over the previously undefeated Thompson, and over the sweep of the 1000. Not so welcome was the victory of that versatile Exonian, Beltzner, in the pole vault, Cates, Andover's hope, being below par with an ankle injury. The best Andover could do in the high jump was Sharretts's tie for first.

The season as a whole, devoted primarily to building up strength for the outdoor



CAPTAIN "JIM" BIRD
Undeclared and untied in 155-pound class

season, may be regarded as far from disastrous, for a 51 1-2 to 29 1-2 defeat at the hands of the strongest Harvard Freshman team in years was more than balanced by decisive victories over New Hampshire Freshmen, Bridgton Academy, and Worcester Academy.

The varsity mile relay team, composed of Kiley, Watson, Parsons, and Donnelly, won against Exeter at the B.A.A. Games in the good time of 3:38 1-5. With Gammons in place of Watson, the same team took the measure of the Yale Freshmen runners at 1200 yards in the special event featuring Andover's eleventh annual Interscholastic invitation meet in the Case Memorial Cage.

Skiing

If it were not that the various sports are arranged in these columns according to their seasonal percentages, this newcomer among Andover sports might have found itself at the head of the list, for the interest shown by the 45 members of the A and B squads under the direction of Mr. Sanborn during a month and a half of excellent snow conditions was phenomenal. Day after day the slopes and trails in the Boston Hill region were full of whizzing, tumbling forms practicing slalom racing, Telemark turns, and geländesprungs. Off to a fine start with an informal Christmas vacation trip of five days in Pinkham Notch, the ski team, after finding itself outclassed in the Berlin, N. H., Interscholastics, went on to win one of its two dual meets and to tie for third in the Cushing Academy Interscholastics in competition with eleven other schools.

Thanks to early season instruction in the fundamentals of ski control there were no injuries to members of the squad, a remarkable record in view of the fact that there must have been well over 3000 boy-hours spent on the runners. During the

winter the Outing Club Room in Johnson Hall has been full of skiing magazines, books, weather reports, and enthusiasts; several talks have been given by Boston ski experts on the choice of equipment, care of skis, etc.; and by no means the least pleasant aspect of the season has been the opportunity of giving instruction in fundamentals to the sport's fair devotees from Abbot. It is rumored that next year Andover must look to its laurels.

Hockey

Perhaps the weight of tradition was too strong for Coach Jackson's puck-chasers—what should we do without the *Phillipian*?—, more likely Exeter was too strong. At any rate, on February 9 in the Boston Arena, Andover went down to the eleventh straight defeat at the hands of the honored rivals from New Hampshire, 2 to 1. But defeat came only after one of the most thrilling games on record. One minute after the opening whistle Exeter had scored a freak goal off the Blue goalie's skate. Midway through the second period Captain-elect George Curtis of Wellesley Hills teamed with Gardner to produce the Andover counter. The remainder of the period was furious hockey, Andover's best chance to go ahead coming to nothing when Captain Foster Davis's shot bounced off the Exeter goal post. Exeter's forwards combined to score the winning goal halfway through the last period, and the Red and Gray defense was tight enough to withstand Andover's five-man attack for the rest of the game.

The earlier games of the season, of which Andover won two, were marked by the excellent teamwork of the first forward line of Eames, Curtis, and Davis, who scored nine of the Blue's eleven goals, and by the consistent and heavy-checking defense of Gifford Gardner, playing his fourth year of varsity hockey.

Alumni Interests

By GEORGE T. EATON

The Warriors' Shrine

A Warriors' Shrine which has been characterized as "unique in all the world and possible only in America," a shrine "Where Warriors May Pray for Peace," has recently been erected in Hoboken, New Jersey, largely through the efforts of Mr. George G. Schreiber, P. A. '94. The shrine is situated in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, oldest church in the New Jersey port, which celebrated its hundredth anniversary in January of this year.

The idea of building such a shrine in the port from which so many thousands of American soldiers embarked on the last crusade was first conceived by Dr. Frank C. Armstrong, present rector of St. Paul's, upon his return from the World War, in which he had served as a chaplain with the A.E.F. It was he who broached the plan to interested friends, among them Mr. Schreiber, for many years secretary and treasurer of the church. In May, 1931, as a result of their loyal coöperation, the completed shrine was dedicated, in the presence of representatives of the leading American veterans' organizations and the governments of Great Britain, Belgium, and France.

This unique shrine suffers no distinction between the American and Allied dead and those who fell for the Central Powers. Under the sanctuary floor is soil taken from all the World War battle-fields of Europe, and American soil from Gettysburg and Valley Forge. Nine foreign governments have presented their flags to the shrine, among them the flag of Imperial Germany, received in 1932. Lying in the center of the floor of the chapel is a stone from Westminster Abbey, 900-year-old sanctuary; near it is a stone from Canterbury Cathedral, and another from Armagh Cathedral, the oldest church in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick in 444 A.D. Equally prized is a stone, recently presented by the Syrian government, from the "Street Called Straight" in Damascus, near the spot where St. Paul, patron saint

of the Hoboken church, was let down from a window, in a basket, to escape persecution for his faith.

The purpose of the Shrine in St. Paul's is to bring together into a Brotherhood of Heroes the memories of all the dead of all nations, in an effort to break down racial prejudice and international misunderstanding. To quote from a letter of commendation received from David Lloyd George, former British Prime Minister, "I trust that to after ages this memorial will stand as a warning of the misery and futility of war and will voice a constant appeal that the bravery and devotion of future generations shall be turned to more beneficent ends than mutual destruction."

R. W. H.

The Farther Shore, Anthology by Andover Alumnus

Dr. Nathaniel E. Griffin, of the class of 1890, has in collaboration with Mr. Lawrence Hunt published under the title of "The Farther Shore" an interesting and scholarly anthology on the immortality of the soul. Expressing no opinion of their own on the subject, the editors present in chronological order fifty-one different selections from the world's great literature of immortality. The selections were chosen on the basis of the representative character of the opinions expressed, the importance of the author, and the beauty of their style.

The selections begin with the sceptical "Song of the Egyptian Minstrel," date about 2160 B.C., and end with a quotation from Theodore Roosevelt's "The Great Adventure," published in 1918, in which the strenuous American declares, "Only those are fit to live who do not fear to die." The list of authors, which is practically a roster of the world's most famous writers and thinkers, includes: Homer, Plato, Virgil, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, Dante, Shakespeare, Descartes, Bunyan, Spinoza, Voltaire, Kant, Goethe, Wordsworth,

Tennyson, and Browning. The ideas expressed are many and varied, giving in their ensemble a comprehensive idea of mankind's theories of human destiny.

The volume can be heartily recommended to all who love great literature or who wish to know what others have thought about immortality or who desire to investigate a particular theory of life after death. The selections have been very carefully chosen, and the editors' introductions, giving a brief account of the life of the author and an explanation of his message, are sympathetic and scholarly. The Anthology is a most worthy addition to the already extensive library of alumni publications.

R.E.S.

Editor's note: *In the July issue of the Bulletin will be published reviews of "The Winning Quest," a novel by Charles Pomeroy Sherman, P. A., 1867, and "The Curtain Falls," by Joseph Verner Reed, P. A., 1922.*

Obituaries

Teacher 1896-97. Henry Walter Bunn, son of Albert Currier and Elizabeth Darling Bunn, was born in Morris, N. Y., May 29, 1874. He entered Columbia University with the class of 1894 and transferred for his senior year to Yale, class of 1894. He did graduate work at Yale and was awarded a Ph.D. in 1896. He taught at Phillips during the year 1896-97, and taught also at St. John's Military School at Manlius, N. Y. He enlisted as a private in 1900 in the 22d U.S. Infantry and became Major in the Field Artillery in 1917 and was retired as Lieut. Col. in 1920. He wrote extensively. He died in Oneonta, N. Y., January 29, 1935.

1864—George Richards Lyman, son of Ephraim and Hannah Dolbeare Richards Lyman, was born in Plymouth, Conn., December 27, 1844. He was a non-graduate member of the Sheffield class of 1867. He became a banker in Minneapolis, Minn., and he died January 14, 1935.

1865—Edward Jonathan Burrell, son of Harry and Sarah Montague Burrell, was born in Salisbury, N. Y., May 20, 1845. He was graduated from Yale in 1869. He was a prominent cheese producer in Little Falls, N. Y. and a manufacturer of machinery for making cheese. He was a member of the school board. He died in Little Falls, January 11, 1935.

1869—Lyman Beecher Hall, son of Isaac and Hannah Norris Hall, was born in Portsmouth, R. I., January 16, 1852. He was graduated from Amherst

in 1873. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen in Germany and became a fellow in Johns Hopkins. He was for thirty-five years professor of chemistry at Haverford, and later emeritus professor. He died in Madison, Wisc., January 20, 1935.

1871—Henry Webster Stevens, son of Lyman Dewey and Achsah Pollard French Stevens, was born in Concord, N. H., March 5, 1853. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1875 and from the Boston University Law School in 1877. He practiced his profession in Concord, and was city solicitor, a member of the state legislature, a state senator, and alderman of the city. He was trustee of the city library, of the general hospital, was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, vice-president of the Mechanics National Bank, a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank. He died in Concord, March 11, 1935. A half-brother, William L., was in the class of 1899.

1873—Carey Carpenter Bradford, son of Milton and Lydia Morse Bradford, was born in Woodstock, Conn., February 8, 1855. He was graduated from Brown in 1877 and from Harvard Medical School in 1882. He was a physician in Southbridge, was a medical examiner there, and represented the town in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Dr. Bradford died in West Woodstock, Conn., October 20, 1934.

1877—George Watson French, son of George Henry and Frances Wood Morton French, was born in Davenport, Iowa, October 26, 1858. He became president of French and Hecht, largest manufacturers in the world of metal wheels. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Republic Steel Company and was at one time a director of the Rock Island Railroad. He was interested in many other industrial projects and was a leader in political and civic affairs. He died in Davenport, November 27, 1934. A son, George Decker, was a member of the class of 1905.

1877—Henry Harmon Noble, son of Harmon and Laura Ann Welch Noble, was born in Essex, N. Y., May 9, 1861. His life was spent in historical research and publication and in the U. S. government customs service. He was chief clerk in the New York State Historian's office in Albany, N. Y., and a customs agent at Rouses Point, N. Y. He died in New York City, November 27, 1934.

1881—Charles Edwin Durant, son of Charles Edwin and Harriet Shepard Durant, was born in Epping, N. H., September 3, 1862. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1885. He practiced his profession in Haverhill and was on the staffs of the Hale Hospital and of the Gale Hospital. He was on the school board and for thirty-five years was a member of the water board. He had been president of the North Essex Medical Society. Dr. Durant died in Haverhill, January 19, 1935.

1881—Albert Emile Frey, son of Albert and Josephine Kipp Frey, was born in Newark, N. J., June 24, 1863. He was graduated from Yale in 1885 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1888. For six years he was connected with the New York Post Graduate School of Medicine and then practised his profession in Newark, N. J. He served on the school board of Newark. He died in Elizabeth, N. J., December 27, 1934.

1883—Chancy Otis Howard, son of Oliver Otis and Elizabeth Ann Waite Howard, was born in Augusta, Me., May 3, 1863. He was an organizer and systematizer and librarian of the Veterans Bureau in Washington, D. C. and lately was librarian of the Y.M.C.A. in the same city. He died in Washington, August 4, 1934. Two brothers attended Phillips, Guy, 1875, and James W., 1881.

1884—John Jacob Kutz, son of Adam and Mary Seidel Kutz, was born in Reading, Pa., January 16, 1865. He graduated from Yale in 1888, attended the Yale Law School, and practiced law in Reading. He was also president of the Columbian Cutlery Co., the Columbian Warehouse Co., the Mount Penn Stove Co., director of the Reading Gas Co., the Reading Steam Heat and Power Co., the Pennsylvania Trust Co., the National Union Bank, treasurer of the Reading Hospital, trustee of the Public Library, and trustee of Muhlenberg College. He died in Reading, February 15, 1935.

1885—Charles Gustavus Buffum, son of Gustavus Adolphus and Mary Washburn Buffum, was born in Lyons, Iowa, April 19, 1865. He engaged in the lumber business in Louisiana, Missouri. He died in St. Louis, Mo., December 23, 1934.

1888—George Farwell Dow, son of John Osborn and Frances Phelps Dow, was born in Harvard, March 27, 1869. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1896. During the Spanish War he was first Lieut. and assistant surgeon in Co. A, 6th Mass. regiment till promoted to chief surgeon with the rank of Major. In the World War he was commissioned a captain in the medical service and sent overseas. He practiced medicine in Reading for thirty-five years. He died there December 9, 1934.

1888—Charles Stewart Towle, son of Stevenson and Mary Stewart Brevoort Towle, was born in Rye, N. Y., October 4, 1869. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1892. For one year he was with the Broadway Cable Road of New York City, and then was supervising engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway System for about nine years. He was a civil engineer in New York City, was connected with highway construction in Rhode Island, and was an engineer in California. He died in Hollywood, Calif., November 9, 1934.

1889—Elias Bullard Bishop, son of Robert Roberts (1854) and Mary Helen Bullard Bishop, was born in Newton, August 2, 1869. He was gradu-

ated from Harvard in 1894 and from Harvard Law school in 1897. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature and a city solicitor of Newton. He was appointed by Gov. Coolidge in 1920 to the Superior court bench. He had served since 1907 as a trustee of Phillips Academy, and at the time of his death he was president of the board. He died in Newton Center, December 30, 1934. Three sons have attended Phillips, Robert R., Stephen H., and John H., a Phillips student at present.

1889—Edward James Shanahan, son of John and Margaret Carey Shanahan, was born in Camillus, N. Y., August 26, 1863. He entered Cornell in 1885. He became an attorney in Syracuse, N. Y. and died in that city, July 30, 1933.

1894—Benjamin Clark Cocker, son of William and Isabelle Clark Cocker, was born in Adrian, Mich., December 9, 1873 and was a non-graduate member of Michigan University, class of 1898. He taught at Phillips in 1901. He travelled extensively and was interested in literature and music and drama, having written plays which have been produced with success. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., January 29, 1935.

1895—Edward Spencer Parmelee, son of Charles Clarke and Julie Chatterton Shelton Parmelee, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 7, 1877. He was graduated from Yale in 1899. He was with the Lincoln National Bank of New York City, engaged in farming in Whitneyville, Conn. and retired to Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., where he died February 15, 1935.

1896—Richard Sheldon, son of Charles Henry and Susan Johnson Pendleton Sheldon, was born in Rutland, Vt., July 9, 1878. He was a member of both 1898 and 1902 Sheffield classes. He was a constructing engineer with the Railway Safety Signal Company of New York City, with Sanford and Sheldon, insurance brokers, with Willys-Overland in Kansas City, Mo., and with the Greenlease Cadillac Motor Car Co. He died January 23, 1935. A brother, Lewis P., was a member of the class of 1892.

1900—Emerson Woods Baker, son of Charles Francis and Henrietta Woods Baker, was born in Fitchburg, February 28, 1882. He was graduated from Harvard in 1904 and from the Harvard Law School in 1907. He was a member of his father's law firm and was later a district attorney of Worcester County. He was president of the Fitchburg and Lunenburg Street Railway, president of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce, president of the Fitchburg Bar Association, and director of the Co-operative Bank Board. He died in Orlando, Fla., December 16, 1934.

1903—Fred Bowers Taylor, son of David Daniel and Minretta Bowers Taylor, was born in Concord, N. H., November 16, 1881. He was a member of the

Sheffield class of 1905 and on the Tufts Medical School of 1909. For five years he was a physician at the State Prison in Concord. He was at one time a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He died in Concord, January 24, 1935.

1905—Edward Aloysius Dillon, son of Edward and Mary Beasley Dillon, was born in Lawrence, November 1, 1884. He was graduated from Princeton in 1909. He was with Halsey & Co., bankers, and in 1914 he was graduated from the New Jersey Law School. He was connected with the Public Service Railroad Company of Newark, N. J. He enlisted in Naval aviation in 1917 and served as ensign and pilot. He practiced law in Montclair, N. J. and was appointed in 1922 Judge of the Montclair district court. He died in Montclair, January 30, 1935.

1917—Mansfield Allen Lyon, son of Charles Lincoln and Caro Graves Lyon, was born in Meriden, Conn., February 28, 1898. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1920. He was with the Westinghouse Electric Co. in South Philadelphia, Pa. and subsequently with the Bryant Electric Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., with Manning, Maxwell and Moore, with the Bigelow Co. of New Haven, with the Consolidated Ashcroft, Hancock Co. as Sales engineer in Bridgeport. He died in Fairfield, Conn., November 24, 1934.

1920—Alan Vigneron Weaver, son of Franklin Everett and Sara Read Stowe Weaver, was born in Torrington, Conn., November 9, 1901. He was a non-graduate member of Sheffield class of 1925. He engaged in the advertising business in New York City. He died in Waterbury, Conn., January 5, 1935. A brother, Gordon R., was in the class of 1923.

Personals

1883—Henry L. Stimson has been elected president of the board of trustees of Phillips Academy.

1888—Augustus F. Shaw, lately at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., is now in charge of the McKean County Children's Home at Bradford, Pa.

1889—Otho G. Cartwright is with Miller, Franklin & Co., 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

1889—The photographic work of Walter D. Wilcox may be seen in recent issues of *Town and Country*, *Good Housekeeping*, *The Sportsman*, *Arts and Decorations*.

1897—Allan H. Richardson has been appointed comptroller and assistant treasurer of Vassar College.

1907—Abbot Stevens and Miss Dorothy Harris of Brookline were married in Boston, December 22, 1934.

1910—Howard F. Wortham, investment counsel, announces the removal of his offices to 515 Madison Avenue, New York City.

1914—Paul W. Spaulding is president of the John C. MacInnes Co. of Worcester and has been

recently chosen president of the Adams Square Civic Society of that city.

1915—Robert T. Bushnell has been elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

1916—Paul Abbott, vice-president and Edward B. Twombly, director of Industrial Developments, Inc., have removed to the new offices of the company at 40 Wall street, New York City.

1916—Born in Providence, R. I., September 25, 1934 a daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. Phillips.

1917—John Alden Van Campen has been elected a director of the Corning Cooperative Savings and Loan Association of Corning, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Van Campen have adopted a son, Philip, born June 22, 1934.

1918—John Hall Paxton, recently serving as consul at Canton, China has been assigned to Chefoo, China.

1919—John Miner Read and Miss Catharine Hacker Mayo were married in Lynn, December 29, 1934.

1919—A daughter, Mary Allen, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lacy Russel.

1920—A son, John Terry, was born November 7, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Thurston Chase, Jr.

1920—Henry C. Wolfe has recently received the Order of the Polonia Restitua from the Republic of Poland, given in the rank of Officer's Cross. Last July he received the Order of the Crown of Roumania, also in the rank of Officer. Both decorations were awarded him for lectures and writings on affairs in Europe.

1922—G. A. Hammond, Jr. has been made acting manager of an electric company in Orizaba, Mexico and may be addressed at Apartado Postal No 69, Orizaba, Ver. Mexico.

1923—Gordon R. Weaver is in the employ of the American Brass Company, Investment Building, 15th and K streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. He was married September 9, 1933 at Winchester, Conn. to Miss Jessie Cadman Robertson. They are living at 21 Detrick Ave., Kensington, Md.

1924—Samuel Arthur Boutwell and Miss Helen Harrison were married in New Bern, N. C., November 29, 1934.

1927—Allan M. Hirsh, Jr. who has been with the Chase National Bank, sailed February 18, 1935 for China to be in Hong Kong for one year. He will go to Shanghai and London. He expects to be away two years and a half.

1928—Thomas O. Greenough and Miss Elizabeth Barrows were married in Evanston, Ill., September 22, 1934. He is studying in Cambridge University, England.

1930—William L. Sachse has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and will go to Oxford next fall.

1931—Thomas Cullen Gordon, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Harriet Hamilton were married in Rochester, N. Y., November 17, 1934.

V. 29, no. 5

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

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ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER

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A SPRING DAY AT THE LOG CABIN

THOMAS KIRK, DALLAS, TEXAS, AND DWIGHT ALLYN, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

JULY, 1935

Editorials

INTO the inevitable Commencement week shop talk, when faculties take inventories, balance assets and liabilities, and attempt to distinguish from the sea of details in which they have been immersed general drifts and currents, some one injects the question: "What broad differences do you notice between the undergraduate of today and the undergraduate of ten years ago?" A summary of the replies is interesting. Although no more intelligent and no better prepared for his work, the student of today is more serious in his attitude toward it than he was ten years ago. His day by day effort is more faithful and consistent, and he shows more initiative in going beyond set tasks into independent investigations of his own. In short, he is more conscious than his older brother both of the sacrifices made to send him to school and of the necessity in these difficult days for the soundest education possible. In the realm of extra-curricular activities, he is perhaps less enthusiastic than he was in his support of organized team athletics, —more inclined to spend his Saturday and Wednesday afternoons in pursuit of his own interests, athletic or otherwise, than to attend the Varsity football or baseball game. Although far from an esthete, he is more interested than he was in art, music, and good reading. He

is, in like manner, considerably more tolerant of boys with intellectual hobbies and interests, less inclined than he was to regard such boys as freaks and madmen fit only for a ducking in the pond. If a student leader, he is more than ever before thoughtfully concerned with vital school problems, not merely with Senior privileges and routine matters but with large questions of school morale and education. If one of the so-called intelligentsia, he is not the pseudo-sophisticated type bred ten years ago with "advanced" ideas concerning art, literature, morals, religion, and social conventions, but a boy seriously concerned with national and school problems, motivated in his "radical" ideas not by a supercilious scorn of the common herd but by a sincere and idealistic reforming impulse.

TO fill the vacancies left by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop and the resignation of Mr. Clarence Morgan, who relinquished his duties after thirty-four years of loyal and effective service, the Board of Trustees have elected to their membership Mr. F. Abbott Goodhue, P. A. '02, and Mr. Abbot Stevens, P. A. '07. A banker of international reputation, Mr. Goodhue is now Presi-

dent of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New York. The son of Mrs. Francis Abbott Goodhue, of Andover, and the brother of Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mr. Goodhue has been intimately associated with Andover and Phillips Academy from his boyhood. Mr. Stevens, who has lived all of his life in North Andover, is a member of the firm of M. T. Stevens and Co., woolen manufacturers. Both men are Harvard graduates. Fully acquainted with the traditions of the Academy, sympathetic with its modern aims, and experienced in the business and financial world, they are eminently qualified for distinctive service on the Board.



ADMIRERS of English schools sometimes point out to us the virtues of our sister institutions across the water. One point frequently made is that the superior intellectual initiative of the English boy results in the formation within the school of many small clubs to follow some hobby or interest either associated with or totally separate from the regular curriculum. In this connection it is interesting to summarize what is now going on at Andover in respect to the number of such little clubs, quite informal in their character, and leading an active existence.

The Social Problems Club meets regularly, either to discuss social questions of today with some outside authority or to take field trips to investigate them at first hand. The Clay Pipe Club, a literary group, holds weekly meetings, and conducts a regular program of literary discussions. This year it has entertained Dr. T. Z. Koo of China, Mr. Oliver La Farge, and Mr. Norman Thomas.

The German Club has acted as host to the German Consul General from Boston, while the French Club often dines together, speaking nothing but French. During the winter, a vigorous Outing Club was organized, with some fifty members, who constructed a fine ski run on Boston and Prospect Hills and competed with other schools in skiing. In the basement of Morse Hall is a shop where the members of an informal Wood-Working Club are busy constructing ship models and furniture for their rooms. Every year the Camera Club holds one or more exhibitions of the work of its members and competes for a prize offered by the BULLETIN. The Bird-Banding Club, active throughout the year, has made several interesting discoveries relative to bird life in Andover. Organized only recently, the Astronomy Club plans to invite speakers from outside to address them and is working toward supplying the school with a telescope, while the Radio Club has its own quarters and equipment for both sending and receiving. In the basement of the Art Gallery the Sketch Club always has work in progress and each year has an exhibition in the Gallery of its still life drawings and sketches of living models.

A significant feature of these clubs is that in many cases the initiative for their organization comes from the boys rather than from the faculty and that in no cases are the clubs artificially stimulated by the faculty. They come and go and change form wholly as student interest dictates. But the administration offers such informal activity the greatest possible encouragement and is waiting hopefully for the day when circumstances make possible a whole building to be devoted to hobbies of all sorts.

"IF these classmates of mine would only come back and see the modern school!" This was the sentiment which echoed on Andover Hill throughout the spring term from returning alumni, renewing their contact with a school which they thought they remembered but which they found had developed beyond their recognition. Through the trips of Dr. Fuess to New York, Boston, Washington, and western cities and through the pages of the BULLETIN, alumni are becoming acquainted with the modern Andover. But there remains only one satisfactory way to know the Academy of today and that is to come and see it in operation. This spring, under the leadership of Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund, and Mr. Scott H. Paradise, '10, of the Faculty, more than fifty Andover graduates came back to the school for a memorable week-end. Arriving on Friday, they explored the campus, went out on to the playing fields and into the classrooms and laboratories. At night a rousing banquet for faculty and alumni was held in the Commons. At Commencement more than ever before alumni were curious to see exactly what is going on at Phillips Academy today.

Obviously in an endowed private institution such as Andover the intelligent, vigorous support of the alumni body, based upon information gained from first-hand experience with the Academy, is of vital importance. In spite of its age and distinguished traditions, Andover has not "arrived." Rather than smugly surveying the finished product, it is building step by step a better school. Much remains to be done. In this work informed alumni

opinion and active alumni coöperation are eagerly desired. The first step is to come back and see what is being done and hear what is being dreamed for the future. The rest will take care of itself.

MEMORABLE among the events of the spring term was the visit to the Hill of Mr. George C. Turner, Headmaster of Marlborough College, England, and Mr. Sumner Scott of the Faculty of Wellington College, England, upon the occasion of Mr. Turner's delivery of the Stearns Foundation lecture on April 12. Through a series of informal meetings with these men, Andover students and faculty gained a fresh realization of the richness of English character and tradition. Although naturally reluctant to generalize upon our education, Mr. Turner did attempt to satisfy American curiosity in regard to the essential difference between the Andover variety of American boy and his own students when he remarked that the American boy seemed more self-reliant, more independent, more individualistic than the English boy, whereas the latter was perhaps more coöperative, more group-minded, more conscious of his obligations to his fellows and his school and his country than the American boy. To many Americans today such an observation will bring comfort; to others it will bring an equal measure of disappointment. In any event, it continues to be clear that in a world in which subordination of the individual to the group and to the state is the order of the day American individualism and emphasis upon self-development die hard.



"THE PULP MILL" BY WILLIAM H. LITTLEFIELD
Presented to the Addison Gallery by Ralph de Someri Childs, '20

THE ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL

A Study in Tradition and Freedom

By MR. GEORGE C. TURNER, MASTER OF MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, ENGLAND

A Lecture given on April 12th, 1935, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, on the Alfred E. Stearns Foundation

ON my way from Marlborough to Southampton one day last week, I drove through the little Hampshire town of Andover, and I think it was then that there first came upon me a really vivid sense of the privilege which your hospitable invitation has bestowed upon me, to visit New England as a representative of our English Public Schools, and to speak in a school so great and so historic as Phillips Academy. And now that I am with you my experience is similar to that of the Queen of Sheba long ago. The half was not told me. Let me then say no more than that I have a very deep sense of the honour which you confer upon me by so kindly welcoming me here this evening as a lecturer on this generous foundation, associated with the name of one who has loved and served your school so well.

Lest you should have an exaggerated idea of my qualification to speak upon my subject, I should like you to know at the outset that my close experience is limited to one school, founded 55 years later than your own, and that though I have friends in many other English schools, and though the development of Marlborough is typical, I think, in many ways, I make no claim to speak with intimate authority of the other schools which I may mention.

Among the schools commonly described in England as Public Schools there is wide difference of origin and character. Some, like Eton and Winchester, are collegiate foundations in the strict sense, governed like the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; some claim the distinction of royal foundation, such as Eton, Winchester, Sherborne, and several Cathedral schools; not a few are old country Grammar schools which have acquired more than local fame; many are 19th century foundations which came into being to meet the

demand of the prolific professional classes for the education of their sons at boarding-schools. Or we may make another classification. Many of the Public Schools are in greater or less degree ecclesiastical in origin; of these the majority, as is natural, have allegiance to the Church of England, but Christians of other denominations have their well-established schools, and among these the Catholic schools of the Benedictine Order and the smaller schools of the Society of Friends make a distinct and interesting contribution to the education of our country. The typical Public School is a boarding-school, and it is the boarding-school which is my subject, but many great independent day schools in London and elsewhere are numbered among the Public Schools, while several boarding-schools which are in or near towns have a large number of day boys belonging to them. In this connection two points may be noted: first, that with the growth of modern cities there is a tendency for the big city schools to move out from old and cramped quarters into the freer air of outer suburbs, and in some cases to grow a nucleus of boarding-houses; and secondly, that among the Scotch, that incurably educational race, and in the North of England, the city day school retains, more generally than in the South, its social prestige and intellectual pre-eminence.

But the characteristic common to all Public Schools, and by them most highly prized, is their independent government. The large majority of them are entirely outside the control of the national Board of Education or the Local Education Authority, and though we may welcome H. M. Inspectors and be greatly helped by their advice, we have no obligation to follow it or to modify our local practice into conformity with any imposed stand-

ard. Our Governing Bodies are made up mostly of men of public distinction, and their instrument of government is a Royal Charter or Articles of Association. This explains the otherwise perplexing name of "Public Schools," for our form of government distinguishes us from schools which are run by the private enterprise of individuals or as trading companies for the private profit of shareholders. There are critics who object to our independence and lack of uniformity; but it may be argued that institutions, like individuals, can give their best service to the community if they are left free to develop each its own character; while public opinion and public criticism, to which we are in these days fully exposed—to say nothing of the natural desire of parents to get good value for the money they spend on school fees—should provide some guarantee that our schools shall not lose touch with current needs either by stagnation or by reckless innovation.

The instrument which Arnold chose to civilize Rugby was the now familiar prefectorial system. He did not, of course, invent prefects: they had been known so long ago as the 14th century in William of Wykeham's foundation at Winchester, Arnold's old school. But he gave them new privilege and greatly enlarged the conception of their duties and responsibilities. The constitution of the school acquired the character of an intellectual aristocracy, and not only the boy of general distinction, but the timid young scholar also, found himself exalted above his fellows and laden with moral responsibility to be their leader, their example, and their minister of justice. That the system took root and thrived is the best proof of Arnold's own power. But he did more than win respect for intellectual attainment. He widened the curriculum by the introduction and improvement of the teaching of history and mathematics; as Chaplain of his school he gave new emphasis to the pastoral character of his office; and—with most far-reaching effect—he trained and inspired a new breed of school-masters to carry his ideals from Rugby to many another Public School.

We of a later generation, little prone to worship the idols of our grandfathers, are

apt to temper our admiration with a smile at Dr. Arnold and his successors, ever breathing and diffusing over their schools the atmosphere of deep moral earnestness. Modern psychology also cavils at the Puritan mistrust of human nature which found no place for the arts and little for the sciences, and to save boys from idleness and depravity laid upon them so repressive a burden of moral responsibility. The gods had forsaken Mount Olympus and its careless life, it may be said, only to reappear upon Mount Sinai, whence they visited their trembling people with thunderous foretaste of judgment to come—

'Theirs, the Sinai forehead's cloven brilliance,
'Right-arm's rod sweep, tongue's imperial fiat:
'Never dare the man put off the prophet.'

But, though easy, it is idle to find fault with a generation for ignorance of what their own and subsequent experience has taught us, and it was the mantle of stern Elijah that gave wisdom and authority to his gentler successor. And here in New England I certainly shall not presume to make apology for the Puritan sense of duty which, with all its limitations, made your country great and prosperous as well as mine, and is still the surest preservative of our national character in good times and bad alike. We have only ourselves to blame if we have allowed the effective instruments of past regeneration to remain fixed and antiquated as obstacles to reasonable progress.

I have already said that Dr. Arnold and his generation were happy in their coincidence. The success of his experiment at Rugby and at other schools where it was followed appealed strongly to the growing class of well-to-do English fathers, and they were keen to send their numerous sons to Public Schools old and new, while the new growth of railways made hitherto remote country towns accessible. The 40's and 50's of the last century saw the foundation of many new schools to meet the new demand, and the resuscitation on new lines of many old foundations. Marlborough, where my work has lain, was founded in 1843, with the primary object of giving a sound education to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. After nine precarious years of old-fashioned management, which culminated in

serious disorder, it was firmly established by two of Arnold's men, Dr. Cotton and Dr. Bradley, and early took an honourable place among the Public Schools. Of other great schools which date from the same period I will mention only Wellington College (doubly represented in this room, I am glad to say), the most significant of all in that its foundation, with advantage to the sons of Officers of the British Army, was chosen, by suggestion of the Prince Consort, to be the national memorial to the great Duke of Wellington, after his death in 1852. No better illustration could be found of the place which the Public Schools had come to hold in the public esteem.

I have dealt at some length upon the work of Dr. Arnold and his successors because I want to emphasize the fact that the English Public Schools as we know them today were essentially a Victorian creation. Their virtues and their limitations alike were characteristic of that remarkable age—their strenuous and independent corporate life, their exaltation of the good habit of industry to the rank of a cardinal virtue, their whole-hearted belief in competition, their insensibility to all forms of art not contained in the literature of Greece and Rome and England, their social security, their genuine but conventional piety, their preoccupation with social order and disregard of the challenge of individuals who failed to conform to type, and their tremendous emphasis of the ideas of duty and service—all these qualities belonged to a stable and confident age, optimistic in the sense of power, and ignorant of adversity great enough to arouse in any but the prescient few those awkward misgivings about accepted principle which assail the whole world today. You can understand that schools which such an age founded have inherited a toughness of fibre which seems to guarantee long life, but which is rather slow to accept new theories or to adapt itself to new demands.

I have mentioned a few of the men who helped to make them, and among the headmasters of most English schools, as among your own, there are found men great in their own day, and greater sometimes in tradition, who have played a lead-

ing part in forming the character of the School. But we should make a great mistake if we were to suppose that it is only or even mainly the headmasters who have made the English schools what they are, except in so far as they may have succeeded in attracting to them as Assistant Masters the men whose long service has been the most remarkable, as it has been the most continuous influence at work in them. For the greatest asset of the Public Schools is that they have drawn to their service, not so much the moderate scholars whose only livelihood was to be made by teaching school, but a succession of men often distinguished in ability and character and able to have won wealth and eminence in what are commonly considered wider spheres of life, who have seen in the life of a great school an opportunity to spend their energy and talents to the full and who have cherished no ambition but to give their best in that relatively obscure service. It is these men who as teachers and housemasters have humanized our school life and remained throughout their lives the friends and advisers of pupils who have gone out into the world where more obvious prizes may be lost and won.

I shall now try, within the limits of a single lecture, to give some account of several aspects of the life which we have inherited and developed in our boarding-schools. I shall start with games and sports—partly because Englishmen are everywhere known to be lovers of sport, and partly because the development of organized games forms one of the most interesting and characteristic chapters in the history of our schools.

The traditional sports of the gentry and yeomen of England are the field sports of hunting, shooting and fishing. Team games have a humbler origin on village greens, and a variety of local village games still survives up and down the country, although the predominance of cricket and football has left some of them no more than quaint survivals. But cricket is certainly a native of the village green, and, not being myself a cricketer, I should hesitate to say that it has gained by having developed an elaborate technique and become the spectacle of thousands and of first-rate news value. But this is to digress.

Victorian schoolmasters were gravely troubled by the irresponsible use boys made of their leisure hours. I was taught in my childhood that "Satan finds some evil yet for idle hands to do," and though the wickedness of poaching, fighting and other boyish escapades may be unduly magnified, there is no doubt that a crowd of boys with nothing particular to do easily becomes a nuisance to themselves and to their neighbours. Of the variety of possible good uses of leisure I hope to say a later word, but here it is worth noting that organized games were first introduced to occupy leisure in a harmless and healthy way, to promote discipline and to train character, rather than to strengthen the body and be an instrument of physical education. It is hard to exaggerate the value which Englishmen have placed and still place in team games as a means of character training, and it is still the team sports—cricket, football (Rugby and Association), rowing and, of later years, hockey (which I should here call field hockey), which have dominant prestige in all our schools and are commonly accepted as a characteristic expressive of our national spirit.

Of the minor games, racquets, an expensive but delightful pastime, has special prestige in the Public Schools; and the Eton and Rugby varieties of fives are keenly played at many schools and provide an excellent means of concentrated exercise. It is a strange thing that a peculiar piece of ancient buttressed wall at Eton has been reproduced all over the country and that hundreds of other boys enjoy the subtle and accidental invention of the Etonians. Lawn tennis and squash racquets, now so fashionable in the leisured world, have a footing in our schools, but partly because they are not team games and partly because professionalism and publicity have fostered in these games the spirit of championship, they are not much favoured, except as casual recreation, by the most orthodox among us. Golf we mostly look upon as a suitable pastime for middle age. Athletic sports and swimming have in the past suffered from the excessive emphasis of individual competition, and the Victor Ludorum with his array of useless and gaudy silver plate, like the blushing

scholar with his piles of calf-bound volumes, has always seemed to me rather an exotic figure amongst us. But we have begun to realize the great value of running, jumping, throwing and swimming to harmonious physical development: cups are going out of fashion, and boys are encouraged to strive rather to beat their own past performance than to aspire to the title of champion, while the competitive motive is found more in relay races and contests between teams of experts in the different events.

The experiment of organizing games to fill boys' leisure time must have succeeded beyond the expectation of its authors. Games soon became the dominant interest of most schoolboys, and the useful servant of morality and good order began to assume the aspect of a heavy tyrant in the life of our schools. At first this danger was not so apparent and there was a great age of all-round men. The number of elderly men of distinction alive today, who won honour at school and university both in the classroom and on the playing-fields, is remarkable. But with the growth of their popularity (and of the publicity which attended it) games became too highly specialised and absorbing, and it was difficult for any but the specially-gifted few to give equal energy to work and games. The result in some schools was a deadening athleticocracy and it was not without some justification that at the turn of the century Rudyard Kipling wrote contemptuously of "the flannelled fool at the wicket, and the muddled oaf in the goal." Athletic competition, fanned by publicity, looked at one time like defeating the major ends of education.

I think that we have lived through that most dangerous phase and are gaining a better balanced view. There is happily no fear that boys will ever cease to admire physical prowess or that games keenly played will ever lose their singular value and charm; and in days when it is impossible to avoid some measure of publicity, that bogey of all good English schoolmasters is coming to be despised rather than feared.

It is only lately that physical education apart from the elements of it that games provide, has been taken seriously in our



THE MAJOR PRIZE WINNERS AT COMMENCEMENT

D. W. Henry, W. N. Burdick, Jr., F. W. Griffin, B. A. Burrows, R. A. Sears, and A. D. Dyess, Jr.

schools; and much remains to be done. We have lived too long in the assumption that "the trivial round" of regular games will provide for a boy's physical well-being and "furnish all he ought to ask" of healthy growth of body. Too long we have overlooked the fact that out of 22 or 30 boys without special athletic aptitude set to play a game of cricket or football, a number will get but partial muscular exercise and some will find boredom rather than zest in their effort to play a game in which they have little skill natural or acquired. Such is the defect of excessive emphasis upon the moral value of team games. One task of the present generation is to supplement games by a well-devised system of physical training, better suited to the physical character and the psychology of our boys than any which is available at second-hand from Scandinavia, the British Army, or our national Elementary Schools.

Perhaps at this point I should say a word about the military training which occupies some of the time free for outdoor activity in our schools. The volunteer movement started in the middle of the last century, about the time of the Crimean

War, and from that time onward many Public Schools had bands of enthusiasts who dressed up and paraded from time to time and practised rifle shooting. At Marlborough they were known to the unwarlike majority as "the Bugshooters." The great change came in 1908 with Lord Haldane's creation of the Territorial Force for national defence. The Public Schools were then called upon to provide contingents of an Officers Training Corps and so to fill an essential place in the national defence system. It is a tribute to the elasticity of our schools that they readily digested this unfamiliar function of school-life; but once digested it has become firmly embodied. The Officers Training Corps was justified by the War, when it was useful to have a large supply of young men trained in the elements of military leadership. How far, in these later days, the need for it exists, and whether on broad educational grounds military training should have any place in school life, are difficult questions to which I shall not venture to supply an answer. So far as my experience goes, the great majority of boys accept voluntary membership of the Corps as a duty, with tolerance

but without much enthusiasm. I rather grudge the time it takes, but I do not think it breeds any spirit of militarism in our schools.

In connection with the curriculum I would suggest that a defect of our traditional practice lies in the large preponderance of school hours during which we try to teach boys over that during which we let them teach themselves. Many of them leave us for the Universities far too dependent upon their teachers and without the important discovery that the greater part of education is self-education. It is the teacher's first duty to assist this discovery, and I believe that here in Andover, with your relatively short weekly attendance of classes you could teach us much in this respect.

The dominant building in the typical English boarding-school is the School Chapel, which stands to express the principle, explicit in many foundations, and implicit in almost all, that they are places of Christian education. The term "Public School religion" has unhappily been much used lately, and it has been made the theme of some rather unprofitable discussion in the Press and elsewhere. It is an unsatisfactory phrase, in so far as religion is not to be defined by the social community in which it is practised; and it is used mostly by critics who find fault with us for not following the particular shade of Christian doctrine and religious habit to which they are themselves attached. A number of our schools are in fact associated by tradition and patronage with certain types of Churchmanship current in our various and comprehensive Established Church; but in most we have boys who come from homes where widely different variety of religious practice, or none, is followed, and our aim is to make our Chapel Services of a simple kind in which boys will retain or gain familiarity with the English Prayer Book and find through its Offices, simplified and adapted to school use, a means for the expression of corporate worship. In most schools a short morning Service is held daily, and on Sundays all boys attend morning and evening Services, at one of which a sermon is preached by the headmaster, a clerical member of the staff, or a visiting preacher. In many

School Chapels voluntary services are held at other times, and in all the attendance of boys at the Holy Communion is voluntary.

I will not attempt to describe school services. As you know, they have a strongly corporate character and they are essentially the expression of a corporate Christian devotion. In many schools they are the only normal occasions upon which the whole community meets under one roof. They are criticized on contradictory grounds, for tiring boys of public worship by their frequency, and for spoiling the taste for ordinary worship in parish churches by their hearty and congregational character. A sounder criticism, I believe, would be that they may easily become so heartily vocal as to give little chance to boys and masters who attend them to learn how to worship. It is far less common now than it was a generation ago for schoolmasters to be in Holy Orders, and the lay headmaster is the rule rather than the exception. But most schools have a few clergymen on their teaching staff, and an increasing number are appointing Chaplains with little or no teaching duty.

I often think that boys of today are conspicuously interested in religion, and the free discussion of religion is now socially tolerable, as it has not always been: but a boy's religious interest is often practical rather than doctrinal, and it marks a natural and healthy reaction to the departmental view which has alienated many educated Englishmen from institutional religion. For Christianity is not a department of life, but a quality of life in all its activities, and the first object of a Christian schoolmaster, as most of us see it, is to induce into the society which he serves a Christian quality of life, which must be strengthened by, but which should spread far beyond the habits of prayer and worship practised by each member individually and by the society as a whole. In other words, Chapel Services and religious teaching (which is regular in all our schools) are valuable just so far as they supply a motive and reason for Christian living to the society and to each of its members.

And so I come to the last aspect of my subject that I have time to touch upon this

evening—the arrangement and occupations of our social life together. It is probably the most interesting to my audience, and it is certainly the most difficult for me to communicate in a few words. For as you yourselves know, the real life of a school must be seen and felt to be understood.

Our typical domestic arrangement is by Houses, which are units of about 50 boys (sometimes less and in a few cases considerably more) living and sleeping and feeding under one roof and the care of a house-master, who is sometimes aided by a junior master. Games and some other social activities are organized by Houses. In some schools the House comes near to being an exclusive social unit, and all except senior boys, who have made a public position for themselves in the school, must choose their friends from the small society in which they live. This social exclusiveness and the growth of an exaggerated House spirit is, in my opinion, a serious danger to the common life of a big school, and I think that schools such as Wellington and Marlborough are fortunate in having a large part of their Houses centralized, sharing common meals as you do here. In some schools boys live in private rooms, or two or three boys share small rooms. The single rooms are sometimes dormitories as well as studies, but more often boys sleep in larger rooms, either divided into cubicles or open, which you would think barracks.

(And here let me say that in none of the many English schools that I have visited have I seen boys' rooms that approach your own in size, convenience, light or warmth. Indeed you may take it as unquestionable truth that in plant and accommodation of all kinds, in the size and equipment of your administrative staff, in your hygienic arrangements and in your cuisine, you are provided for on a scale and in a manner that the most magnificent and richly endowed of English schools cannot approach. Some of our schools may have the glamour of a historic antiquity that neither art nor munificence can reproduce, but the life of an English schoolboy must seem to all of you in many respects cramped and sordid. But I must not give rein to the unlovely passion of envy).

In many schools the arrangement of liv-

ing is much more communal than that which I have so far described. Boys not only sleep in public, but they live in common rooms sometimes, as at Winchester, each with a sort of private bureau of his own, and sometimes with no home of his own but a school desk or two. I may claim, without much pride, that the extreme of communal life is to be found at Marlborough, where over 200 boys live together for a phase of their school life in a great barn-like room, with no possibility of indoor privacy at all. Here they learn social tolerance rather than refinement of manners, and look forward to the time when they will have access to smaller common rooms or to private studies.

But whatever its geographical arrangement may be, our social life is in some respects strikingly different from yours. Whether we like it or not, our Public Schools have inherited an essentially aristocratic tradition. Our boys come largely from the homes of public servants, professional men and country gentlemen, where, though there may be little money, there is a definite standard of culture, and it is these, rather than the sons of the wealthier men of business who set the standard at school. Their earlier education is not, like your own, at national primary and secondary schools—in some ways I wish it were—but at private schools which exist to feed our schools and which sometimes rather inappropriately anticipate our characteristics. The result is that they are apt to assume membership of what, for want of a better term, I must call an officer class, and though this assumption may be in some ways antiquated, it is comprehensible if one remembers the exclusive demand which was once made upon our schools to supply the higher ranks of the home and imperial public services, and what are traditionally called the learned professions.

These considerations may perhaps explain the emphasis we give to authority, law and order among our boys. Boys of suitable age and intelligence are given authority in every group—in the common room or dormitory, as well as in the House and there is very little supervision by masters of life outside the classroom. School Prefects in most schools have a distinct and

direct responsibility to the headmaster for general good order and tone of the school. With responsibility go privilege and executive power, and this is the place of those institutions which interest and shock so many outside observers, "fagging" and corporal punishment. I have not time to enlarge upon these: I will only say that their exercise is being constantly modified, and that in some schools they are almost fallen out of use. I regard both as rather primitive institutions which, though liable to abuse, are useful and even beneficent (chiefly to the boy under authority) in a school where the tone is good and the standard of duty and public service high. But, like other primitive institutions, they are spoiled when a progressive social sense questions their reasonableness and makes us self-conscious in their use, and I think they will soon disappear from all but the most conservative schools. For service should be given rather than demanded, and laws and rules exist to make themselves unnecessary. Yet I am sure that the greatest contribution of our schools to society has been to implant in many boys the sense of social service, readiness to take responsibility, and respect and loyalty to authority; and if some of the instruments of such education are getting out of date, we must find others to do a similar work in a changed society.

Here in Andover I am conscious of a more democratic social tradition, and what strikes me most is not only the delightful informal friendliness of all your mutual relations, but the obvious growth of personal freedom and personal responsibility in the individual boy. You have much to teach us, and I recall the wise advice given by a famous man to a Marlborough boy about to leave school, where he had been a leading boy, for Oxford. "Up till now," he said, "you have been looking after other people. Now you have got to look after yourself, and that is a much harder thing to do."

One interesting reaction to social tradi-

tion appears to me both in American and in English schools. You, with your democratic tradition, have organized your unofficial school life in Fraternities, which, so far as I can understand mysteries, seem to me to contain characteristics of authority and subordination which belong to a different social tradition. While we have solved the problem of unoccupied leisure which so much troubled our predecessors by filling our spare time with every sort of quite informal activity, and one of the most striking developments in our Public Schools is the great increase in recent years of musical, artistic and dramatic effort, of the keen study of nature in the countryside and of informal societies for all kinds of study, literary, scientific and social. All these are encouraged by masters, but they are left to the enterprise of individual boys and are quite outside the regular school curriculum. Our problem now is not to fill time, but to find time.

I gave to this lecture the sub-title of "a study of Tradition and Freedom." Its relevance is perhaps implicit rather than explicit. But as I compare the schools I know well with this new scene of delightful experience I am tempted to risk the generalization that while we through tradition are discovering new possibilities of free development, you are enriching the freedom which is your birth-right by a growing consciousness of tradition. While both you and we are mainly aware of our difference because we inherit and possess so much in common. A very wise friend of mine lately said that twin spectres haunt a successful boarding-school—self-satisfaction and self-deception: certainly his words have haunted me, and it is above all with thought of the opportunity that you have given me to escape from self-satisfaction, from the danger of

'the heart that lives alone,

Hous'd in a dream, at distance from the Kind',

that I thank you for your generous welcome and for your patient hearing.

ALUMNI FUND GATHERING

ON Friday, May 17, for the first time in the history of the organization, a group of about fifty of the members of the Alumni Fund Association met at Andover. They had come at the invitation of the Trustees, an invitation suggested by Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fund. The purpose of the meeting was to give those graduates who were raising money for the Academy a chance to see the school under working conditions and to acquaint themselves with its purposes and educational facilities so that they might talk from first-hand knowledge to their classmates when soliciting contributions.

The graduates met at two o'clock at George Washington Hall on one of Andover's loveliest spring afternoons. After a short address of welcome by Headmaster Fuess, they separated into small groups and under especially appointed faculty guides were taken to see any features of the school which interested them—the athletic fields, the Art Museum, the Library, the laboratories, the classrooms, or the Sanctuary. At 4.30 they met at the home of Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess for tea, and at seven gathered at the Commons, together with the faculty, for dinner. At the head table sat Mr. John W. Prentiss, '94,

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund; Headmaster Fuess; Mr. James C. Sawyer, '90, Treasurer; Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, former Chairman of the Board; Mr. F. Abbott Goodhue, '02, recently elected to the Board of Trustees; Mr. S. H. E. Freund, Class Agent for 1897; Mr. Nathaniel Stevens, Class Agent for '76; and Mr. Scott H. Paradise, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Fund. Each of these gentlemen spoke briefly, and the general tenor of their remarks was that the occasion had been so pleasant and profitable that it should be repeated annually in the form of a general Alumni Day to be held either in the spring or the fall to which all graduates should be invited. Mr. Sawyer spoke in addition of the splendid benefactions Mr. Thomas Cochran, '90, had made to the school and of the quiet, unassuming way in which his gifts had been bestowed. At the conclusion of his speech it was voted that a message of affectionate greeting be sent to Mr. Cochran. Dr. Fuess described the new dormitory, Rockwell House, and the new infirmary, and while he made no appeal for money at this time, mentioned several needs of the Academy such as retiring allowances for the staff, the remodeling of Bulfinch Hall for classrooms, and a new gymnasium. Mr. Prentiss's speech is given herewith.

MR. PRENTISS'S ADDRESS

We graduates of Phillips Academy at Andover, have gathered together today in response to the invitation of the Board of Trustees because we are interested in the school and because the school is interested in us.

Sometimes we do not realize, after we leave the school, how important we are to it and how increasingly important we grow as the years go on. In the case of the endowed school or college the good-will of the graduates, their interest in the school, and their pocketbooks are very essential. We spend two or three years at

the school and four years at college, and then we spend forty or fifty years of life which has been materially helped, not only by the education that we got at school or college but by the associations and friendships that we made and which last with us until we die.

Andover, I think, has an endowment of about six million dollars, and in addition to that it has its lovely buildings and physical equipment. I think I am correct in saying that the endowed funds and the physical equipment have been provided almost entirely by the graduates. We have



TRUSTEES AND FACULTY IN COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

Trustees: Mr. Abbot Stevens '67; Mr. J. C. Sawyer, '90; Mr. P. L. Reed, '62.

Faculty: Mr. Eaton and Mr. Stone; Mr. Graham, Mr. Parmelee, and Mr. Lynde; Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Leonard; Mr. Tower and Mr. French.

one graduate, Mr. Thomas Cochran of New York, who has given large sums. We have many other graduates who have given substantial funds, and of our nine or ten thousand living graduates I suppose that 75% of them have contributed something.

The same thing applies to the colleges—Harvard College, for example, has endowed funds in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty million dollars, and I venture to say that 90% of it came from the graduates. The same thing applies to Yale, or to Princeton. These three great educational institutions have been supported for hundreds of years (in the case of Harvard, it will be three hundred years next year) by the affection and interest and the financial gifts of their graduates.

While we have been exceptionally fortunate at Andover in having some rich graduates who have given most generously to the school, we must remember that the real support for the school is coming from the graduate body at large, and therefore I have been anxious to do what I could to stimulate the interest of our graduates in our school. That is why I suggested that we have this meeting here today. I wanted it to be a meeting of graduates, not only of the class agents and the directors of the Alumni Fund and the members of the Alumni Advisory Council but also of other graduates who are just as important to the school, although they do not, at the moment, happen to hold some official position. I have had a feeling that if we could get three men in each class working actively among their classmates, we could stimulate and hold the interest of the graduate.

As the Chairman of the Directors of the Alumni Fund, I want to talk to you a little about the Fund. I am not going to ask you for any money today, but I am going to ask you not only for money in the future but also for individual efforts on your part to get your classmates or others to subscribe.

The Alumni Fund was started in 1906, and so next year we will be thirty years old. Since 1906 the total amount of money subscribed has been approximately \$477,000, so you will see that it is a very substantial sum and that the Alumni Fund has justified its existence. On the other hand, some of the detailed figures are not

so good. For example, in the first year \$9,784 was subscribed; in the tenth year \$10,444 was subscribed, an increase in the annual subscription of less than \$1,000 in a period of ten years. The greatest year was the year of our 150th Anniversary, and it was also the prosperous winter of 1927-1928. In that year \$50,000 was subscribed. Of course, that was a special year, and thousands of the graduates were returning to the school on account of its 150th Anniversary.

In the first year of the Fund, only 640 men subscribed. Last year 1,338 men subscribed. The total amount of money subscribed, however, last year, was only \$14,000 as against \$9,700 in the first year. So that we have a situation where the subscription today, as we approach our 30th birthday, is only about 50% more than it was thirty years ago when 640 men subscribed \$9,700.

Last year the \$14,000 subscribed meant only an average subscription of about \$1.50 from a total of something over 9,000 graduates. In eighteen classes last year 10% of the class, or less, contributed and in five classes, 5% of the class, or less, contributed.

This, of course, is a very disappointing showing. It can be attributed to several causes. In the first place, we have been having dreadfully hard times in this country, and our 9,000 graduates are probably considerably poorer than they were five years ago. There is, however, the important question of solicitation of the funds. In 1927 and 1928 the Fund produced \$50,000, due, of course, to active solicitation on account of our 150th Anniversary. Last year the Fund dropped to \$14,000. It is fair to say that the solicitation last year was not so active. That is one reason why I should like to get three men from every class to stimulate their classmates' interest in the Academy and their financial interest in the Fund.

Phillips Academy has approximately 9,500 living graduates. If we could collect an average of \$10 a year apiece, that would be \$95,000 a year and such a sum as that would, of course, be of great benefit to the school and to the students. Perhaps that is too much to hope for, but I do think that our average ought to be at

least \$5 per graduate every year. If we could do that we would get \$50,000 a year, and \$50,000 a year amounts to 5% on a million dollars; also, \$50,000 a year would provide many scholarships and help many deserving boys through school.

A number of the classes have been subscribing funds for scholarships, but no mention has been made of these scholarships because some people have thought that it might embarrass the boys if it was made public in the BULLETIN that they received financial aid. Rather than call these sums scholarships I would like to call them prizes, and I would like to have it known, for example, that my class had two or three prize scholars who had won the prizes subscribed by the class of 1894. I would like to make it a distinction for these boys to win a prize. I would like to make a competition between the classes, both under-graduate and graduate classes. I would like to have a competition in the school, itself, as to which class in school had the greatest number of prize scholars, and I would like a competition between the graduate classes as to which could provide the greatest number of prizes.

We have, in the school now, 110 sons of 99 fathers who were graduates of Phillips Academy. I think that is a splendid record to have such a large percentage of the boys actually in the school who are sons of former graduates. I doubt if any of our other schools or colleges can show such a record. I would like to form those 99 fathers into a special committee, if it were possible, because if they think well enough of the school to send their boys here, after having gone through it themselves, then they ought to think well enough of the school to help it in other ways or get other people to help it.

This school has advanced tremendously in the last thirty years. It has probably gone ahead in the last thirty years more than it did in the 120 years of its previous existence. Its progress has been due to its Headmasters and to its teachers and to the character of its boys, but its progress has been made possible by the generosity of its graduates. It was a good many years ago when they got a group of Andover graduates to contribute \$200,000 to buy the old Theological Seminary, and that \$200,000 bought the land where Samuel Phillips Hall and George Washington Hall and the Library and the Art Gallery and this building stand. What a fortunate thing it was that the Headmaster and the Trustees of that period had the foresight to acquire that property for so little money.

In 1919 we had the Phillips Academy Endowment Fund Campaign. As I remember it, we sought a goal of one and one-half million dollars, and we exceeded it by a large amount. In that same year I was Treasurer of the Harvard Endowment Fund Campaign, and I remember very distinctly that Andover did very much better in its campaign than Harvard did, although, at that time, Andover probably did not have more than 7,000 graduates whereas Harvard had 50,000. Since that time Tom Cochran, bless his heart, has not only poured his own money into the school but has made a lot of the rest of us chip in. We cannot, however, in the years to come, rely on the efforts of one man. We must rely on the efforts and the love and the generosity of all of our graduates and therefore I say to you, who are assembled here, that it ought to be our duty and our pleasure to go forth among our fellow graduates and make this Phillips Academy Alumni Fund a lasting success.

HERE AND THERE

By JOHN B. HAWES, III

On July 9, 1934, stakes were laid out for Rockwell House, the new dormitory for Juniors, and actual operations began with the arrival of the steam-shovel three days later. Completed in time to house graduates at the one hundred and fifty-seventh Commencement Exercises of Phillips Academy, it sounds the final death-knell of the so-called "boarding-house era" of the School and stands today as the "ne plus ultra" of modern dormitory construction, filling out the long-regretted gap in the West Quadrangle.

* * *

Sometime in the first week of July, twenty-one track athletes of Harvard and Yale, accompanied by coaches, managers, athletic directors, and enthusiastic supporters, will embark on the S.S. *Champlain* for England, where they will meet the combined team of Oxford and Cambridge runners at the White City Stadium, London, on July 20. To be a member of the Harvard-Yale team, which takes this trip only once in every four years, is the highest ambition of every track candidate in both universities, and Phillips Academy extends her congratulations and good wishes to K. S. Brown, P. A. '31, Yale captain and holder of the world's record in the pole vault, E. E. Calvin, P. A. '31, T. A. Ritzman, P. A. '31, N. L. Cahners, P. A. '32, John Dorman, P. A. '32, and John Badman, P. A. '33, who have won this distinction in their college career. The team was selected after the Harvard-Yale University and Freshman Meets at New Haven, May 25, and it is also interesting to note that eleven other Andover men won either letters or numerals at that time.

* * *

Almost monotonous to the spectators was the "bone-crushing" technique employed by the Andover track team in the annual meet with Exeter on June 1. The most dramatic moment of the day was provided by Exeter, however, when her crippled pole-vault star, Beltzner, who was suffering from a pulled tendon and

was consequently good for only one jump, cleared the standards to win first place after all other competitors had failed. For chivalry and sportsmanship the palm should go to Adam Wolf, Andover captain, who in the absence of Captain Kerr of Exeter, his arch-rival in the dashes, was able to win both his races quite handily. Not content with these hollow victories, Wolf sent one of his gold medals to the Exeter infirmary, where Kerr was confined.

* * *

A source of great curiosity—and also envy—is the school-teacher's long summer vacation and how he spends it. Strange to say, he does not pass the summer in libraries or laboratories, as public opinion seems to insist is the case. The faculty of Phillips Academy can be regarded as a representative body in this respect, and the summer plans of a few of the Hill-dwellers may be of interest to the reader. . . . Dr. Fuess, with Mr. M. L. Shields as his "fidus Achates," is going to take a short but intensive tour of a few of England's better public schools. . . . The Danube, pursuing its even and, as yet, untroubled course, will be the scene of activities for Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Blackmer and Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Baldwin, who intend to journey down the river in two contrivances of German extraction, known as Faltboots. The outcome of their voyage is awaited by the rest of the Faculty with breathless anticipation. . . . Mr. Vernon B. Hagenbuckle is summering at Lyle Phillips' White Mountain Polo Ranch. . . . Mr. Charles A. Parmelee and Mr. D. H. van der Stucken will be in France and Germany respectively, while Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, Jr., will revisit England and Balliol. . . . West to California goes Mr. John C. Gray and in the northern wilds of Maine Mr. James C. Graham, that ardent disciple of old Walton, will be fishing. Of statistical interest would be a computation of the total mileage covered by the Faculty.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

ON Sunday afternoon, June 9, the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the Academy Chapel by the Reverend Willard L. Sperry, D.D., of Harvard University. Dr. Sperry preached the value of a good conscience, quoting Corinthians 16:9, "For a great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries."

Dr. Sperry derived from that passage the interesting postulate that snap judgments and slips of the tongue ever serve to reveal the inner man. In his conclusion, addressed to the graduating class, he advised them never to underestimate their adversaries, pointing out that down through the ages the great scholars and saints have always clearly seen their opponents before successfully engaging them in combat. The modern world, he warned, is no place for Utopian dreamers. Before the service Mr. Luther Noss of the faculty gave an organ recital. Dr. Fuess presided, assisted by the Reverend A. G. Baldwin, School Minister. Under the direction of Dr. Carl F. Pfat- teicher, the school choir ably sang the anthems and responses.

On Tuesday evening the annual competition for the C. F. Cutter prizes for proficiency on orchestral instruments, for the Frank van der Stucken prizes for proficiency in organ playing, and for the prizes for proficiency in piano playing was held in the Academy Chapel before a large and appreciative audience.

The annual award of school prizes, including numerous scholarships, took place in the Meeting Room on Wednesday morning with Dr. Fuess presiding, assisted by Mr. Horace M. Poynter and Mr. G. Grenville Benedict of the faculty. The announcements were enthusiastically applauded by the student body, and by the many parents and members of the faculty in the audience, as each prize winner stepped upon the platform to receive the coveted envelopes and the Headmaster's congratulations. The exercises were periodically interrupted by bursts of student

singing led by Mr. John B. Hawes, and by the customary school cheers for each member of the faculty.

The thirty-second annual speaking of original essays for the Potter prizes took place in George Washington auditorium on Wednesday evening, with Dr. Fuess presiding. Jack M. Ginsberg, of New York, received first prize for his ingenious transposition of Lincoln's and Davis's roles in the dramatic events leading up to the Civil War, entitled "History As It Might Have Been." Second prize was awarded to John Brumback Spitzer, of Toledo, Ohio, for his able exposition, "Alexander Hamilton: Founder of American Union."

On Thursday afternoon the Class Day exercises were held in the Meeting Room. When the curtains were drawn, the audience of parents, sisters, sweethearts, and classmates appeared to be somewhat mystified by the spectacle there presented to their gaze, but by referring to their programs they discovered that the paint-daubed back-drop and assortment of empty barrels and stew pots purported to be "A Hobo Camp," that the occasion was the twenty-fifth reunion of the Class of '35, and that the motley crew of blackened ragmuffins sprawled in studied ease about an imaginary fire were indeed the class day speakers, the double quartet, and a supporting cast of seniors. The Class Historian, Newell Brown, opened the exercises with amusing anecdotes and reminiscences of four years on Andover Hill. Almost completely forgetting the "important" events, he devoted most of his talk to the insignificant but unforgettable incidents that everyone recalls: the hardships of preps in Junior year, water fights in favored dormitories, and that stirring episode of a year or two ago, the fire at Foster's hen house. Charles Wing, as Class Poet, was next on the program, with his clever Coleridgian parody, "The Rime of the Ancient Guzzler." Andrew Wingate then delivered the Class Oration, in which he compared Phillips Academy to a

Detroit automobile factory, showing how identical in many respects are the processes involved in making a car and developing a modern scholar. Charles Meyer ended the program by wittily prophesying where the natural tendencies of his classmates would land them.

The annual reception of the Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess in the beautiful gardens of Phelps House on Thursday afternoon provided one of the most colorful and enjoyable occasions of the week. Under the welcome shade of ancient elms, the throng of parents, teachers, and graduates met old friends and recalled the similar occasion of a year ago when the weather man, less considerate by far, routed the merry-makers with a deluge of wind and rain. On Thursday evening came the time-honored singing on the steps of Samuel Phillips Hall, followed by the premiere showing in nearby George Washington Meeting Room of "Becky Sharp," the natural-color adaptation of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

On Friday morning came the impressive Commencement exercises—still called the "Exhibition"—in the Academy Chapel, to which marched in long double column the youthful candidates for diplomas, preceded by Trustees and Faculty, and followed by returning alumni and other guests of the school. After prayer by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin, School Minister, Mr. John L. Phillips of the faculty presented the names of seventeen candidates for initiation into the Cum Laude Society. The candidates were: John Thurston Beaty, Belton Allyn Burrows, Edward Francis Cregg, Harold Cross, Jr., George Edward Dimock, Jr., Arthur Delma Dyess, Jr., Frederick Bourne Grant, Charles Bellows Hazeltine, Jr., Ernest Alfred Johnson, Jr., Charles Appleton Meyer, Robert Affleck Peel, Murray Bisbee Peppard, John Brumback Spitzer, Kenneth Richard Stoker, Kenneth William Tipping, Doane Twombly, and Robert Leroy Wanamaker. The Headmaster then introduced John Huston Finley, LL.D., who delivered the address to the graduating class.

Dr. Fuess then awarded the five major prizes to Seniors at Commencement. "The Faculty Prize," awarded to that member of the graduating class who has main-

tained the highest average in scholarship, founded by Sanford H. E. Freund, '97, went to Belton Allyn Burrows of Poquonock Bridge, Connecticut. "The Fuller Prize," awarded to that member of the Senior class who, having been in Andover not less than two years, has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, '94, was won by Robert Alexander Sears of Grand Rapids, Michigan. "The Otis Prize," awarded to that member of the Senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has in the judgment of the Faculty shown the greatest general improvement, sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, '88, went to Donald Wallace Henry of Rye, New York. "The Yale Cup," awarded to that member of the Senior class who has attained the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics, was won by Arthur Delma Dyess, Jr. of Houston, Texas. And "The Headmaster's Prize," awarded to that member of the Senior class who exhibits most fully the qualities of cooperation and leadership, went to Frederick Welby Griffin, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and to Winfield Newton Burdick, Jr., of South Orange, N. J.

After the presentation of the diplomas by Henry Lewis Stimson, LL.D., President of the Board of Trustees, the exercises were closed by singing the hymn by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Class of 1825, "O Lord of Hosts, Almighty King," and a brief prayer and benediction delivered by the Reverend A. Graham Baldwin.

At one o'clock the Alumni Luncheon was held in the Borden Gymnasium. The Chairman and toastmaster was Robert Tyng Bushnell, '15, President of the General Alumni Association. Among those present at the head table were Mr. Philip L. Reed and Mr. Abbot Stevens, both of the Trustees, Professor James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Fuess, Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, President of the General Alumni Association, Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, former president of the Board of Trustees, Treasurer James C. Sawyer, and the Reverend Dwight H. Day.

After a prayer and grace by the Rever-

end Mr. Day came the business of electing officers of the Alumni Association. The report of the nominating committee was made by George D. Kittedge, '05, whereupon the following were duly elected by a single ballot: President: Walter Prichard Eaton, '96; Vice-presidents, Willard B. Segur, '85, Enfield; George R. Noyes, '90, Berkeley, Calif.; Henry T. Hooper, '95,

Portland, Me.; Charles D. Rafferty, '00, New York City; Wilbur B. Jones, '05, St. Louis, Mo.; Kenneth L. Moore, '10, Detroit, Mich.; and Allan V. Heely, '15, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Statistical Secretary, George T. Eaton, '78; Secretary, Frederick E. Newton, '93; and Treasurer, George F. French, '97.

The Chairman, Mr. Bushnell, then opened the speaking.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR JAMES BAXTER

Mr. Bushnell, Dr. Fuess, Members of the Graduating Class, Friends and Fellow Alumni:

Some storms are so prolonged and so intense that for days after the wind ceases to blow seas run high. The Great War, which began before the members of our graduating class were born, has been stilled now since 1918. Yet the seas still rage and ships of state are driven hither and yon, at times as if they no longer minded the helm. Insecurity has become the greatest characteristic of the modern world.

It is a point that does not need to be pressed. It is on all our minds, and it is because of that, I think, that more than ever we, who come back to an ancient foundation like Andover, with its roots sunk deep in the living past, feel comforted and sustained and heartened by the sense of its permanence and of its stability.

But as a historian looks over the post-war periods of the past, in all of which, I take it, insecurity has prevailed to a high degree, though never perhaps in as high a degree as today, there is one striking phenomenon of which I wish to speak—the extraordinary difference with which insecurity is regarded by the older members of the world community and by the men under 30. To those of us who have passed 40, insecurity is a much more disturbing and alarming thing than it is, fortunately, to those who are beginning their career on the world stage or who are only in their first stride towards their goal.

It is an extraordinary thing to see how in the moment of its greatest danger the world has turned to younger men for leadership.

After mentioning several young men who had played a great part in world affairs, such as William Pitt, Napoleon, and the Japanese Ito, and Inouye, Professor Baxter continued.

It is not at all strange that young men should have new ideas. It is not in the least strange that the rising generation should wish to put aside old ways, as Mr. Bushnell has said. But what is extraordinary in these youthful leaders, on whom I shall direct your attention, is their remarkable grasp of the practical possibilities which could be distilled from a period of change—by boldness on the one hand, combined with an ability to hold fast to that which is good.

Now, gentlemen, what is there in our educational system to which we can look with hope for fostering this extraordinary combination of qualities—youthful courage, with enough ballast to make constructive reform?

Two things, I think: the cultivation of a high degree of awareness and, the other, a decent knowledge of the history of the past. It is because both of these qualities are so notably stimulating in this grand old school on this hill that some of us have so much hope as America faces the future.

Those of us who went out in 1910 and went on to college realized at once that men from schools like this, and from our sister and rival, who had been forced, or, rather, encouraged to stand on their own feet and meet their own obligations without fear or favor, were better prepared than the products of most schools for college life. As a matter of fact, the advantages here on the Hill and the advantages in the colleges

to which the members of this graduating class are now destined have made this quality of awareness more important than ever.

In 1909 and 1910 there was a turning of the ways in American education. The great benefits won by the introduction of the elective system had been pretty thoroughly mastered; the ground had been consolidated; there was a turning towards a narrowing of the choice, the introduction of what we call technically concentration and distribution, or of some other similar educational device, but at the same time, in one of the most noteworthy advances in American education there was developed an emphasis on suiting the educational process to the individual man and putting things up to the boy.

Now, in that advance, and in the secondary level of putting it up to the boy, Andover had merely to build on her older and sound techniques, and I know no school, whose graduates impress me, as I see them and have to deal with them daily in my professional work in a nearby university, that is doing a better job in building that quality of awareness, which is not only a man's best safeguard in college, but his best mainstay, of course, in after life.

But there is more to it than that. There is also, with the new administration on the Hill, an increased emphasis which I hope to see followed in all the secondary schools,

so many of whom look here on this hill for leadership, to give to history a larger share in the forming of youth, so that boys, who realize how in the past mankind has stumbled and blundered along on its way, may be better prepared to debunk some of the nostrums,—some of the panaceas, current in their time. We have guides, and some of them of no mean station, who would say that the best rule for navigation would be to burn the charts and unship the compass, install a microphone and man the ship with publicity men. To many of us these are no sane sailing directions. We would prefer, with the great conservative reformer Burke, to be able to say of our reforms, as he said of his in 1780, "I heaved the lead every inch of the way I made."

But the point is that unless one is able to count on a leadership which combines courage, readiness to strike out on new paths after you have sounded the way, with that capacity for constructive reform, with that ability to scrutinize the new proposal with a mind stored with the wisdom of the past, there is no hope for this or any other nation. It is because from here, and in a less degree from so many other schools of the nation, boys with awareness and with minds stored with something that will give them ballast along their way are going out into larger spheres, that those of us in the teaching profession count these boys America's best hope.

ADDRESS OF HEADMASTER CLAUDE M. FUESS

Mr. Toastmaster, Alumni of Andover, Brighter-Colored Birds in the Gallery:

It is a great pleasure, after the pomp and circumstance, the tumult and the shouting of the past two or three days, to settle down at an informal occasion and have a chance of welcoming you back home. Some of us are familiar enough with occasions like this; some of you, the more recent alumni, find them rather novel events, but we can all join here, I take it, welded by our common devotion to Andover, in a feeling of faith and hope.

Boasting would be on an occasion like this unseemly, and yet I think we may whisper among ourselves that Phillips Academy is still a great school, uncontaminated, though some of you may not believe it, by materialism, with high standards and fine traditions. Through this year the boys in the school-room and on the playing field have won notable victories. Our graduates in colleges have carried off far more than their quota of prizes, especially in the classics, as we might expect from an institution where "Zeus" still



ROBERT T. BUSHNELL, '15

Retiring President of the Alumni Association

reigns supreme. Of what has been accomplished we have no reason to feel ashamed.

Professor Baxter pleaded for a moment very effectively for stability in an unstable world. I was thinking, as he spoke, of the faculty of Phillips Academy as it stands at the present time: of that fine, revered figure Pap Eaton, who came to Andover to teach fifty-five years ago; and on the active teaching staff a man who has taught almost continuously for forty-five years, since 1890, Mr. Charles Emerson Stone. I think that you will be interested to know that the Secretary of your Alumni Association, Mr. Frederick E. Newton, began teaching here in 1895 and has, therefore, rounded out forty years of continuous service on this hill. With men like these, and with Mr. Freeman and Mr. Graham and the others of long service, I think it may be safely said, Professor Baxter, that radicalism is not likely to blow us from our course, and I don't believe, if I may change the metaphor, that flaming youth is going to burn us up. There are still a sufficient number

of precedents and of traditions in this school.

I should like to say a word, if I may, about my relations with the alumni. I have been trying to get acquainted with the alumni in their native lairs and to that end I spent two weeks wandering in the Middle West, meeting here and there in some cities where Andover men had never met before, as fine a group of America's citizens as one could find anywhere. The alumni have been coming back more and more the to Hill. The Alumni Day, instituted this year by Colonel Prentiss, and carried out by Mr. Scott H. Paradise so effectively, gave us here on the hill a new stimulus and a new inspiration. We owe a great deal to the alumni.

These scholarships, which you are providing for us through the Alumni Fund, are giving opportunities to fine young men in these depression days to get an education in this school.

I hope that all of you have inspected during the last two days our new buildings—Rockwell House, to be used for the juniors next year, a beautiful dormitory, well-equipped, and the infirmary which is, I believe, as fine a school or college hospital as can be found in the United States. In connection with Rockwell House I should like simply to reiterate what I have said again and again among the alumni at gatherings, that no school in the United States is better-equipped at this moment than we are to take care of the boy of 13 or 14. I am very glad that that can be said with truthfulness at a gathering of this sort.

Thanks to Mr. Thomas Cochran and other generous benefactors, we have nearly all that we want. We haven't all. No institution has all. Thank heaven we still have something to work for. But we are well-supplied, and I am not going to trouble you, you may be sure, on this delightful day with any requests for monetary contributions.

I should like to say one word upon another phase of our academic life, perhaps not so well known to you as alumni. The plan for adult education in the town, instituted very largely by Mr. Alan R. Blackmer and carried through by many of his colleagues on the teaching staff, has

done for Phillips Academy and for the town a very great service. I should like to say here on this occasion that Phillips Academy believes itself to be an intrinsic part of the town of Andover. No matter what irresponsible or selfish or self-seeking people may sometimes say in attacking our school, we men at Phillips Academy—teachers and employees—regard ourselves as a part of this community, and in being connected with this ancient school, we feel that we are also citizens, and responsible citizens, of this ancient town.

Within the school there are certain changes on which I might dwell at some length. I should like simply to call your attention to the fact that the old "Beanery," the old, not altogether fragrant, and not altogether orderly place where many of you ate, has gone, and under new management the Commons has, I think, provided food as good as can be found in any educational institution. We don't want it too good because, if we knew that there were no complaints, we should realize that we had at last reached the millenium. But the Commons has run well this year.

Our policy of segregating seniors on the east side of the campus has been put in full operation, and a similar process of segregation will be carried through next year. The senior class has this year been given a larger degree of self-government than ever before in the history of the school.

Professor Baxter, in my opinion, is right in his emphasis on the necessity in a school like this of developing self-reliance, and self-reliance can be developed only by giving responsibility.

I may say that no one can live in a great school like this without believing, as Professor Baxter believes, that this generation is a better generation than mine or his. There is less snobbishness on Andover Hill. There is less disorder. In every respect the morale of the school as I see it—and I think I speak here for my faculty colleagues as well as for myself—has very definitely improved. The depression may have brought worry to many of the depressed, but, on the whole, it has been a good thing for education.

I should like to speak for about three or four minutes on another phase of academic



ABBOT M. STEVENS, '07

Recently elected to the Board of Trustees

life. It is a warm, sunny afternoon. Perhaps my subject is too serious a one for this gathering, but I promise you that I shall not find that I have failed to keep my train appointments.

In this matter of education in these days every school must have a philosophy. Now, in the Eton of "Flogging" Keats and the Andover of Eliphalet Pearson there was a very definite educational philosophy behind all that was done, and I respect it. It was the belief that it was a good thing for every boy to be put through the same mill, that every boy should be treated like every other boy, regardless of his aptitudes, his ambitions, his native ability. So the teachers were severe men, men who created the impression of fear. You remember that Oliver Wendell Holmes, writing about one of these teachers, described him in these words:

Supreme he sits; before the awful frown
That bends his brow the boldest eye goes down.
Not more submissive Israel heard or saw
At Sinai's foot, the giver of the law.

That was the old-time theory of education, the doctrine that it was a good thing to make a boy do something he didn't want to do, day after day, to drive it in, by force, if necessary—more often by force than by any other plan. I like to call it the Simon Legree theory of education. I respect the teachers who carried it through. But for it, as a theory, I have no respect and with it I entirely disagree.

In the reaction to this old scheme we have had in these days the progressive school of education, a school which in my opinion carried the pendulum to the remote extreme on the other side, a theory in which every child was allowed to go as he pleased. You remember the story of the little girl who said to her mother, "Mamma, must I keep on doing what I want to all day long?" That kind of education has succeeded in reaction to the old Simon Legree method, and I like to call it the Pollyanna method of education.

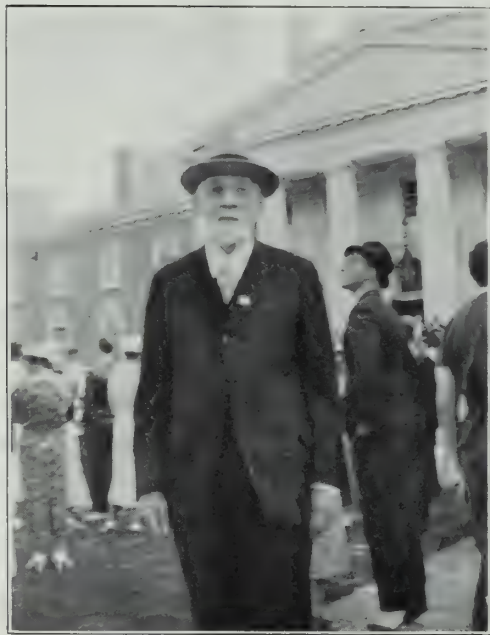
Now, somewhere between this conservative doctrine and this radical doctrine there must be a philosophy of education

which we might very well call the liberal philosophy of education. It ought to be possible, ladies and gentlemen, to uphold high standards of education, not through fear, but through interest. It ought to be possible to keep the standards high and yet profit by what we have learned from sociology, from physiology, and psychology in recent years. It ought to be possible to devise a theory of education which should believe in guidance without coddling and in sympathy without sentiment, a doctrine which would link together friendliness and firmness and which would believe in sympathetic treatment combined with insistence on hard work.

If we at Andover can do what I hope we may do, carry out a system of liberal education which would maintain the old traditions, and, as Professor Baxter has so well pointed out, go on to something new and finer, building a new and more beautiful structure on the ancient underpinnings, then we can accomplish at Andover what lies within my dreams.

I should like to say one more thing before I sit down. We believe at Andover in high scholarship. We believe that our standards of scholarship must be raised even beyond those which now exist. The great coveted prize of the year is the Faculty Prize award for the highest standing in the Senior class.

And yet there is something, it seems to me, more permanent, more enduring, than classroom methods or teaching techniques or fields of intensification. I have been a head master now for only a little over two years, but as I have tried to study the problems of the institution, I have become more and more convinced that in secondary education the great thing is character. The founders of this institution said in that great document, "The first and primary purpose of this school is the promotion of true piety and virtue." Those are old phrases. They meant simply that in a school of this kind there must necessarily be a moral and ethical basis. So I am convinced myself that, along with scholarship, must go this ethical and moral basis, if we are, as Colonel Stimson said this morning in his address, to send out boys equipped for "the great end and real business of living." That is the liberal philosophy.



JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT
Warner, N. H., Class of 1878

Before my time in Amherst College and partly during it a great teacher taught philosophy at that institution. He was a very quiet kind of a person. His classroom was a very simple place. He published no books. Professor Charles E. Garman year after year, hermit though he was, reclusive though he was, taught boys the kind of idealism which later they carried out into the world, and over a period of ten or twelve years men like Henry T. Rainey, Allen T. Treadway, Charles S. Whitman, Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court, Bertrand H. Snell, Dwight W. Morrow, Calvin Coolidge—men of that type—sat in front of him. He gave them the ideals and they carried them out, as far as they could, into practical life.

So it is, it seems to me, that through the influence of the teacher, through his character, through his love for scholarship, in an institution like this, something of that kind may be done. Something of that kind has been done in years past. Something of that kind is going on today, and more and more, as time goes on, I hope the spirit of men like these from a beautiful spot like this may go out through the United States into the far crannies and corners of our national life, spreading a gospel of idealism, which in the hands of these men may be made to operate for fine and splendid public service.

Mr. Bushnell: On motion of Mr. Eaton, seconded by Mr. Jackson, the meeting stands adjourned to the baseball field.

Following Dr. Fuess's address, the meeting was adjourned to the bleachers at Brothers Field, where, together with their ladies, the alumni and graduates witnessed an amusingly lop-sided ball game between the Varsity nine and the Alumni team, the latter in six short innings easily subduing their younger but less experienced opponents to the tune of 9-0.

The week's festivities came to a fitting close with the Junior Promenade held that evening in the Borden Gymnasium. The true flavor of that occasion can perhaps best be conveyed by quoting from the special Commencement issue of *The Phillippian*: "In engaging Jimmy Lunceford, the 'New Colored King of Syncopation' and Harlem's newest rage, who has completely captivated New York's famous Cotton Club by his scintillating, bewitching dance rhythms, his tantalizing style, and his unique, distinctive arrangements of both the torrid and slower melodies, the Prom Committee composed of Bolton, Hurlbutt, Ely, and Graham rightfully believe that they have obtained the best in musical entertainment. Under the careful, discriminating eye of the said Committee, the Gymnasium has been uniquely decorated with the greatest taste, to display to the utmost advantage the eminent, elite group who will sway rhythmically to the syncopation of the great Lunceford. Also, great credit is due to the Committee for their

choice of ladies to act as Patronesses. The gracious personalities of Mesdames Fuess, Leonard, Pfatteicher, Adriance, and Gallagher will lend an air of distinction and sophistication to the affair which will make it truly elegant."



F. ABBOTT GOODHUE, '02
Recently Elected to the Board of Trustees



CLASS OF 1910

Back Row: M. J. Dale, '07; H. Wortham, O. S. Dow, Q. Reynolds, W. Tupper.

Third Row: J. Cahill, O. S. Hart, F. Smith, S. Eames, S. Bushnell, S. Smith, J. Baxter, A. Jackson.

Second Row: H. Aiken, E. Dustan, J. Abbot, C. Arnold, H. Pillsbury, S. Paradise, H. Burdett, R. Thompson, Master Scott Paradise.

Front Row: Miss Carol Paradise, C. Carl, D. Townson, H. Harbison.

CLASS REUNIONS

Class of 1890—45th Reunion

The Forty-fifth anniversary of '90's graduation was celebrated by the following men: C. Bodwell, A. G. Cummings, F. R. Davis, T. Eaton, W. C. Goss, A. T. Harrington, H. B. Haskell, E. S. Page, E. S. Pomeroy, G. B. Sargent, J. C. Sawyer and A. E. Stearns.

Those who arrived early were happily entertained at the reception given by the Headmaster—Dr. Fuess—whose home is that occupied in the earlier days by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

At the class dinner at Williams Hall—the headquarters—a photograph of the boys at the Carpenter House taken by Henry P. Moseley in the spring of '90 as well as one of Moseley as he now appears were presented to the class and after being studied were placed in the archives of '90 located in the Oliver Wendell Holmes

Library, whose librarian had selected many of the photographs taken by McCormick of Boston—the school photographer of '90's time—as well as others taken by Moseley and had placed them in cases where they might be seen and enjoyed, reminding '90 of the halcyon days.

Letters of regret were received from Addis, Moseley, A. W. Stone, Noyes, Henning, J. H. Taylor.

A number purposed to be present but at the last found it impossible to do so.

The new Chapel, the Infirmary and the Addison Gallery of Art proved of great interest to those who have not been on Andover Hill in recent years. Also were enjoyed the walks, the haunts, the old abandoned railway, Pomp's Pond, places that had not been visited in years.

Many of the old landmarks are gone but they are remembered because of their delightful associations.

Since our last reunion the following have passed on: Gove, Horne, Mayers, Howe, Terry, Brewster, Hallock, Johnson, Stillman, Tarbox, Wells, Lane, Stratton, H. F. Page, Shackford, Shattuck, Holbrook, Keeler.

Although the number at the reunion was not as large as desired, those who returned enjoyed revisiting the alma mater, greeting one another, seeing the old familiar faces and recalling the very happy days of many years ago.

A. T. HARRINGTON

Class of 1895—40th Reunion

Andover was dressed in her best and we were welcomed by as fine weather as anyone could wish when we began to arrive at Williams Hall on the afternoon of June 13th.

Our first round of pleasure was to attend the reception given by Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess, who now occupy the old Phelps house on Main Street. In the lovely garden of this old place we had the opportunity and pleasure of greeting some of our old teachers—"Pap" Eaton, Graham, Newton, Phillips, Stone and Freeman. "Pap" looks just as he did when we were in school, and can still call each one of us by name and tell us where we lived.

From the reception we adjourned to Williams Hall—our headquarters—where we sat down to our Class Dinner. There were present—Dwight Day, Dean Luce, Phil Carleton, Hervey Skinner, Bill Leshner, True Hooper, Fred Davis, Barrett Crosby (one of the original "Fem-Sem Chasers"), Hitchcock, Tuttle, McQueston, Bancroft, Weed and Haskell. We also had as guests Professor Allen Rogers Benner and Fred Davis, Jr.

After dinner we separated more or less, although many walked up to George Washington Hall to see the new movie in color, "Becky Sharp."

Friday morning we met at Samuel Phillips Hall, joined the procession, and marched to the Academy Chapel where the graduation exercises were held. Some of the boys who were with us on Thursday night did not appear; but others came to take their places. Miles Sherrill, Fletcher and Everett turned up;

but Carleton, McQueston, Luce, Bancroft and Davis were missing.

After luncheon we went over to Brothers Field and saw a very active and, in spots, a young Alumni team defeat the Academy nine.

As we left Andover in the late afternoon we all felt well repaid for the efforts we had made to return for our Fortieth Class Birthday. The changes on Andover Hill are amazing and we could not but feel a great satisfaction that we have been, and still are, a part of such a glorious and great school as Phillips Academy at Andover.

E. KIRK HASKELL,
Secretary

Class of 1900—35th Reunion

The class of 1900 held its 35th reunion June 13 and 14, with twelve members back. Our headquarters were at Williams Hall. The early arrivals attended the Reception of the Headmaster and Mrs. Fuess at their delightful home, the old Elizabeth Stuart Phelps place on Main street just across the campus from the Oliver Wendell Holmes library.

Ten of us got together for the Class Dinner in the main dining room of Williams Hall at 6.30, where similar dinners were also held by the Classes of '90, '95, and 1910. Chick Irwin insisted that ours was the youngest looking crowd of the four classes present, and no one dared gainsay his venerable locks, although Dr. Newton admitted having a son who was being graduated *Cum Laude* from Harvard this month.

"Bars" gave us a most interesting account of his experiences since leaving Andover and his ten years back in Turkey.

Those of us who had the privilege of chatting with our old friend "Al" Stearns, who with Treasurer "Jim" Sawyer, was at his own Class Dinner at Williams Hall felt well repaid for this brief happy meeting with the real genius of today's Andover, whose loyal devotion to his ideal has wrought the miracle our School now presents to every returning Alumnus. His vision, and the faith and confidence inspired by his friends in this loyal son of Andover, have established in the Andover of today an immortal memorial to our greatly beloved Alfred E. Stearns.



CLASS OF 1895

Back Row: W. Leshner, W. D. Weed, E. K. Haskell, H. T. Hooper, H. J. Skinner

Second Row: W. S. Tuttle, A. O. Hitchcock, W. E. Everett, H. B. Crosby, D. H. Day

Front Row: M. S. Sherrill

The weather for the entire reunion was perfect. And what a joy it was to meet again old teachers and old friends, classmates mellowed by years of experiences, yet meeting for a day together on the hallowed common-ground of Phillips Academy.

WALTER CRASS

several members made a hasty departure and thus failed to see the humiliating defeat about to be perpetrated upon the Academy Nine by the Alumni team.

Attending members of the Class resolved to be present at the next reunion with each member pledged to bring another member.

TREVOR A. CUSHMAN

Class of 1905—30th Reunion

The Class of 1905 held its thirtieth reunion at Andover on Thursday and Friday, June 13th and 14th, with the following members in attendance:— Douglas C. Arnold, Harold T. Capen, Eliot A. Carter, Robert C. Chapin, James J. Clifford, Trevor A. Cushman, Harold R. Edwards, Arthur L. Graves, George D. Kittredge, I. Newton Perry, Leonard W. Rowley, Mortimer A. Seabury.

The lack of members was made up for by a royal good time reminiscing after the Class Dinner on the evening of June 13th at Williams Hall. The returning members of the Class ate well and heartily on that occasion as well as at the Alumni Luncheon on Friday, June 14th. After an impromptu group snapshot the formalities broke up as

Class of 1910—25th Anniversary

Dutch Carl was the first to arrive at Headquarters in Adams Hall, and as the afternoon progressed classmates continued to appear until it was evident that we were to have one of the largest reunions any class has had in recent years. A few went to Class Day which was held in the Meeting Room instead of in front of the gymnasium, and every one showed up at Dr. Fuess's beautiful garden for tea where they met many of their old teachers. Tea was continued at Charlie Arnold's home in Andover, where Charlie and Mrs. Arnold so hospitably entertained the class that it arrived at the Commons for the class dinner nearly an hour late. About twenty-six

sat down, including M. J. Dale, '07, the only representative of his class in town, who was adopted into 1910 by acclamation. After dinner a few went to the movie, *Becky Sharp*, being shown in the Meeting Room, but the majority preferred to enjoy the evening outside and to reminisce about old times.

Friday was one of Andover's most beautiful days, sunny and cool. At nine our band of seven Scotch pipers arrived, and after playing several impromptu concerts, led us over to Samuel Phillips Hall, where the parade was forming, and where we were received with applause and given a cheer by the graduating class. We had the place of honor right behind the Faculty in the parade to the Commencement exercises and afterwards assembled at the gym for the Alumni luncheon, where our classmate, Jimmy Baxter, was the only speaker in addition to Dr. Fuess. After the luncheon we saw the graduates defeat the school team by the score of 9-0, although the only assistance we rendered was in the form of good advice from the bleachers.

At the dinner Carl suggested that we take up a collection to make our showing in the Alumni Fund as near 100% as possible and led off with a very generous contribution. Others joined in, and as a result enough money was collected to assign a dollar each to seventy non-contributors. Our showing was already excellent and this contribution enables us to show 147 names on our list in the Alumni Fund report. This is a percentage of over 75, almost if not quite a record for a class of our size.

Those present at reunion were J. R. Abbot, H. Aiken, C. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, J. P. Baxter, E. U. Burdett, S. K. Bushnell, J. L. Cahill, C. W. Carl, E. H. Dow, E. B. Dustan, S. W. R. Eames, W. H. Griffin, H. Harbison, R. E. Hardy, O. S. Hart, A. L. Jackson, F. J. Monahan, H. W. Pillsbury and Mrs. Pillsbury, S. H. Paradise and Mrs. Paradise, K. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, Q. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, F. C. Smith, S. K. Smith, R. M. Thompson, D. C. Townson, W. Tupper, A. M. Wall, H. F. Wortham.

S. W. R. EAMES

Class of 1915—20th Anniversary

The following members of the Class of 1915 were in attendance at the 20th Reunion:

Robert T. Bushnell, Lloyd Thomas, Nehemiah Boynton, John Emerson, George Heywood, Lincoln Prescott, Don Kitchin, Robinson Shepard, Monte Peck, Francis Hartley, John Gault, Jerome Preston, Carl Lindsay, George D. Flynn, Jr.

A good many of the boys stayed at Rockwell House the night of June 13th and later attended a splendid dinner at the Commons. After dinner, we listened with great pleasant to the singing on the steps of George Washington Hall, following which some of the boys attended the movies, and others adjourned to listen to John Emerson argue at length about Andover-Exeter and Harvard-Yale football scores circa 1912 to 1915; with a good deal of visiting done to such high spots as Burns', Doc Crowley's old drug store, Bill Poland's Sports Emporium, and other places.

At the Alumni Luncheon, Bob Bushnell represented the Class by presiding and reading a very carefully prepared speech, unmolested by any of his classmates. Following the very excellent luncheon, a few of us stayed on for the ball game, after which there was a general adjournment until June, 1940, when we expect to have a record-breaking crowd back for the 25th.

GEORGE D. FLYNN, JR.

Class of 1929—6th Reunion

The class of 1929 tried the experiment this year of having a six-year reunion instead of the one at the end of the conventional five year period which conflicts with college gatherings. They report that it was an altogether pleasant and informal occasion devoid of formalities, and that they much enjoyed inspecting the school and visiting with old friends and teachers. Those present were Al Barclay, Al Kidder, S. Stackpole, G. Barrows, M. Crofoot, W. Sheldon, W. Biscoe, F. Gordon, H. Wickwire, W. Taylor, R. Gaston, R. Shafer, J. Kane, P. White, M. DeWolfe, R. Jackson, and J. Q. Newton.

J. Q. NEWTON

General School Interests

Alfred L. Ripley Receives Degree from Yale

On June 19, Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, P.A. '73, formerly president of the Academy Board of Trustees and for many years a member of the Yale Corporation was awarded the degree of LL.D. by that university.

Mr. Ripley's citation at the granting of his degree was as follows:

Professor Nettleton: Dean of New England bankers; born to command, but ever commanding affection as well as admiration. An Andover-Yale-Bostonian—"three gentlemen at once"—trustee of business, school, and university—

Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state;
Whom they must follow.

Trustee of Phillips-Andover Academy, and for over twenty years president of the Board, he has deeply sensed the distinctive service of a historic school, of national character and constituency, in maintaining the firm tradition of the liberal mind and heart. A Yale College graduate of the class of 1878, and a Yale Master of Arts, further trained at Harvard, Berlin, and Bonn, he was for seven years a member of the Yale faculty, first as tutor in Latin, eventually as Assistant Professor of German. Alumni Fellow of Yale for the unprecedented term of thirty-four years—the list of his corporation committees is virtually an organization chart of Yale administrative service. "The length, and the breadth, and the height of it are equal." He has justified the ways of Yale to men—not least as exemplar of her way of life. "In Plancus' days," and in ours, a teacher of the humanities—integer vitae, scelerisque purus.

President Angell: Wise counselor, faithful friend, scholar by taste and training, man of affairs by compelling destiny, in both distinguished by sagacity and judgment, at once an idealist and a realist, your alma mater, recognizing your outstanding accomplishment in many worthy walks of life, and in abiding gratitude for the long years of devoted and invaluable service which you have given to her, gladly con-

fers upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, admitting you to all its rights and privileges.

Library Gifts

One of the most important gifts of the year has been received recently from Harlan Hoge Ballard, of the class of 1900, who has presented to the school the Vergil Collection which had been brought together over a long period of time by his father, Harlan Hoge Ballard, Senior, Vergilian scholar and editor of a textbook on the *Aeneid*. This library consists of one hundred and twenty-six volumes, the greater part of which are editions new to the Library's collections of Vergiliana. With the Charles H. Forbes Collection these volumes of the Ballard Collection will give to Phillips Academy a noteworthy library for scholarly research. In a future number of THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN this valuable gift will be more fully described. Mr. Ballard has also presented a scrap book compiled by his father while in college containing much interesting material concerning Oliver Wendell Holmes, P.A. 1825.

Professor Forbes's bequest of his entire library has been recorded in an earlier issue of THE BULLETIN. Already a thousand volumes have been accessioned and over a thousand more will be added during the coming year. It is impossible to overestimate the value to Phillips Academy of this scholar's library.

Mrs. Newton Bosworth has given one hundred and three volumes from the library of her father, Dr. R. Heber Newton, which have added many interesting titles to the Library's resources. Dr. William S. Wadsworth, '87, always mindful of the needs of the school, has presented twenty-eight volumes to the general library and the Jane Locke Memorial Collection. From Dr. Alfred V. Kidder has been received a full set of the works of Andrew Carnegie.

Dr. John W. Cummin of Boston, through Professor Benner, has again this year sent a number of volumes of unusual interest. Among them are two stories by Elijah

Kellogg, once well-known as a writer for boys, and author of the famous oration, *Spartacus to the Gladiators*, which he wrote in Bartlet Hall while a student at the Andover Theological Seminary. Another very interesting contribution from Dr. Cummin is a work entitled *The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*, written by William Vincent in 1805, an account of the early trading of the West with the East. This finely printed volume, which is dedicated to King George the Third, is valuable for its source material on the early commerce of Greece and Rome with the Orient. The Appendix contains a list of articles of merchandise in Greek, with their English equivalents, and reads like a catalogue of the gifts brought to King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba and the kings of Arabia.

To do honor to Mr. Justice Holmes on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday the *Harvard Law Review* dedicated to him the issue for March, 1931. A bound copy of this periodical has recently been presented by the *Review* to the Library. The many tributes to Mr. Justice Holmes's learning as a jurist, and the admiration and affection felt for him as a man are here expressed by his English and American colleagues and make this number of the *Review* inspiring reading.

Mr. Howard Eric, 1903, has presented *The Journals of Major John André*, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, and issued in a special edition by the Bibliophile Society of Boston. The volumes contain many interesting maps and charts and the facsimile of an affecting letter from Major André to General Washington in which he petitions that he be allowed to die like a soldier and not be hung like a criminal. From Mr. Eric has also been received a presentation copy of *The Guardian Angel* by Oliver Wendell Holmes which is enclosed in an attractive half morocco slip case.

A fine set of Shakespeare's Works has been given by Dr. William M. Conant, '74. This Renaissance Edition was brought out under the general editorship of Sidney Lee, and the introduction to each volume was written by a Shakespearean scholar of note. These volumes will be placed in the Library's Reading Room.

Another aid to the study of Shakespeare is a set in two volumes, *The School of Shak-*

spere, edited by Richard Simpson. This work has long been out of print so that the Library is very fortunate to be able to add it to its collection of Shakespeareana. The plays acted by Shakespeare's Company while he was a member of it and other plays credited to Shakespeare but which do not appear in the collections of the early dramatists or in the usual collections of old plays are included in these volumes. They also contain the prose works of Robert Greene and an extended account of his attack upon Shakespeare. This valuable work is the gift of Philip T. Nickerson, '80.

An extremely interesting item which has been preserved for Phillips Academy through the thoughtful care of Morley P. Turpin, Archivist of the University of Rochester, is the original manuscript of the Greek oration delivered at the Commencement exercises in 1872 by Howard L. Osgood, entitled *The Assassination of Hipparchus*. There are three drafts of the oration in Greek and a copy of an English translation. One copy is marked with directions for "colloquial use of gesture" and for other gestures with fist and finger.

Hackenburg's Greek Grammar which was published in 1820 and used at Phillips Academy by John S. Emerson of the class of 1822, was taken by him to Dartmouth, brought back to Andover when he entered the Seminary, and carried, by way of Cape Horn, to the Sandwich Islands, where he went as a missionary in 1830. This grammar, which has now returned to Phillips Academy after more than one hundred years of wandering, is the gift of Ralf P. Emerson of Salem, the grandson of this pioneer missionary.

From Mrs. J. W. Bell, sister of Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, '68, the Library has received the very valuable gift of a set of his *Surgical Papers* in two volumes. Dr. William J. Mayo of the Rochester Clinic has written the foreword to these *Papers* in which he says: "Dr. Frederic S. Dennis was one of the greatest surgeons produced by America and that in a time when surgery was making more advance than it had made in all its previous history." The Library feels honored to receive as a gift the work of this distinguished graduate.

The volume, *The Rise and Progress of Re-*

ligion in the Soul, by Philip Doddridge, printed by William Butler for the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians; the Hampshire Missionary Society; and the Trustees of Phillips Andover Academy, 1804, has been placed in the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library as a permanent loan through the courtesy of Leonard C. Brown of Mr. Vernon, Indiana.

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, '83, has presented the Library with an autographed copy of his book, *Democracy and European Nationalism* and also with a copy of *The Interdependent World and its Problems*, by Ramsay Muir. The latter is a book mentioned by Mr. Stimson as a valuable study of world problems when he visited the school at the beginning of the year.

Alfred S. Foote, '22, has sent thirteen volumes of the Spalding Guides in response to an appeal in THE BULLETIN some months ago. These volumes will aid very materially in completing the files of the Mercer Sports Library.

Many interesting letters, programs and clippings have been received from Miss Anne L. Crowell. These belonged to her father, Edward P. Crowell, '49, for many years professor at Amherst College. Robert P. Carle of South Salem, New York, has given a small engraved portrait of N. P. Willis with his autograph and also a manuscript letter and portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes. From Alfred E. Loyd, '31, has been received *The Phillippian* and *The Mirror* for the year 1930-1931. There have also been many other interesting gifts to the Andover Collection.

The list of donors to whom thanks are also due includes: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; The American Railway Association; The Department of Archaeology; Joseph N. Ashton; A. Graham Baldwin; Hollis R. Bailey, '73; Miss Margaret H. Bartlet; Mrs. William P. Beardsley; Professor Allen R. Benner; '88; Frank M. Benton; A. Wright Bigler, '37; Mrs. Walter Buck; Miss Miriam Carpenter; Henry H. Crapo; Dr. Carl F. Pfetteicher; Horace W. Davis; Miss Elizabeth Dunbar; John H. Dye; Guy H. Eaton; Ludlow Elliman; Mrs. Vladimir de Falovitch; Professor Holon A. Farr, '92; Byron J. Feeney, '20; Harvey S.

Firestone; Ralph C. Fitts; The Ford Motor Company; Archibald Freeman; Dr. Claude M. Fuess; James C. Graham; Carl W. Hamilton, '09; Allan V. Heely, '15; Miss Ethel A. Hitchcock; Robert M. Hite, '36; The Henry Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Sam A. Lewisohn; The Library of Congress; Thomas McClintock, '66; Mrs. Charles B. Manning; Edwin R. Masback, '36; Milton Academy, Alumni Memorial Foundation; Dr. Warren K. Moorehead; Dr. Henry P. Moseley, '90; Mrs. Frederick E. Newton; Wesley M. Oler, '36; Scott H. Paradise, '10; Frank E. Parkhurst, '83; Father Aurelio Espinosa Polit; Rabbi J. J. Price; Edwin B. Reed; Alfred L. Ripley, '73; James C. Sawyer, '90; Ivar J. Sjöström; Charles Scribner's Sons; Edgar B. Sherrill, '98; Edric B. Smith, '35; Mrs. Roy Spencer; Augustus P. Thompson, '92; Dirk H. van der Stucken; Yale University Press; The Philip Hamilton McMillan Memorial Publication Fund; Abbot Academy; Miss Jane B. Carpenter; Joseph W. Coughlin, '37; Henry M. Curry, '35; A. C. Gilbert; Edward W. Rolfe, '69; Mrs. Frances M. Scheidacker.

Scholarship Honors at Yale

During the past college year many former Andover students have received prizes and scholarships from Yale. Following is a partial list of the awards: Thatcher Memorial Prizes in Debating—a first prize to Max F. Milliken, P.A. '31, of Pasadena, Cal., a second prize to Lyman Spitzer, Jr., P.A. '31, of Toledo, Ohio.

The Scott Prize for excellence in French:—Norman L. Hope, P.A. '32, of New York City.

The Winthrop Prize for the most thorough acquaintance with the Greek and Latin poets:—John W. Warrington, P.A. '32, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Berkeley Premium for the Freshman who passed the best examination in Latin:—Robert P. Williams, P.A. '34, St. Louis, Mo.

The Winston Trowbridge Townsend Prize for excellence in English composition in the Freshman class:—honorable mention to Robert McKenzie Gibson, P.A. '34, of Montclair, N. J.

The John W. Corwith Memorial Scholarship for excellence in Latin:—Kevin McInerney, P. A. '31, of Rochester, N.Y.

Benjamin F. Barge Memorial Scholar:—Earl J. Wofsey, P.A. '33, of Stamford, Conn.

Norman Stewart Hall Memorial Scholar:—Willard Cates, P.A. '32, of New Haven, Conn.

New York Yale Club Scholars:—John M. Cates, Jr., P.A. '32, of New Haven, Conn., and Mather K. Whitehead, P.A. '32, of Westfield, N. J.

Frederick A. Ward Memorial Scholar:—Edward V. Gulick, P.A. '33, of Wellesley.

The Lasalle A. White Scholars:—Frederick P. Haas, P.A. '31, of New Rochelle, N. Y. and Charles B. Swope P.A. '31, of Huntingdon, Pa.

Yale Andover Scholars:—Keith S. Brown, P.A. '31, of Wheaton, Ill. and John Badman, P. A. '33, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Addison Gallery Notes

The spring term brought a change in the schedule of the Addison Gallery from exhibitions designed primarily for teaching purposes to those of more general public interest. The Exhibition of Classical Art, arranged for the meeting of the Classical Association at Andover, effectively suggested the possibilities for coöperation between Classical and Art departments in schools and colleges. Through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; The Metropolitan Museum, New York; and the Fogg Museum at Harvard, it was possible to show examples of Classical art from the Minoan age through the Roman Empire which combined literary interest with artistic merit of a high order. The outstanding object was a beautifully preserved fifth century Greek vase with a drawing by the Lykoan painter of the meeting of Odysseus and Elpenor with Hermes in the underworld. This vase, the property of the Boston Museum, is considered by some authorities the finest Greek vase in America, and the exhibition in Andover was an

Dimock Wins Harvard's Lowell Prize

One of the most sought after prizes available for prep school boys is the George Emerson Lowell Prize in the Classics, which is offered by Harvard. George Edward Dimock, Jr., P.A. '35, won the prize, amounting to \$500, handily from a field of contestants representing the brightest classical students from many different schools. However, since Dimock held fast his allegiance to Yale, he had to be content with being recognized as the winner of the prize, while the money went to R. W. Heurtley, of Exeter, who won second place and is entering Harvard.



THE ACADEMY CHAPEL SEEN FROM THE ADDISON GALLERY

The Adler Prize

The Adler Prize for the best personal library collected by an undergraduate during the year is given by Mr. Elmer Adler, '04, and consists of eight numbers of the *Colophon*. This year the prize was divided between Frederick Arnold Field and John Samuel Lucas.

example of the splendid coöperation which other museums are extending to the Addison Gallery.

"Design in Local Industry," an exhibition of products manufactured in Andover, Lawrence, Lowell, and Haverhill, attracted an unusual amount of local interest and received national recognition as a useful development towards closer alliance between art and industry. Through the efforts of Mrs. Cook and members of the Advisory Committee, forty-seven companies were represented in a display which included textiles in large assortments, leather goods, rubber accessories, brushes, motors, automobile horns, and a variety of other products. The objects were selected for their successful adaptation of design elements (qualities of shape, form, decoration, texture and finish) to modern machine-made products. The installation was carefully arranged to give these artistic factors their proper emphasis.

While the exhibition suggested that there is still a field for better industrial design, it showed the opportunity which a museum has to play an active role in encouraging the manufacture and purchase of a higher standard of merchandise for everyday use.

For the Commencement season, a representative exhibition of "Water Colors by Contemporary Americans" was arranged. This group supplemented the exhibition of "Water Colors by Ten Americans" held in 1931, but included a larger representation of younger painters whose reputations are at present confined to their own communities. It gave some evidence for the conclusion that American painting still reaches its highest peak in the water color medium. No attempt was made to reflect "The American Scene," "The School of Paris," or any other fad of the moment in American painting. The exhibition, chosen for the interest of the individual picture alone, gave special satisfaction to those who are more interested in art itself than in its literary and historical byproducts.

The Addison Gallery will be open again during the summer months daily from 1:00 until 5:00 and on Sundays 2:30 until 5:00. It will also be open by special appointment during the morning hours.

C.H.S.

Alumni Exhibition

Professional artists, art students, and "Sunday painters" all took part in an exhibition of paintings and drawings by alumni of Phillips Academy held in the Addison Gallery from May 21st through the Commencement season. The variety of subject matter, technique, and point of view precluded any suggestion of an "Andover tradition" in paintings. Modernists and conservatives alike joined in this exhibition, and buried their hatchets for the benefit of their fellow alumni, visitors, and undergraduates. Especially prominent among the professional group was the work of Waldo Pierce, P.A. '03, whose "After the Show" from the collection of the Whitney Museum in New York shared honors with the excellent portrait of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns by Jere Wickwire, '02. Several recent graduates who are just beginning their careers as professional artists showed promise which should insure an even better alumni exhibition in the future. Those represented included:

A. Everett Austin, Jr., '18; Warren Beach, '33, Rockwell A. Coffin, '89, George E. Cook, '17, Raymond Crosby, '93, Frederick D. Greene '81, Darragh de Lancey, '86, Richmond K. Fletcher, '04, Thomas K. Hanna, '91, Bartlett Hayes, Jr., '22, Alfred Lang, '99, Arthur T. Lougee, '32, Dudley Morris, '27, Harvey B. McCrone, '11, A. Wells Peck, '33, Graham Peck, '31, Waldo Pierce, '03, Jere R. Wickwire, '02.

The Studio Exhibition

This year, for the first time in its active history, the Sketch Club yielded some of its well deserved prestige to classroom demands, but the studio exhibition, comprising work done for school credit as well as voluntary work, was larger than ever before.

Since Buel Trowbridge inspired a few boys to work with him in 1929, the Sketch Club has won increasing approval from the student body and a larger number of boys have found time for voluntary work. Those who were most interested in studio activities were naturally anxious to get credit for their time spent there, but, al-

though the class absorbed the greater number, there were still some whose schedules did not permit their assuming extra hours: voluntary work was possible for them from time to time. It was felt that the classroom should not destroy the older organization, and efforts were made to keep it going. The success of these efforts is to be measured by the voluntary contributions to the studio exhibition which was held during commencement week in two of the gallery rooms on the first floor. Of the fifty-nine exhibits, including drawing, painting, and sculpture, twenty were contributed by boys getting no school credit for their work.

The exhibition was, as it should be, a record of accomplishment rather than a true cross-section of all work done during the school year. For the most part the entries were executed since the latter half of the winter term. Routine study, which occupies more than half the studio time, is seldom interesting to the ordinary visitor; even from the boys' point of view its importance is, perhaps rightly, disregarded in the face of direct results.

With the exception of the routine already referred to, the class work was conducted on much the same basis as the Sketch Club: each boy was encouraged to work in his own way, largely with the materials and subjects of his preference; he worked individually, not in a class. Examples of this were to be noted in the exhibition. Still-lives, such as those by R. S. Reigeluth, R. J. Stevens, and L. Clark, Jr., were very different in handling and point of view; landscapes by R. M. Weissman, G. S. Swope, F. K. Wallace, E. Bostwick, Jr., and J. R. Van Horne, Jr., differed equally; an imaginary painting of a school celebration by H. Cross, Jr., a portrait study of one of the cleaning women by A. W. Wingate, abstractions by C. Ginsberg, and drawings by J. E. Agoos and H. N. W. Leiper were all examples of thoroughly personal work.

Modelling was added to the other work this year. Four figures, produced during the spring term with the help of a student model, were exhibited. Models were not always available for the extended length of time necessary for those feeling their way with clay; a study of his own foot by

F. W. Coker, Jr. was a competent example of an earlier phase of the year's work. Four small clay figures by J. H. Van Horne, Jr. were imaginary sketches modelled from memory after observing action in baseball and track. It was largely on his capable handling of these clay sketches that the award to him of the Samuel F. B. Morse prize of \$25 was based, although his self-portrait and pencil study for a painting of the Commons staircase would probably have been sufficient to justify his candidacy in the opinion of most judges.

In addition to the Morse prize, awarded on the basis of "native creative ability, combined with craftsmanship, as evidenced in a developed personal style," the Thompson prize of \$15 in memory of A. P. Thompson, 3rd, was given again this year and awarded to E. Bostwick, Jr. for improvement in drawing and painting during the school year.

Prizes such as these are welcome incentives to good performance; the prospect of them whets the appetite in the early part of the year. But the exhibition as a whole does not depend on bribes for its existence. The work is done for its own sake, and should be regarded as a combination of many attempts to achieve what is satisfactory to the individual. Twenty-five boys contributed to the exhibition.

B.H.H., JR.

New England Classical Association Meets at Andover

The New England Classical Association, whose membership is composed of teachers of the Classics in the New England schools and colleges, held its annual meeting at Phillips Academy on March 29 and 30. About two hundred were present. The meeting opened with a formal address of welcome by Headmaster Fuess, to which Professor E. K. Rand, President of the Association and Head of the Department of Classics at Harvard, replied. Papers were read on Friday and Saturday, a smoker was enjoyed on Friday evening, and on Saturday the Association was the guest of the Academy Trustees at lunch. Mr. L. Denis Peterkin, Head of the Latin Department, was in charge of the enter-

tainment of this group during its stay in Andover.

Exhibits in connection with the convention were held at the Addison Gallery, the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, and the Archaeological Museum. The Gallery exhibit consisted of objects of great rarity and value loaned by the Metropolitan Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Fogg Museum of Harvard, and the American Numismatic Society, among them a 5th century Attic Greek vase depicting the meeting of Odysseus and Elpenor in the underworld, said to be the finest in this country. The exhibition at the Library included the Forbes Virgil Collection, a photographic copy of the first edition of Homer, and many other books on classical subjects from the library's collection. The Archaeology Department had on display many classical relics from its collection.

Headmaster's Engagements

SPRING TERM

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| April 18 | Guest at Winthrop House, Harvard University, and spoke informally on "President Coolidge." |
| April 24 | Spoke at conference of Junior and Senior High School Principals in Framingham on "The Development of the New England Academy." |
| May 6 | Spoke at Anniversary Luncheon at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. |
| May 9 | Read at meeting of Massachusetts Historical Society his chapter on Coolidge and the Republican Convention of 1920. |
| June 6 | Spoke at graduation exercises of the North Shore Country Day School in Beverly. |
| June 17 | Received from Williams College the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. |

Engagements of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns During the Past Year

Preaching

Colleges: Rutgers University, Union, Skidmore, Williams, Mt. Holyoke, Amherst.

Schools: Hackley (twice), Loomis, Knox, Emma Willard, Lawrenceville (twice), Deerfield, Exeter, Andover, Northfield Seminary, Kent, Pomfret, Berkshire, Choate, Girard College, Mercersburg, Taft, Governor Dummer (baccalaureate), Hotchkiss (baccalaureate).

Addresses

Southbridge Woman's Club, Winchester College Club, Colby Junior College, N.H., Beverly High School, Brimmer School, Taft School New York Alumni Dinner, Dartmouth Woman's Club of Boston, Walpole Mothers' Club, Governor Dummer Academy, Peddie School (inauguration of the new principal, Mr. Saunders), Riverdale (commencement address), Knox (commencement address), Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio (commencement address), Rivers School (commencement address), Dover, N. H., High School (commencement address), Marblehead High School (commencement address), Punchard High School, Andover, (twenty-fifth anniversary of Principal Hamblin). Dr. Stearns also gave a radio talk on "The Academy" in connection with a series of talks sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Hole-In-One Made by English Exchange Student

Kenneth Richard Stoker, of Norman's Hall, Chelford Road, Prestbury, Cheshire, England, a former student of Wellington College, a great English public school, has spent the past year as an exchange student at Andover. The Academy has been delighted to welcome him to the Hill, for he has shown himself to be a scholar and a gentleman of the best type. His record here has been remarkable—in his one year he has joined a society, been elected to *Cum Laude*, the honorary scholarship society, has won six senior honors in his studies, more than any other boy in his class, and has climaxed his accomplishments by making a hole-in-one on the Andover Golf Course. This feat was performed while he was a member of the golf squad in regular practice and took place at the fifth hole, one hundred and thirty yards in length.



THE SENIOR CLASS ON THE STEPS OF SAMUEL PHILLIPS HALL

Spring Term Preachers

April	7	Rev. John Crocker
April	14	Dr. Samuel S. Drury
April	21	Rev. A. Graham Baldwin
April	28	Rev. Guthrie Speers
May	5	Dr. Carl Elmore
May	12	Rev. Archibald Black
May	19	Rev. Theodore C. Speers
May	26	Rev. Sidney Lovett
June	2	Rev. John Mitchell Currie
June	9	Dr. Willard Sperry

Faculty Notes

The Reverend A. Graham Baldwin has preached during the term at Abbot Academy, at Northfield Seminary, and at Williams College. He has also spoken at the Memorial Day Service in the Andover Town Hall and at the Andover Grange.

Mr. Charles H. Sawyer, Curator of the Addison Gallery of American Art spoke in Washington on May 15 at the Conference on Secondary Education in Art conducted by the American Federation of Arts. He

also spoke at the meeting of the American Association of Museums held in Washington on May 19 on "Museum Training from the Standpoint of the Director of a Preparatory School for Boys."

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields has spoken during the term at the Andover Free Church and before the Men's Club of Ballardvale.

Mr. L. C. Newton attended the meeting of the New England Modern Language Association held at Connecticut State College, at Storrs, Connecticut, on May 19 and 20.

Dr. J. Roswell Gallagher has published an article in the May issue of the *American Journal of Public Health* entitled The Use of Convalescent Serum in the Control of Measles.

Academy Lectures

"Few people have ever known an intensity of mingled joy and fear greater than that which came with the pursuit and capture of an ugly, eighty-barrel sperm

whale." With these words Mr. Chester S. Howland, son of a New Bedford whaling captain, began his lecture, "Hunting the Giants of the Deep," on April 26. From that point he went on to describe every detail of the whaling industry, showing the actual harpoons and lances used in the chase, and presenting remarkable moving pictures of the striking of the whale, the dangerous "Nantucket sleigh-ride" which followed as the monster dashed away at perhaps twenty miles an hour, and the final cutting-in and trying of the blubber.

On May 17, Miss Marjorie Moffet gave a delightful series of monologues. Most attractive in her own personality, Miss Moffet had mastered the art of the "monodrama" so that she enthralled a large audience and frequently produced gales of laughter with her amusing sketches. Her program contained humorous numbers such as *Bargain Basement*, the soliloquies of a shop girl between waiting on customers, *A Debutante at a Country Club Dance*, which was a caricature of any and all debutantes, and ended with *L'Espionne*, in which she played the part of a beautiful French spy being tried before a German court martial, who when convicted pronounced a stirring denunciation of war.

Phillips Club

The Phillips Club has completed a most successful year under the presidency of Mr. M. Lawrence Shields. On April 8, members of the Club with their ladies were much interested in a talk on "Modern American Architecture" by Dean G. Harold Edgell of the Harvard School of Architecture. Dr. Edgell, who is also a Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is one of America's leading authorities on his subject. Mr. Nathan C. Hamblin, Principal of Pynchard High School, spoke on May 27 about "The Problems of a High School Principal." On May 31, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Liquor Commissioner for the United States, described some of the duties of his office.

The officers of the Phillips Club for the coming year are as follows: President, Mr. L. Denis Peterkin; Secretary, Mr. Leonard F. James; Treasurer, Mr. Roger W. Higgins.

Debating

On May 14 the thirty-ninth annual debate for the H. S. Robinson prize took place in the Meeting Room. The proposition, "Resolved, That This House Pities Its Grandchildren," was derived from a recent debate held at Oxford University, England, by the famed debating club, the Oxford Union. Upholding the affirmative were John Brumback Spitzer, Nathan Cheney Fitts, of Manchester, N. H., and Allen Payne Harvey, Jr., these receiving the prize of sixty dollars. Speaking for the negative were Ellis Ames Ballard, II, of Hubbard Woods, Ill., Robert Seelye Reigeluth, of New Haven, Conn., and Hugh Roberts Hoval Smith, of Warren, Ariz. Dr. Fuess presided, with Mr. A. R. Blackmer, Dr. A. B. Darling, and Mr. B. H. Hayes, Jr., serving as judges.

On April 16, the traditional debate with Exeter was held, this year in Andover. Much amusement was afforded the audience by the direful consequences of movie attendance upon modern adolescents as pictured by J. B. Spitzer, J. T. Beaty, and E. A. Ballard of Andover, who upheld the negative side of the question, "Resolved, That the Moving Pictures of Today Do More Good Than Harm." The judges awarded the decision by a two-to-one vote to Exeter. Dr. Fuess presided.

At the final meeting of Philo in April the following officers for 1935-6 were elected: President, Ellis Ames Ballard, 2d; vice-president, John Harding Bishop; secretary-treasurer, Richard Merritt Weissman.

Society of Inquiry

Two meetings were held under the auspices of the Society of Inquiry during the spring term. On May 5th Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of New York City, gave an address on the subject "War and Peace." The questions directed to him during the forum period after his address indicated great interest in the present international situation. The group who heard Dr. Holmes was small, but this meeting goes down in history as the outstanding meeting of the year. On May 26, a breakfast meeting was held at the

Log Cabin for a group of seniors planning to enter Yale next fall. Reverend Sidney Lovett, who is protestant chaplain at Yale University, was the guest of this group.

The officers of the Society of Inquiry for next year are Ellis Ames Ballard, President; William D. Hart, Vice-President; Barton Chapin, Secretary; and Edwin Robert Masback, Treasurer. The other members of the new Board are John H. Bishop, Schuyler Van Ingen, Richard Weissman, and Melville Chapin.

Society Scholarship Averages

The society scholarship averages for the winter term were as follows:

A G C	73.73
P A E	70.80
F L D	69.27
P B X	68.27
K O A	68.01
A U V	67.04
E D P	66.94
P L S	64.53

Archaeology Notes

Dr. Moorehead will not engage in active work during the summer but will spend his time in Maine reviewing diaries and journals of past expeditions.

Mr. Fred Johnson is continuing with the work on Dr. Moorehead's proposed study of the "Axe and Its Variants," seeking to establish connections and evidences of migration from the variations observed in the stone industry of various tribes.

The plans of the Department of Archaeology call for an investigation of sites in Rhode Island and Massachusetts by Mr. Douglas S. Byers.

Toc H

Toc H has now become Circle A. Because of certain differences in organization and policy it seemed advisable for this group to discontinue its connection with the British Toc H movement. This does not mean any change in the place or function of this organization at Andover. It re-



PARENTS AND GUESTS WAITING FOR THE START OF THE COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

mains a group interested in doing work in the school and town community that will tend to create goodwill and render any service that is worth while. This year's record has been a strong one. The work at the Andover Guild has been handled exceptionally well; the old clothes drives and numerous other minor activities have been planned with efficiency and carried through with enthusiasm. Much credit is due to David Williams, the President, and the fifteen other members of this group.

The officers for next year are H. N. W. Leiper, President; Melville Chapin, Vice-President; and Samuel S. Binnian, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dinner of the Boston Alumni Association

On the evening of April 9, although it was one of the stormiest nights of the year, more than 150 graduates gathered at the University Club, in Boston, for the annual Alumni Dinner. The Toastmaster, Professor James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, P.A.

'10, Master of Adams House, Harvard, with his usual erudite wit which touched upon subjects ranging from Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin to the Dionne quintuplets first introduced Assistant Dean James R. Adriance, P. A. '28. Mr. Adriance described the efforts of the Dean's office to pick from a large number of candidates those boys who are most likely to be a credit to the school. He was followed by the Hon. Robert T. Bushnell, '15, who dwelt on the political situation and the contribution Phillips Academy has made to the nation in developing men of public spirit. The last speaker was Dr. Fuess, who described some of the more significant developments in the school—the new dormitory, the new infirmary, the success of the new curriculum, and the policy of the administration to consider each boy as an individual and to treat him accordingly.

P.L.S. House Badly Damaged by Fire

A fire which unfortunately was not completely extinguished the first time the local fire department visited the scene caused damage estimated at between \$6,000 and \$6,500 at the P.L.S. fraternity house on

the Old Campus at Phillips academy on May 20. The first alarm came in at 8:59, and after an hour and forty minutes the "All Out" was sounded. A half hour later the alarm was sounded, and the fire department found the house in flames again, causing extra damage of from \$2500 to \$3000.

Bird Banding Club

The year's work in bird banding compared favorably with last year's record, and it is safe to say that the enthusiasm and devotion of the members of the club has not been exceeded in any year since the inception of the organization five years ago. During the months of October, November, and December, 1934, several hundred birds were trapped, of which ninety-two had not been previously banded by any station. In addition to these, twelve "Returns" (birds banded by this station during an earlier migratory season) were trapped, a record for this club. Statistics for the first six months of 1935 have not yet been compiled, but it is estimated that close to one hundred and fifty new birds have been banded here during that period.



THE ALUMNI BASEBALL TEAM

Left to right: Karl Billhardt, '25; Dick Jackson, '29; Dave Grondohl, '34; Bill Ellison, '32; Trev Cushman, '34; Ed. Twombly, '08; Buzz Knowlton, '34; Chuck Littlefield, '32; Dave Shean, '34; Mike Reiter, '33; Len Burdett, '09; John Prior, '25; Buck Weed, '20.

Athletics

By G. GRENVILLE BENEDICT

THE editor of this column would like to look forward to a Spring Term during which he could get out to mosey around the playing fields every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and could make every out-of-town trip with every P.A. team. Then, he feels, he might be able to give you something worth reading. But such godlike powers of ubiquity are not given to mortal man, who has perforce to fall back upon the collected data illuminated by the memory of a flashing double play in this game and a whirlwind "220" in that meet. We seem to remember having murmured in the last issue something about Andover's fair share of victories. It seems to us, who are not athletically gluttonous, that a survey of the year's records shows just about this. Fifteen sports, major and minor, too many to enumerate, have won 62 victories to 48 defeats and 4 ties, for a total percentage of success of .564. Out of twelve engagements with Exeter the Blue has won seven. If you are interested, the batting average comes to something like .583. In the Spring Term alone Andover won 25 out of 48 contests with various school and Freshman teams in baseball, track, tennis, golf, and lacrosse, but took only two out of five encounters with her arch rival.

Track

We should like to think that the size of the score in the Exeter track meet more than made up for Andover's minority of victories over the Red and Gray. During the course of a very pleasant afternoon Captain Wolf's men rolled up the record-breaking total of 101 2-3 points to 24 1-3 for Exeter. Without detracting in the slightest from the credit that is due to the team and its obviously able coaches, we submit that there was a suggestion of hollowness in the victory, for Captain Kerr, Exeter's crack sprinter, was out with

measles, that academic epidemic, and Beltzner, stellar all-round performer, was restricted to one event because of a bad leg. In any event the margin of victory would have been large.

Andover swept the hammer and 440, took first and second in both hurdles, both dashes, the half-mile, the shot-put, javelin, and discus, and first in the mile and broad-jump, leaving Exeter the minimum of consolation with a tie for first in the high-jump and Beltzner's clear win in the pole-vault. The latter provided the most dramatic moment of the day. Cates and Cochran of Andover and Godfrey of Exeter had been indulging in one of those interminable battles and had seemed to the stands to have tied for first place somewhere short of twelve feet when a figure who had not vaulted before, rose, peeled off his red woolies, took a pole and a short survey of the situation, and cleared the bar by what seemed a good two feet. So the Exeter boys in the stands ended up with a good cheer after all.

We hazard the guess that this year's track team is the best balanced that Ray Shepard has ever turned out. After an unimportant preliminary meet, the Yale Freshmen won, 68 to 58, and the next week an even stronger Harvard team won, 67 to 59, in a meet marked by Sharretts's 6':1" in the high-jump and Horne's 4:33.8 in the mile. The next week Andover more than doubled her nearest competitor's score to walk away with the Harvard Interscholastics, with Moody broad-jumping 21':10½" and Ward heaving the hammer 169':2½". Worcester Academy next went down before the Blue juggernaut, 96½ to 29½, followed by the Dartmouth Freshmen, 73 to 52. In this meet, the last before the grand climax, Donnelly ran a 49.8 quarter, and Hawkes, who had been coming fast during the season, turned in a mile in 4:32.6, missing the forty-year-old school record by a fifth of a second.

Perhaps the most significant thing about the Spring track season is the walloping



ANOTHER 100-POINT TEAM IN EMBRYO
Club Practice under Coach Patton

that the All-Club team handed the All-Class Exonians, 99 to 27, which looks to us like a distinctly good omen for the years to come.

Baseball

Here we have not such a happy story to tell. There were the usual early-season struggles to whip together an infield out of green material, only three lettermen having reported to Coaches Burdett and O'Brien, and to find a capable pitching staff. As the season progressed an average Andover nine rounded into form, occasionally playing brilliant ball, at other times going more or less haywire. The team came up to the Exeter game having won six out of thirteen engagements against generally stiff opposition, with three regulars batting for better than .300, and with a brace of pitchers in Curtis and Bacon who had developed rapidly. Exeter had a team of apparently the same characteristics, potentialities, and record, and it looked as if it would be anybody's game.

Perhaps it was the urge to avenge the previous Saturday's track massacre that gave Exeter the power to pull out an uphill game 8-5, after finding herself four runs down at the end of the fifth. It looked to us more like a combination of good Exeter pitching and weak Andover hitting that turned the trick. The Blue had started out with a will, scoring four runs in the second off Johns, who was then replaced by Woodman, pitching the second game of his career, who stopped the rally. He continued to twirl effectively, allowing only two hits, fanning seven, and passing six. Curtis meanwhile was yielding fourteen hits and one pass, while striking out eight. The game was tied at five-all until the seventh, when Exeter pushed across two runs, followed by another in the eighth, to win its first major victory since the 1933 football game. After the game Harrison W. Holt of Medford was elected Captain to succeed Edward H. Kellogg of Peoria, Illinois, and Robert T. Thompson of Andover was elected manager, taking over the duties of William E. Roosevelt.

The season's record:

Andover	10	Harvard J.V.'s	9
Andover	12	Thayer Academy	11
Andover	1	Yale '38	5
Andover	4	St. John's	22
Andover	15	St. Mark's	4
Andover	2	Middlesex	6
Andover	15	Tufts '38	6
Andover	2	Harvard '38	10
Andover	6	Boston College '38	7
Andover	7	Brown '38	3
Andover	5	Governor Dummer	7
Andover	3	Worcester Academy	6
Andover	9	Town Team	2
Andover	5	Exeter	8
Andover	0	Alumni	9

Lacrosse

Handicapped by a lack of seasoned and heavy material Coach James was unable to repeat the great success of last year's stick-swingers. The climax of the season, the first lacrosse game in history with Exeter, found a light Andover team, which had enjoyed what might at best be called a spotty season, invading New Hampshire minus a stellar goalie. Before a large and, needless to say, enthusiastic crowd the Blue succumbed to a heavier, rugged Exeter team, 9 to 6. Captain Henry and Hammond, the mainstays of the Andover attack, were able to score two goals apiece in spite of very effective covering, but the Andover defense let Roche of Exeter sift through for five counters.

Tennis

Under the leadership of Coach Blackmer and Captain Peelor the Andover tennis team enjoyed one of the most interesting and successful seasons in many years, topping off with the third successive victory over Exeter, 6 to 3. H. Thompson, Andover's first singles player, dropped a hard three-set match to Burt, but C. E. Rockwell, playing well, came through, 6-3, 6-2, and Captain Peelor at number three won two grueling sets at 9-7 each. The number four singles match was dropped, but five and six both won, as did both the first and third doubles teams.

The highlight of the season undoubtedly was the match with Lawrenceville, an Old Home Week for Allan V. Heely, '15, Andover's latest gift to Lawrenceville, and an exhibition of superb tennis by Frank Parker, the Red and Black's number one man, number four in the United States senior rank list. A gallery of several hundred turned out to enjoy a sunny afternoon on the terrace of the new varsity courts, to shake the Heely hand, and to marvel as Parker got everything within sight to turn down a nervous Thompson, 6-0, 6-1. Taking their cue from their leader, the Lawrencevillers proceeded to mop up the match 9 to 0, although many of the encounters were sparkling and hard-fought.

Earlier season engagements resulted in victories over the Boston College Freshmen, 9-0; M.I.T. Freshmen, 8-1; Milton Academy, 9-0; and St. Paul's, 7-2. The only defeat was at the hands of the Harvard Freshmen, who won the first match of the year, 7-2.

Golf

Under the direction of Mr. John Homer Dye, perennial mashie-mentor, and of a newcomer, Mr. Hawes, the Andover golf team suffered the most disastrous season in years, despite the valiant efforts of Captain Charles Kellogg, of Peoria, Illinois. The less said about this amiable sport the better, save that the team had a swell time and dropped the climactic match to Exeter by the score of 8-1.

Polo

Lyle Phillips's mallet-wielders, led by Captain Mott Woolley, cantered through a successful spring season, fulfilling the promise of last Fall. The climax game was played at Avon Old Farms, where polo is rumored to be a major sport, and resulted in a 10 to 2 win for the Blue, sweet revenge for the defeat of a year ago. Other games were played with the Danvers club, the Dedham Polo Club, and the Harvard J.V.'s, and the fair-share-of-victories average was more than maintained.

Alumni Interests

BY GEORGE T. EATON

"THE CURTAIN FALLS"

by JOSEPH VERNERS REED, P.A. '22
(Harcourt, Brace & Co.)

For Mr. Reed the curtain rose in September, 1929, when he entered a theatrical partnership with Kenneth Macgowan—a partnership that enjoyed an exciting and tempestuous existence until 1931, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Macgowan, in true pioneer spirit, betook himself westward to Hollywood. Reed carried on for two more years and was connected with five more productions; in December, 1933, he finally signed his last check and made his official departure from the theatre.

"The Curtain Falls" has the candour and sincerity of a man who, above all, wishes to show the theatre in its truest light to the audience of today. Reed must have been bitterly disappointed in his failure as director and producer, but there is no rancor, no bitterness in this journal of four years' theatrical activities. Rather is there the feeling that the author has at long last rid himself of a persistent germ that had held him in its clutches for many years. And although his financial losses must have been very heavy, it seems likely that he tilted his lance at Broadway in the proper manner, for Winthrop Ames had at the very outset advised him to go "all out" in endeavoring to estimate his own value and ambitions in the dramatic world. To have begun at the bottom as an humble stage-hand, to have frittered away many years at schools of dramatic expression, to have spent the better part of his life in acquiring a tradition that was strange to him—what a crowning disappointment for him if the outcome had still been failure, at the end of a much longer and more arduous road! Reed was a wealthy young man and could easily afford this costly pill, particularly since it was certain to produce such drastic and immediate action.

Of especial interest to the theatre-going public is Reed's discussion of the friction between the producer and the Union regulations; noteworthy and pleasing are his sketches of Pauline Lord, Jane Cowl, Mary Ellis, Katharine Hepburn, and others of contemporary stage-fame.

J. B. H., III

Obituaries

1862—Langdon Brown Parsons, son of Thomas Jefferson and Eliza Brown Parsons, was born in Rye, N. H., December 25, 1844. He was a merchant in Florida and New York City. He wrote a history of the town of Rye. He died in Rye, January 22, 1935.

1863—George Henry Catlin, son of Lynde and Amelia Harriett Moore Catlin, was born in Shoreham, Vt., August 26, 1845. He was graduated from Union College in 1866. He practiced law in New York City for two years and in 1870 removed to Scranton, Pa. He was one of the organizers of the Third National Bank of Scranton and was an officer and director of the bank for sixty-three years, a record that made him at the time of his death the oldest bank director in the United States. He has also served as director of several railways and of two Iron Companies. Mr. Catlin died in Scranton, June 8, 1935 within two months of being ninety years of age.

1864—Asa Goslee Hills, son of Walter and Althea Goslee Hills, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., September 10, 1842. He became a commercial traveler with his home at Mr. Pleasant. Iowa, and he was later a farmer in that place. He died February 2, 1928 in Mt. Pleasant.

1864—George Adams Smyth, son of William and Harriet Porter Coffin Smyth, was born in Brunswick, Me., September 23, 1847. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1868, and he studied in Berlin, Germany. He was at one time professor of Chemistry and Physics at the University of Vermont, and was on the National Board of Health. He was a varnish maker and color grinder in Chicago and Pasadena. He died in the latter city, April 8, 1935. Three brothers attended Phillips. William H. 1850, Frederick 1863 and Newman, 1859.

1870—Edward Wilcox Babcock, son of Edward Wilcox and Martha Cross Babcock, was born in Westerly, R. I., June 6, 1852. He was graduated from Brown in 1874. He was in turn rector in New York City, in New Haven and Stonington, Conn.,

and for forty years rector of the Church of the Holy Cross in Troy, N. Y. He was also by reason of his office Principal of the Mary Warren Free Institute for Girls. As the result of injuries received in a fall Dr. Babcock died in Troy, June 16, 1935.

1870—Horatio Nelson Campbell, son of Horatio Nelson and Harriet Babcock Campbell, was born in Westerly, R. I., August 7, 1851. He became a woolen merchant and manufacturer in Providence, R. I. and he died September 19, 1934 in Manchester, Conn.

1870—Nathan Haskell Dole, son of Nathan and Caroline Fletcher Dole, was born in Chelsea, August 31, 1852. He attended Phillips Exeter in 1869 and was graduated from Harvard in 1874. He taught for four years, was literary editor of the Philadelphia Press, literary adviser of T. Y. Crowell and Co., and was a voluminous writer and translator. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., May 9, 1935.

1871—Roger Marvin Griswold, son of Rufus White and Esther Eliza Hammond Griswold, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 13, 1852. He studied one year in the Yale School of Medicine and received his M.D. from the University of New York in 1875. He was an eminent specialist in Public Health and was president of the American Association of Clinical Research. He practiced in Kensington, Conn. and died there April 28, 1935.

1871—Edward Curtis Smith, son of John Gregory and Ann Eliza Brainerd Smith, was born in St. Albans, Vt., January 5, 1854. He was graduated from Yale in 1875 and from the Columbia Law School in 1877. He was president of the Central Vermont Railroad, was governor of Vermont from 1898-1900, was the publisher of the *St. Albans Messenger*, and practiced law. He was president of the Sherman National Bank of New York City and vice-president of the St. Joseph Lead Company and of the Mississippi Bonne Terre Railway Company. He died in St. Albans, April 6, 1935. A brother, George G., was in the class of 1867.

1873—William Jackson Cravens, son of John Robert and Drusilla Lanier Cravens, was born in Madison, Ind., June 3, 1853. He was in the banking business in New Orleans, La. He died in Madison, July 4, 1934.

1874—Francis Guild Burgess, son of Ebenezer George, 1843, and Caroline Frances Guild Burgess, was born in Dedham, February 17, 1856. He was graduated from Amherst in 1878 and attended the Berkeley Divinity school in Middletown, Conn. 1878-1881. He was minister in Middletown, Philadelphia, Worcester, Florence, Italy, Dresden, Germany, Nice, France, Rome, Italy. He died in Rome, March 15, 1935.

1875—Arthur Nathaniel Roe, son of Nathan Shepard and Elizabeth Dunning Roe, was born in Branchville, N. J., August 9, 1853. He became a farmer, feed dealer and proprietor of a summer resort. He died in Branchville, September 10, 1931.

1876—Walter Gallatin Mellier, son of Amedee Augustus and Christine Haverstick Mellier, was

born in St. Louis, Mo., January 12, 1859. He was a non-graduate member of Princeton, class of 1880. He was a real estate dealer in Kansas City, Mo., and died there, August 10, 1934. A brother, Amedee A., was in the class of 1877.

1877—Charles Walker Hall, son of Andrew and Catherine Landen Walker Hall, was born in Paisley, Scotland, October 11, 1858. He was an electrician and color mixer in Southbridge and he died July 15, 1934.

1878—George Ware Johnson, son of William Little and Catherine Trimmer Johnson was born in Hackettstown, N. J., August 22, 1855. He was a merchant and a farmer in his home town and died at Maplewood, N. J., December 3, 1934. A brother, Morris N., was in the class of 1872.

1881—Frank Herbert Saunders, son of Benjamin Parker and Lavinia Merrill Saunders, was born in North Andover, March 14, 1863. He attended Harvard, 1882-1883 and the Harvard Law School, 1883-1884. He was a real estate dealer in North Andover. He was a trustee of the Lawrence Savings Bank and died in Lawrence, April 3, 1935. Two brothers attended Phillips, Charles P., 1866, and George B., 1865.

1882—Alfred Irene duPont, son of Eluthera Irene and Charlotte Sheppard Henderson duPont, was born in Wilmington, Del., May 12, 1864. He was a member of the class of 1886 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became the head of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company of Delaware and was interested in radium mines in Colorado and in an estate in Florida. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., April 29, 1935. Two brothers attended Phillips, Maurice 1884 and Louis deC., 1886.

1883—Franklin Sawyer Palmer, son of Jacob Peabody, 1848, and Mary Ann Kimball Palmer, was born in Boxford, September 8, 1865. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1890. He practiced medicine in Seattle, Washington, and after studying music abroad he was organist in New York City. Returning to Seattle he was an active physician, and he was the organist of St. James Cathedral for 28 years. Dr. Palmer died in Seattle, June 5, 1935. A son, John P., was in the class of 1925.

1884—Herman Vandenburgh Ames, son of Marcus, 1846, and Jane Angelina Vandenburgh Ames, was born in Lancaster, August 7, 1865. He attended Brown in the class of 1888 and was graduated from Amherst with the class of 1888. He taught in the University of Michigan, the Ohio State University and since 1897 at the University of Pennsylvania. He had been dean of the Graduate School and taught American Constitutional History. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., February 7, 1935. A brother, Marcus J., was in the class of 1876.

1884—John Randolph Howard, son of Isaac Randolph and Mary Shroyer Howard, was born in Richmond, Ind., February 10, 1862. He attended Earlham College in Richmond. He conducted a

wholesale grocery in Richmond and died in Boston, April 9, 1935.

1885—Edward Emil Holston, son of Henry and Charlotte Liese Holston, was born in Nashville, Ill., June 15, 1864, and he died in that place April 8, 1932.

1885—Louis Chapin Penfield, son of Henry Day and Martha Estelle Wells Penfield, was born in Wheaton, Ill., July 9, 1866. He was valedictorian of the English Phillips class of 1885. He joined his father in the insurance business as general agent for the Washington Life Insurance Co. of New York. In 1905 he became a special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisc., and he was connected with it at the time of his death in Evanston, Ill., March 11, 1935. Two sons have attended Phillips, Graham, 1917 and Henry D., 1920.

1888—George Nathaniel Prentiss, son of Theodore and Martha Perry Prentiss, was born in Watertown, Wisc., November 10, 1868. He was graduated from Sheffield in 1891. He became chief chemist of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He died October 17, 1934. A brother, James F. was in the class of 1883.

1888—Jacob Hammelman Schoen, son of Philip and Barbara Hammelman Schoen, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1868. He attended Harvard 1888-91 and 1893-94. He was organist and choirmaster at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Cleveland. He practiced law in Cleveland and had been judge of the municipal court in Lakewood, Ohio. He died in Lakewood, March 1, 1933.

Personals

1865—On Sunday, May 26, a unique celebration took place, celebrating three events, the birthday of Andrew James Copp, his 57th wedding anniversary, and the tercentenary of the arrival in America of the Copp family. This three-fold celebration was held at his home in Los Angeles, Calif.

1901—Clement R. D. Meier is with the International Paper Company at 220 East 42nd St., New York City.

1911—A son, Richard Locke, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 5, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. English.

1911—Harvey B. McCrone of the American Brass Company has been transferred from Pittsburgh, Pa. to San Francisco, Calif.

1912—Rev. David N. Beach of Springfield has been elected moderator of the Massachusetts Congregational State Conference and also has been elected trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

1913—Frederick S. Blackall, Jr. is president of the Special Tool, Die and Machine Shop Institute.

1915—A daughter was born in Fall River, May 6, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. George D. Flynn.

1919—A son, Jonathan Lipe, was born in London, England, May 30, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer Foote.

1919—A son, George Ffrost, Jr., was born in Boston, April 30, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. George Ffrost Sawyer.

1919—Wayland F. Vaughan has been promoted to be professor of Philosophy at Boston University.

1920—A daughter, Catherine Clarke, was born March 1, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Champion Allaben, Jr.

1922—Joseph Verner Reed has written "The Curtain Falls" published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

1923—A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, was born in Boston, May 10, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Stoddard Bigelow.

1924—Mark DeWolfe Howe and Miss Mary Manning were married February 19, 1935.

1924—Thorndike Dudley Howe and Miss Amy Bygrave were married December 29, 1934.

1924—A daughter, Anne Leighton, was born in Boston, March 25, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. George Knight Sanborn.

1926—A son, John Kirtland, Jr., was born in New York City, January 27, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. John Kirtland Colgate.

1926—Walter Seymour Ballou Tate and Miss Ruth Atwood were married in Harvard recently.

1927—Samuel Austin Groves and Miss Pauline Spencer were married in Bronxville, N. Y., May 11, 1935.

1927—A son John Putnam, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., April 8, 1935 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard Luce, Jr.

1927—Edward O'Neil, 2d and Miss Lydia Irish were married in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 29, 1935.

1930—James Gregory Byington and Miss Barbara Treadwell were married in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 20, 1935. He is U.S. vice-consul in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

1930—Richard Maurice Frazier and Miss Nancy Jane Brix were married March 14, 1935.

1930—Thomas Dunwoody Welch and Miss Marion Williams Moffat were married in Boston recently.

1931—Horace Porter Abbott, who is in the class of 1936 at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., is the advertising commissioner of the Rollins student publications.

1931—Hugh H. Babcock left Darjeeling in late April to climb Mt. Kichenjunga and he returned May 24 after climbing 17500 feet over Guichla pass. He returned down the glacier, the first man to cross Tallong valley.

1932—Philip Key Bartow and Miss Mary Ellen Mason were married in New York City, June 12, 1935.

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